The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROTHERS

121 and 123 STATE-ST.

IMPORTANT SILK SALE!

SPRING, 1883.

We have this day placed on sale our first importation of

SPRING FANCY SILKS!

Comprising New and Elegant Designs in

PLAIDS, STRIPES, JASPES, AND CAMEOS

At the following low prices:

100 pieces at 50 cts. 100 pieces at 65 cts. 100 pieces at 75 cts.

In addition to the above we offer the following

REMARKABLE BARGAIN IN OUR COLORED SILK DEPARTMENT!

100 pieces SATIN RHADAMES,

ALL COLORS,

At $1.50 per yard.

BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT.

Having taken advantage of the recent depression in the Silk Market at home and abroad, we are now enabled to name LOWER PRICES than.

100 pieces at $1.50 per yard,

Never retailed for less than $2.00 heretofore.

50 pieces BLACK SATIN RHADAMES,

ALL SILK, EXTRA HEAVY,

At $1.20, worth $1.75 per yard.

These are only a few of the UNPARALLELED BARGAINS offered at this sale.

REMNANTS OF COLORED SILKS, COLORED BROCADES, AT HALF PRICE.

AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

SAMPLES CHEERFULLY MAILED, UPON REQUEST, TO OUR OUT-OF-TOWN PATRONS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

'Summer Silks!'

For the season of

1883!

"Strong on the Popular Lines!"

"From 65c!"

Down to a price where competition ends, we show more than the average assortment of styles.

"At 70c!"

We produce several series of Patterns in

"Checks and Stripes!"

"At 75c!"

We cover everything desirable, showing fully 100 different effects and shadings.

"At 85c!"

We offer

Best Quality Summer Silks!

Of an exclusive character.

We also wish to convey the impression that we offer

"At a Price!"

That competes liberally with an inferior production, the fullest and most complete range of colors in 24 inches wide

Colored Surah Silks!

Also 24 inches wide

Combination Checks!

Samples by Post, pre-paid.

State and Madison-sts.

"Closing-Out Sale"

OF CHOICE BRANDS OF

WINES

AT

GREAT BARGAINS.

URBANA PORT, in casks, per gal., worth $1.50, at $1.05

URBANA SHERRY, in casks, per gal., worth $1.50, at 1.05

SHERRY WINE, private stock, per gal, worth $2.50, at 1.85

ALICANTE, rich, fruity, very fine, per gal., worth $5.00, at 3.60

(The Communion Wine, Church of England.)

	Doz.	Bottle.
NORTON'S VIRGINIA SEEDLING reduced to	$5.25	48c

A VARIETY,

Comprising "REMNANTS" and "SAMPLE" Wines in Cases,

ALL SUPERIOR WINES.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, Claret,
CHATEAU DILLON, Claret,
FLORIAC, Claret,
MEDOC, Claret,
ST. EMILLION, Claret,
ST. JULIEN, Claret,
ST. ESTEPHE, Claret,
Worth 75c to $1.25, offered at **50c** Per Bottle.

MARCOBRUNNER, Hock Wine,
RUEDESHEIMER, Hock Wine,
Worth $1 & $1.25, At 60c.

ALSO, A CONSIGNMENT

McEWAN'S ALE,

"Sparkling Edinburgh."

McEWAN'S BOTTLING, per doz... $2.00

NEW YORK BOTTLING, per doz.. 1.50

MINERAL WATERS.

APOLLINARIS, hampers, 50 quart jugs $6.50

APOLLINARIS, cases, 50 quart bottles 7.50

APOLLINARIS, cases, 100 pint bottles 10.50

CONGRESS WATER, cases, 4 doz. pints 6.00

EMPIRE WATER, cases, 4 doz. pints 6.00

C. JEVNE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

110 & 112 Madison-st.

ANNEAR

Piquant and Appetizing

SAUCE

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS IN QUALITY, STYLE, AND CONVENIENCE.

Sold by all Grocers.

JOHN ANNEAR & CO., Philadelphia.

Chicago Office, 11 and 13 State-st.

HARD and SOFT

COAL

Delivered promptly in all parts of the city and on cars by

J. L. HATHAWAY,

38 Market-st.,
68 Kingsbury-st.,
2423 South Halsted-st.
Branch Office, 845 W. Lake-st.

☞ Telephone No. 7,611.

Wall Papers.

Our Sample Books (for the trade only) are now ready to be sent out to dealers to make their selections. Express charges will be paid both ways by us. We carry a large line of Curtain Goods, Fixtures, Cord, Tassels, Picture Nails, etc. Write for our price-list.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,

Booksellers, Stationers, and Wall Paper Dealers,

134 & 136 Wabash-av., Chicago.

NOTICE!

"THE FAIR"

Will Open at .... 8 a. m.
Will Close at .... 6 p. m.
Saturdays .... 9 p. m.

Bargains in All Our Departments.

E. J. LEHMANN,

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1882.

ASSETS - - - - - - - - - - - $97,961,317.72.

Annuity Account.

	No.	Ann. Pay'ts.		No.	Ann. Pay'ts.
Annuities in force, Jan. 1st, 1882	58	$21,139.81	Annuities in force, Jan. 1st, 1883	55	$19,200.91
Premium Annuities		4,338.20	Premium Annuities		3,712.44
Annuities Issued	2	480.68	Annuities Terminated	5	3,045.34
	60	$25,958.69		60	$25,958.69

Insurance Account.

	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Policies in force, Jan. 1st, 1882	101,490	$315,900,137	Policies in force, Jan. 1st, 1883	106,214	$329,554,174
Risks Assumed	11,416	37,234,458	Risks Terminated	6,692	23,580,421
	112,906	$353,134,595		112,906	$353,134,595

Revenue Account.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Balance from last account	$89,618,413.97	By paid Death Claims	$4,743,153.40
" Premiums received	12,845,592.86	" " Matured Endowments	1,288,759.80
" Interest and Rents	5,078,765.79	Total claims—$6,031,913.20.	
		" " Annuities	24,046.55
		" " Dividends	3,139,320.83
		" " Surrendered Policies and Additions	3,653,554.56
		Total paid Policyholders—$12,848,835.24.	
		" " Commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	842,322.91
		" " Contingent Guarantee Account.	29,703.77
		" " Taxes and Assessments	243,059.06
		" " Expenses	797,865.56
		" " Balance to New Account	92,782,986.68
	$107,542,772.62		$107,542,772.62

Balance Sheet.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Reserve at 4 per cent	$92,469,059.00	By Bonds Secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$47,350,317.83
" Claims by death not yet due	850,120.00	" United States and other Bonds	20,618,635.60
" Premiums paid in advance	19,795.55	" Loans on Collaterals	17,099,960.00
" Agents' Balances	10,928.31	" Real Estate	7,851,516.39
" Surplus and Contingent Guarantee Fund	4,611,414.86	" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	2,729,386.87
		" Interest Accrued	1,236,731.63
		" Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	959,242.61
		" Premiums in transit, principally for December	115,527.40
	$97,961,317.72		$97,961,317.72

NOTE.—If the New York Standard of four and a half per cent interest be used, the Surplus is over $12,000,000.

From the Surplus, as appears in the Balance Sheet, a dividend will be apportioned to each participating Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1883.

THE PREMIUM RATES CHARGED FOR INSURANCE IN THIS COMPANY WERE REDUCED IN 1879 ABOUT 15 PER CENT ON ORDINARY LIFE POLICIES.

Assets $97,961,317.72

New York, January 18, 1883.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,
Samuel E. Sproulls,
Lucius Robinson,
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Smith Brown,
Henry A. Smythe,
William E. Dodge,
George S. Coe,
John E. Develin,
Seymour L. Husted,
Oliver H. Palmer,
Richard A. McCurdy,
James C. Holden,
Hermann C. von Post,
George C. Richardson,
Alexander H. Rice,
William F. Babcock,
F. Ratchford Starr,
Frederick H. Cossitt,
Lewis May,
Oliver Harriman,
Thomas Dickson,
Henry W. Smith,
John H. Sherwood,
George H. Andrews,
Robert Olyphant,
George F. Baker,
Benj. B. Sherman,
Jos. Thompson,
Dudley Olcott,
Anson Stager,
Frederic Cromwell,
Julien T. Davies,
Robert Sewell.

This Company has hitherto restricted its business to the healthy portions of the United States, chiefly at the North and West. The Company proposes to adhere to a policy which has wrought results so satisfactory as are shown in the foregoing statement.

The reasons therefor are stated in the following

Extract from the Annual Report of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York:

The question is sometimes asked why the Mutual Life Insurance Company does not extend the sphere of its operations to foreign countries. This inquiry, indeed, generally comes from residents of such countries, who desire to share in the advantages which insurance in this Company affords. While it is alleged that other companies deem it for their interest to extend their business to the West Indies, Central and South America, and to remote and insalubrious countries, this company has seen no reason to change its action in regard to the area of territory in which the business of life-insurance may be safely conducted by a company of this State.

The objections to the extension of its business to foreign countries are chiefly these: That it has not appeared to be fair and equitable to introduce into a mutual company risks on lives exposed to especially deleterious climatic influences, the effect of which would be to impair the equilibrium which ought to prevail amoung all the members of a company, where reciprocation of hazard and of advantage should be a ruling principle. It would be unjust to place persons of distinctly different race, habits, and residence upon the same plane; in other words, the healthy, vigorous, long-lived race, residing in a temperate and salubrious climate, under a stable government, should not be called upon to insure those living in an unhealthful climate, and of a race inferior in vigor and stamina. This Company does not even extend its business into such portions of this country as are deemed insalubrious, and where it would be necessary to exact an extra premium, because of the hazard in volved in the climate or the habits of the people. Hence its business has been limited chiefly to the Northern and Western portions of this country.

That it does not seem wise to subject the business of this Company, in any degree whatever, to the operation of the laws—however arbitrary and oppressive they may be made—of such countries. The creation of obligations in a foreign country may be regarded as a warrant for the assumption by that country of the direction and control, in some degree, of the reserves designed to insure the fulfillment of such obligations. Grave complications may at any moment arise out of such relations, which may be fraught with inconvenience and peril to the interests of home policyholders.

That the remoteness of the field of action offers temptations and facilities for frauds, and augments the difficulties of exposure.

That the home field affords ample scope for the exercise of whatever capacity and energy any company may possess; a field within which this Company has organized and maintained a business greater than any similar business in the world; and which yet presents, in its growth and development, ample resources for a safe and prudent expansion of that business. These are among the reasons why the glittering allurements to enter into foreign countries have not seemed to outweigh the possible perils and disadvantages.

CHAS. H. FERGUSON, AGENT,

73 DEARBORN STREET.

THOS. W. BLAYNEY, - - - - - - Special Agent.

MERRELL & FERGUSON, - - - - Detroit, Mich.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND MINNESOTA.

Office of J. & J. M. GAMBLE,

MORTGAGE LOANS AND REAL ESTATE,

40 Dearborn-st.

Property Owners

AND

TENANTS

ON

Dearborn-st.,
Third-av.,
Fourth-av.,
Twenty-second-st.,
AND
Cottage Grove-av.,

Desirous of remonstrating against an ELEVATED RAILROAD on these streets, will find petitions for signature at prominent Drug Stores, at Cigar Stands in the rotunda of the leading hotels, at the Counting-Rooms of the daily papers, and at our office.

We will furnish petitions to property owners desirous of obtaining signatures of remonstrance against said railroad. It is hoped that owners will avail themselves of the opportunity, as we will present said petitions of remonstrance presented at a meeting of the Common Council.

J. & J. M. GAMBLE.

VALENTINES.

SUPERB STYLES.
POPULAR PRICES.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.

138 to 144 State-st.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building,

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, etc.

MANASSE
SIGHT
IS
PRICELESS
OPTICIAN
TRIBUNE
BUILDING

☞ Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision. Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

PIANOS

DECKER BROS.

PIANOS

THE BEST.

GRANDS, UPRIGHTS, AND SQUARES.

CASH OR ON TIME.

STORY & CAMP,

188 & 190 State-st.

STORY & CAMP

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1883.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of McHenry, Rush & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, owing to the ill-health of one of the non-resident partners. Either party is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

W. E. McHENRY,
FRED P. RUSH & CO.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of McHenry & Balding, as successors to McHenry, Rush & Co., for the transaction of a general commission business in grain and provisions. Office Nos. 160 and 162 Washington-st.

W. E. McHENRY,
Formerly McHenry, Rush & Co.
T. E. BALDING,
Formerly Chas. Ray & Co.

In retiring from the firm of McHenry, Rush & Co. we desire to thank our friends and patrons for their generous support, and take great pleasure in recommending our successors, Messrs. McHenry & Balding, believing that with their ability and financial standing all business intrusted to them will be cared for to the best advantage.

FRED P. RUSH & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the name of Syverson & Jenson, Machinists, Room 20 Central M'f'g. Bl'k., has on this the 1st day of February, 1883, dissolved partnership, and Jenson & Wold will take up the old stand.

SYVERSON & JENSON, Partners.

Settlements of outstanding accounts of the old firm be made, as heretofore, either by Syverson or Jenson.

For Rent!

Store and basement No. 54 Dearborn-st., now occupied by F. E. Hooker. Can give possession in five days. Apply to

J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

Continued increase in business having rendered necessary more capacious premises we beg to announce to the trade the removal of our

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS

PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising the CHOICEST DESIGNS of all Standard Factories, and

WINDOW SHADE GOODS,

The only entirely NEW line in this market,

To Nos. 106, 108, 110, 112

Wabash-av.

SAMPLE BOOKS of WALL PAPERS and BORDERS for SPRING Trade are completed this day, and include ALL NEW PATTERNS PRODUCED UP TO DATE. Expressed to dealers FREE OF EXPENSE.

JOHN J. McGRATH.

1883.

38TH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT

Life Insurance Company

OF NEW JERSEY.

Receipts in 1882.

Received for Premiums	$4,043,812.22	
Received for Interest and Net Rents	1,810,417.49	
Profit and Loss	183,569.77	$6,037,799.48
Balance Jan. 1, 1882		33,189,621.62
Total		$39,227,421.10

Expenditures in 1882.

Claims by death	$2,357,168.36	
Endowments and Annuities	273,325.88	
Surrendered Policies	568,439.83	
Dividends or Return Premiums .... (Paid Policyholders $4,406,271.61)	1,207,337.55	
Taxes	114,850.96	
Expenses, including Agents' Commissions, Advertising, Salaries, etc.	570,608.36	$5,091,730.93
Balance Jan. 1, 1883		34,135,690.17
Total		$39,227,421.10

Assets, January 1st, 1883.

Cash on hand and in Banks	$	809,049.92
Loans on Collateral, U. S. Bonds, and other securities		12,440,000.00
United States, City and County Bonds, at par values, excepting Elizabeth and Rahway Bonds, valued at 50 per cent and 35 per cent respectively		6,859,934.81
First Mortgage Bonds, Newark & N. Y. R. R.		573,000.00
First Mortgage Bonds, Pemberton and N. Y. R. R.		375,000.00
First Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate		6,656,355.42
Real Estate Company's Office Building, Newark		200,000.00
Real Estate purchased on foreclosure in N. Y. and N. J.		2,266,795.80
Loans on Policies in force		3,908,384.88
Premiums in transit, since received		45,971.07
Agents' Balances and Cash obligations		1,203.27
		$34,135,690.17
Interest due and accrued	$602,457.82	
Deferred and unreported premiums on policies in force	267,200.87	869,658.69
Total		$35,005,348.86

Liabilities.

Reserve Fund, 4 per cent (Massachusetts Standard)	$32,913,309.00	
Policy Claims in process of adjustment	314,991.00	
Dividends due and unpaid	192,950.37	
Estimated expenses on unreported premiums, 10 per cent	26,720.09	
Premiums paid in advance	5,743.98	$33,453,714.41
Surplus		$1,551,634.42

From the above Surplus, a dividend has been declared to each policy entitled thereto, payable on its anniversary in 1883:

At market values instead of par, as above, the Surplus would be.. **$2,901,905.56**

By the New York standard (Reserve Fund four and a-half per cent, and market values), the Surplus would be **$5,113,815.56**

Number of Policies in force January 1, 1883, 47,837. Insuring, $129,619,105.

AMZI DODD, President.

DIRECTORS.

THEODORE MACKNET,
BENJ. C. MILLER,
MARCUS L. WARD,
WILLIAM CLARK,
JOHN L. BLAKE,
HORACE N. CONGAR,
JAMES B. PEARSON,
AMZI DODD,
EDW'D H. WRIGHT,
F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
FRED'K H. TEESE,
FRED'K L. POTTS.

POLICIES ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

In case of lapse, the Policy is continued in force as long as its value will pay for; or, if preferred, a paid-up Policy for its full value is issued in exchange.

After the third year Policies are incontestable, except as against intentional fraud, and all restrictions as to travel or occupation are removed.

Cash loans are made to the extent of 50 per cent of the reserve value, where valid assignments of the Policies can be made as collateral security.

Losses paid immediately upon completion and approval of proofs.

C. LEYENBERGER, State Agent,

ROOM 5, TRIBUNE BUILDING,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

SHIRTS

"Ready Made" and "Made to Order."

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.,

Have just received large invoice of spring styles

FRENCH FANCY SHIRTINGS.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

"Spring Silks!"

--New--

Special Sale!

Low Prices!

We

Invite Inspection

Of the following:

Taffetas

Striped and Checked,

50c, 65c, 75c.

Striped and Checked Surahs

60c.

Checked Silks

New Colorings,

90c.

Taffetas

Checks and Plaids

and

Plaid Surahs

$1.25.

Plaid Taffetas

New combinations in light colorings,

$1.50.

Black Brocades

Large variety at $1.50.

Usual price, $2.50.

27-inch

Silk

Pongees!

In navy blue and white and black and white

AND

Late Designs

IN

New Foulards!

Together with

150 pcs., all shades, Colored

Rhadames!

At $1.25.

Cost to Import, $1.75.

These will prove to be

Excellent Purchases!

A Grand Opening Lunch

Will be given by MULLER & SIFFERMANN at 116 Fifth-av. on Saturday, 3d, and Monday, 5th.

WASHINGTON.

The House Ratifies the Earthenware Swindle of the Ways and Means.

A New Tax on Bottles of 117 per Cent Defeated by Western Men.

The Long-Distance Bourbon Orators of the Senate Gabble Till Nearly Midnight.

No Tariff Vote Permitted—Chilcott's Transitory Glory O'er and Tabor's Begun.

Suit for $1,500,000 Against the Union Pacific Railway—The Silver Dollar—Notes.

THE TARIFF.

SUCCESS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE'S FRAUDULENT EARTHENWARE SCHEDULE—ADDITIONAL ROBBERIES DEFEATED—NO VOTE AT ALL IN THE SENATE—SUGAR MEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The House Democrats will have an opportunity Monday to indicate whether or not they desire a revision of the tariff. Cannon reported the Legislative Appropriation bill this afternoon, and remarked that on Monday he would move to pass the bill under suspension of the rules. Blackburn, one of the Democratic members of the committee, desired Cannon to state that it was not the unanimous action of the Appropriations Committee. Cannon replied that the agreement was reached in committee by a strict party vote. One Democrat said: "And you intend to rush the bill through without an opportunity to debate it?" Chairman Hiscock immediately retorted: "That is exactly what we intend. This is a bill carrying the pay-roll of the officers and employés of the Government. There is no legislation whatever in it. The appropriations recommended are in accordance with law." In no other way can the Legislative bill be passed so as to give time for the Tariff bill. If the Legislative bill should be discussed in the Committee of the Whole its consideration might occupy a week. At the last session Mr. Cannon, who had charge of this bill, brought order out of chaos, and required that every employé should be specifically appropriated for. This plan has cut off a great many needless expenditures from contingent funds, and will save tens of thousands of dollars annually without crippling the service. Mr. Cannon prepared this bill on the same basis, and there can be no objection to it. If the Democrats have secretly determined that the tariff shall not be revised, they can prevent the passage of this appropriation bill under suspension, and that will in all probability defeat tariff legislation. Ever since the Republican caucus repeated efforts have been made to secure the return of absentees and to keep in attendance all in Washington. Twice a week notices have been sent and personal appeals made which have been measurably successful. It is hoped that by Monday next all Republicans not detained by illness will be in their seats.

THE DAY.

The divisions on the amendments proposed to the Tariff bill today continued on party lines, except in one or two instances. The Curtin amendment increasing the duty on extract of hemlock and other bark used for tanning purposes from 10 per cent to 20 per cent ad valorem was adopted, six or eight Democrats voting with the Republicans for it. The earthenware schedule was passed as reported from committee. Guenther succeeded in having adopted an amendment fixing the rate on green and colored glass bottles at 35 per cent ad valorem, which is the present rate. This was opposed by the Western Pennsylvania Representatives, in whose districts there are large glass-blowing establishments. They contended that, under the ad valorem rate, the Belgian manufacturers of glass bottles, who have pooled their interests, systematically undervalue the invoices, and are thus enabled to undersell the American manufacturers, who have to pay high prices for labor. Guenther made a short, sharp speech which irritated the Pennsylvania protectionists. He showed that under the 35 per cent rate manufacturers could obtain a fair price for their product, but he said that the proposed specific duty of one and a half cents per pound equaled 100 per cent ad valorem. He instanced preserve-jars, now retailing at $1.50 per dozen, which would be increased in price to $1.75, in order to cover the duty of 19 cents per dozen additional. The additional duty as asked by the bill would "protect" the labor of each glass-blower to the extent of $5.40 per day, which would not benefit the laborer one cent. Guenther gave the following figures, showing the duties, present and proposed, on pint bottles: Value of one gross of pint bottles, $1.80; commission, 2½ per cent, four and one-half cents; total, $1.84½; present duty, 35 per cent, equals 64½ cents; one gross of these bottles weighs 144 pounds; proposed duty at one and one-half cents per pound, equals $2.16, which is an ad valorem duty of 117 per cent, and an increase over the present rates of over 235 per cent. The cry that there are many glass-turnaces closed on account of foreign competition is absurd. The Eastern glass-ring as soon as several Western concerns started, flooded their territory with glassware which they sold at prices below the cost of production, until they had crushed the new concerns, and now they have the audacity to ask greater protection, and point to these wrecked concerns for proof of the fact that the duty is not high enough. The glass-grabbers were defeated in their attempt to secure an increase, and Pennsylvania members are very angry to night. They threaten to vote against the bill unless it shall be changed. Their defeat in the glass-grab today makes them despair of the metal schedule, which contains their mammoth steal. George Davis, of Chicago, voted steadily against the proposed glass-grabbing increase, and against any increase in the crockery schedule over the present law. Eleven items of the schedule remain to be considered, and, as they include several paragraphs affecting the duty on plate glass, it is probable that they will occupy all the time tomorrow devoted to legislative proceedings, which must be suspended at 3 o'clock on account of the eulogies to be delivered upon the late Representative Lowe, of Alabama.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—After the appointment of conferees on the Post-Office Appropriation bill the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to increase the duty on tanning barks from 10 to 20 per cent ad valorem. After a debate upon the question of a quorum, voting on the amendment to the varnish clause—during which Mills, of Texas, charged Aldrich, of Illinois, with uttering a falsehood, but subsequently retracted his remark—the clauses relative to varnish were agreed upon as follows: Shellac varnish, 25 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto an amount equal to the internal-revenue tax on the alcohol contained therein; varnishes other than shellac, 40 per cent ad valorem, and in addition thereto an amount equal to the internal revenue on the alcohol contained therein.

The chemical schedule having been concluded, Mr. Morrison offered an additional clause, providing that after July, 1884, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on articles, goods, wares, and merchandise in this schedule only 90 per cent of the duties imposed upon such articles severally. Such reduction would help the manufacturing interests, and on the theory of protection could not possibly affect the question of wages.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Townshend offered as a substitute for the whole schedule a proposition providing that for two years following July 1, 1883, there shall be a reduction of 20 per cent from the existing rates in the chemical schedule, for the successive two years a further reduction of 10 per cent, and after that a further reduction of 10 per cent. Lost.

POTTERY.

Schedule B, Earthenware and Glassware, was then considered.

Many amendments were offered and rejected, and the debate continued at great length. During the discussion Mr. Hammond remarked that every time an industry was reached somebody rose and said: "This is my infant, and has to be taken care of." Thus, in the language of the President, in his veto to the River and Harbor bill, "As the bill becomes more objectionable it secures more support."

Mr. Tucker ridiculed the idea that an industry which only required 30 per cent protection in its infancy should, in its manhood, need 65 per cent protection.

Mr. Carlisle moved to strike ornamental earthen, stone, and crockery ware from the list of articles to pay 65 per cent ad valorem. He contended that it was not just to the poorer classes to classify this common, cheap ware with the finest and costliest kind of china.

Mr. Brewer said the kinds of painted ware which the gentleman from Kentucky (Carlisle) objected to being classified with finer goods were placed on that category on account of the difficulty of distinguishing between low and high grades. He could hand the gentleman from Kentucky a piece of earthenware which he could not tell from the best china ware. Mr. Brewer produced, in the course of his remarks, several specimens of crockery and china, and the members gathered around him and listened attentively to his explanations of the various grades of work.

Mr. Kelley called the attention of the committee to a large vase which he had on his desk, and explained that it was an article on which there was 50 cents worth of American clay and more than $74 worth of American labor. It had been made at Greenpoint, N. Y., but the gentlemen might easily mistake it for imported Chinaware.

Mr. Guenther moved to change the duty on green and colored glass, bottles, vials, demijohns, carboys, etc., from 1½ cents per pound to 35 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Deuster hoped the amendment offered by his colleague would be adopted, claiming that the provision in the bill was an increase of nearly 200 per cent over the present rate. The expense of the brewer in bottling 6,000 barrels of beer would be increased by the bill to the amount of $40,000.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Errett and Bayne, who were replied to by Mr. Guenther, who said that, for one, as a Republican, as a protectionist, as a friend of labor, he would never consent to put more of the people's money into the pockets of the insatiate monopolists of Pennsylvania. The bill discriminated in favor of the glass-blowers of Pittsburg.

Mr. Hatch characterized the bill as a sham and a fraud, and said this increase on glass bottles was the biggest fraud in it.

After a long debate the motion was agreed to—91 to 71—so the rate remains at 35 per cent ad valorem.

The committee then rose.

A DAY'S SESSION IN THE SENATE WITHOUT A VOTE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The experiment of night sessions in the Senate has not proved successful. The Senate discussed the cotton schedule nearly twelve continuous hours without accomplishing anything. Beck this morning, when Morrill suggested that he hoped to finish the Tariff bill this week, shook his head. The bill will not be finished this week. It becomes clearer than ever that the Democrats are determined to adopt a policy of obstruction, and to defeat any tax or tariff reduction by this Congress. The dilatory tactics of the Democratic Senators today—for their course cannot be characterized in any other manner—admits of no other conclusion. They are filibustering against the passage of the bill. In the source of the long filibustering movements of the evening two sensible remarks were made. Hale said that the reason of the absence of so many Senators was the tediousness of the debate. This he attributed to the want of a five-minute or a ten-minute rule, and he gave notice that tomorrow he would endeavor to get the Senate to adopt such a rule for the future debate on the Tariff bill. Voorhees made the other remark—that one of the chronic follies of the Senate is attempting to do business when the general sense and feeling of the body is in favor of adjourning. In this way the night to nearly 10:30 was spent, and Morrill reluctantly consented to an adjournment. The Democrats have defied the edict of the Republican caucus—a day's session has been held without a vote.

A DREARY SIEGE, LASTING TILL 10:30 O'CLOCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—After an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. McMillan to have considered a resolution respecting the inadequacy of the water-supply in the District of Columbia, the Tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. Bayard inquired whether the Chairman of the Finance Committee expected the session to continue into the evening.

Mr. Morrill replied that he would ask the Senate to sit until late in the evening, with the hope of finishing the bill this week. [Derisive laughter.]

Mr. President—Until what hour?

Mr. Morrill—I do not name an hour.

The paragraph embracing potato, corn, and rice-starch was then taken up and discussed.

Mr. Hale said his amendment was about equivalent to the existing duty. After debate it was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 24.

The rate on rice and other starches was left at 2½ cents per pound as in the bill.

The Senate then passed to the consideration of the cotton and cotton goods schedule.

Mr. Aldrich explained the new classification of cotton thread, yarn, warps, etc.

Mr. Beck said he thought there would be no reduction on this class of goods, but rather an increase of about $570,000. He believed the change from four to seven classes was made to hide the proposed increase of duties, and would give greatly increased opportunities for fraud.

The question of the relative rate of wages in England and this country was discussed by Beck and others, and then Mr. Morrill argued in opposition to the statements made by Mr. Beck concerning increased duties. He said that upon the greater portion of the articles embraced in the schedule there would be an average reduction by the committees on the bill of not less than 30 per cent.

Mr. Aldrich thought the reduction would be about 10 per cent if based upon the importations of last year.

The debate was continued at length by Mr. Vance and Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Slater delivered a prepared argument against high protective duties and in favor of a revenue tariff.

Mr. Beck again stated his objections to the schedule.

Mr. Bayard believed the schedule would make a substantial advance in duties on cotton goods, but he confessed that he found great difficulty in understanding its provisions, and he thought that when a man of an average amount of intelligence, and accustomed to study and to frame laws, found difficulty in understanding a proposed law, that was pretty good evidence that the law was not one fit for a republic. The reason this schedule was so puzzling was that its preparation had been intrusted to ingenious technical experts in cotton manufacture.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Coke whether he and his party wished to reduce the American workingmen to the condition of the English workingmen.

Mr. Coke replied he was in favor of well-paid labor, and in order that labor should be well paid he would relieve it of the burdens imposed upon it by the tariff, thus cheapening the necessaries of life and increasing the purchasing power of wages.

Mr. Harris moved to make the duty on cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp-yarn of every form and value, 30 per cent advalorem.

Mr. Coke spoke at length in favor of the tariff for revenue, and against a high protective tariff. Under a revenue tariff we would soon drive England, France, and Germany commercially from the American Continent. "Protection," as used by the advocates of the protective tariff, and as manifested in framing this bill, meant oppression of the many for the benefit of a few. The people of his State wanted no protection, and they were unwilling to be plundered to protect anybody else.

Mr. Hoar said the New England manufacturers of woolen goods paid an annual tribute of $4,000,000 to Texas alone. Yet the people of that State desired no protection.

Mr. Coke said he would vote for free wool if New England would agree to reduce the duty on manufactured goods to 25 per cent.

At 6:35 a vote was taken on Mr. Harris' amendment, which resulted—yeas 13, nays 24—no quorum voting.

Several calls of the Senate developed the fact that a quorum was present, but an attempt to vote on the pending amendment showed enough votes withheld to break it.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of the absent Senators.

Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate, and drifted off into a discussion of the labor question. His remarks were chiefly directed to the cause of strikes, and the riots frequently following them. He concluded that the fault was in legislation, and that every drop of blood shed in the land in consequence of these riots was due to the neglect, or the inattention, or the cupidity of men representing special interests on the floor of the Senate. He claimed that the men of the North were discriminating against the people of the South, and said he would offer as a substitute for the present bill a bill which would merely embody the Walker tariff with schedules arranged according to the prices which the Senate had placed upon them.

Mr. Blair said some of the remarks of the Senator on the labor question were calculated to lead to difficulties which would probably result in bloodshed.

Mr. Morgan replied that the Senator was trying to gag him to keep him from expressing the truth on the subject.

Mr. Blair expressed the opinion that those men who had formerly owned their labor should not defame the men of the North as oppressors of the laboring men.

A vote on Mr. Harris' amendment resulted—yeas, 13; nays, 24. No quorum.

Another vote on Mr. Harris' amendment showed no quorum, although forty-four Senators were present, but a motion to adjourn prevailed.

No change was made in the liquor schedule.

THE SUGAR INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The representatives of the refiners are not pleased with the action of the Senate in adopting the schedule of the Finance Committee. They say that it is a discrimination in favor of Louisiana sugars and against the refiners, and that the extra one-tenth of one cent per pound is against the consumer. The House bill will be favored by the refiners, as it gives them an advantage of one-tenth of a cent a pound over the Senate bill. That one-tenth of a cent is said to represent a very considerable proportion of the profits of the sugar-refiners. Senator Kellogg has not abandoned his efforts to secure an amendment to the sugar tariff which will make a discriminating duty against Cuban sugars, or any sugar which is the product of slave labor. The point was made in the Senate the other day by Mr. Hoar that the United States was prevented from taking such action on account of "the favored-nation" clause in the treaty. It appears, however, that there is no "favored-nation" clause in the treaty with Spain. Several Democratic Senators have announced their intention to vote for such an amendment, and some Republicans who oppose any increase say they will be embarrassed by voting against an amendment making a slight discrimination against the product of slave labor. The subject is exciting much discussion among members. An amendment will be proposed in the Senate which will probably be agreed upon by leading Republicans. The agitation may result in some modification of the treaty with Spain. Cuba now practically excludes many American products, discriminating in favor of England.

A GREAT SUIT.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL SUE FOR $1,500,000 WHICH IT BELIEVES THE UNION PACIFIC HAS WITHHOLDEN FROM THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Secretary of the Treasury today directed suit to be brought against the Union Pacific Railroad for $1,500,000. This suit is brought on the basis of the following letter to the Commissioner of Railroads:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1883.—*The Hon. H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior*—SIR: . . . The controversy involves the question: What are "net earnings" under the first section of the act of May 7, 1878? and depends upon the allowance or disallowance of items for new construction and new equipment for the three and a half years ending Dec. 31, 1881, to the amount of $2,381,439, 25 per cent of which is claimed to be due the Government, and has been included in the payments demanded from the company. Statements in detail compiled from reports made to the office, and verified by inspection of the books of the company, are submitted as exhibits hereinafter referred to. The status of the question is as follows: In United States vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company (99 U. S. R., 402) it was held that "net earnings" within the meaning of the laws are ascertained by deducting from the gross earnings all the ordinary expenses of organization and of operating the road, and expenditure made for bona fide improvements and paid out of earnings and not by the issue of bonds or stocks. In United States vs. Kansas Pacific Railway Company (99 U. S. R., 455) the court adheres to the ruling in United States vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company (supra, 402) as to the principle which should govern in determining the amount of "net earnings," and specifically rules that, in ascertaining net earnings, there should be deducted from gross receipts (provided they were actually paid out of the earnings of the road and not raised by bond or stock) the equipment account, or replacing and rebuilding rolling-stock, machinery, etc., the amounts paid for depot grounds and the expenses of the same, and the construction account or improvements and additions to track, etc. These cases were instituted in the Court of Claims in 1877 (13 Court of Claims, 401), and were decided upon appeals by the Supreme Court at the October term, 1878. Although decided upon the statutes prior to the act of May 7, 1878, the court in the Union Pacific case (p. 427) referred to that act, but did not pass upon its effect in ascertaining "net earnings" as therein provided. . . . This statute has not received judicial construction as to the method it prescribes of ascertaining "net earnings." Under these circumstances, this office has insisted that expenditures for new construction and new equipment are not "necessary expenses" actually paid within the year in operating the same and keeping the same in a state of repair, and has decided to settle upon any basis which deducts such items from the gross receipts in ascertaining net earnings. The Central Pacific, reserving its rights, whatever they may be, under the law, has paid without prejudice 25 per cent of its net earnings as ascertained without such deduction. Under the interpretation placed upon the act by this office, the amounts ascertained to be due in cash from said Union Pacific Railway Company on account of 25 per cent of net earnings, after crediting it with transportation services rendered, are as follows:

Six months ending Dec. 31, 1878	$ 422,779
Year ending Dec. 31, 1879	524,038
Year ending Dec. 31, 1880	721,993
Year ending Dec. 31, 1881	663,345
Total	$2,332,156

The company was, however, entitled to a credit June 30, 1878, of $491,244, being the amount found due after satisfying all demands on account of 5 per cent, and applying all amounts claimed for half transportation under the law as it was prior to the act of 1878, which, being deducted, leaves the sum of $1,840,911 due from the Union Pacific Railway proper. . . . Under Sec. 6 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, the Kansas Division is required to pay into the United States Treasury annually 5 per cent of its net earnings upon 394 miles, being the aided portion of its road. The balance found to be due from the Government to the company for transportation services, after satisfying all demands on account of 5 per cent and applying all amounts claimed for half-transportation, was as follows:

Due for year ending Dec. 31, 1879	$767,136
For year ending Dec. 31, 1880	98,784
For year ending Dec. 31, 1881	73,154
Total amount due	$939,074

Deducting this credit from the $1,840,911 due from the Union Pacific Railway proper, leaves due the Government in cash from said company to Dec. 31, 1881, the sum of $90,0837. The Union Pacific insists upon its right, in ascertaining "net earnings" under the act, to deduct from the gross receipts the items of new construction and new equipment, and has declined to pay the balance claimed to be due from it—viz: $901,837 unless it is allowed to deduct from such receipts the sum of $2,381,439 for new construction and equipment for the three and a half years heretofore mentioned, the allowance of which would reduce the amount due the Government under the act to $306,477. In accordance with the grounds taken by the company, a check for the balance admitted by their statement to be due to the United States Dec. 31, 1880, amounting to $69,358 was deposited in the Sub-Treasury at Boston, Mass., July 26, 1881. This office felt warranted, from its construction of the act of May 7, 1878, in advising the Treasury Department not to accept this amount as payment in full of all demands to Dec. 31, 1880, in consequence of which the amount has not been covered into the Treasury, and no further payment has been made or tendered by the company. The settlement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882, has not yet been made, but it is estimated that the cash requirement for that period over and above transportation services will amount to at least $600,000, making the indebtedness of the company to the United States on this account, at that date, about $1,500,000. This settlement cannot be made before the middle of February or the first of March, as the books of the company are not written up until that time. It should, however, be embraced in any action to be instituted, or, if it should be deemed best, in any set-off which may be claimed in actions by the company against the Government now pending in the Court of Claims. . . . It is proper that I should further respectfully call to your attention the provisions of the law relating to the consolidation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the Denver Pacific Railway & Telegraph Company, under which it has been claimed and urged upon this office that the Kansas Pacific Railway Company and Denver Pacific Railway & Telegraph Company should each be charged, instead of 5 per cent of their net earnings, with 25 per cent, under the act of May 7, 1878, as being constituents of the consolidated company, and by reason of such consolidation subject to the provisions of said act. Sec. 16 of the act of July 2, 1864, authorizes these companies to consolidate, and upon such consolidation the organization so formed and consolidated shall succeed to, possess, and be entitled to receive from the Government of the United States all and singular the grants, benefits, immunities, guarantees, acts, and things to be done and performed, and be subject to the same terms, conditions, restrictions, and requirements which said companies respectively at the time of such consolidation are or may be entitled or subject to under this act, in place and substitution of said companies so consolidated, respectively. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the Denver Pacific Railway & Telegraph Company on Jan. 24, 1880, signed articles of consolidation, which were filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior Jan. 26, 1880, and took effect from that date under the title of the Union Pacific Railway Company. . . . It is under these provisions that the question has been raised whether or not the Kansas Pacific Railway Company and the Denver Pacific Railway & Telegraph Company, being constituent parts of the consolidated company, are not subject to the act of May 7, 1878, which requires the payment of 25 per cent of net earnings, instead of 5 per cent as provided in their charter. In the same connection, and as a part of the same question, it is to be determined whether such 25 per cent of net earnings is to be limited to the 394 miles which have received aid from the Government, or will embrace the entire mileage of the road—namely: 639 miles, and whether it is to extend to the earnings of the Denver Pacific, which was a land-grant road. These roads are constituent parts of the consolidated company, which in terms provides that the requirements applicable to any one of the constituent roads shall be applicable and binding upon the consolidated company, as if the constituent charters were all embodied in one charter of the consolidated company. In this connection it is proper to refer to the case of the United States vs. the Kansas Pacific Railway Company (94 U. S. R., 455), in which it was held that the bonds issued to that company were a lien upon that portion only of the company's road on which they were issued, and that the 5 per cent of the net earnings is only demandable on the net earnings of said portion, and in the same connection to the cases of the Union Pacific Railway (16, Court of Claims, 353), in which Drake, Chief-Justice, says that the decisions of the Supreme Court are conclusive that the Government has no statutory right to withhold half the earnings of those portions of the Pacific railroads for which no subsidy bonds were issued. . . . I have the honor, respectfully, to suggest that this communication be referred to the honorable the Attorney-General, with the request that proceedings be instituted with a view to obtain judgment for whatever amount may be found to be due to the Government, and that the proper construction of Sec. 1 of the act of May 7, 1878, may be judicially determined, and the rule established under which "net earnings" shall be ascertained, and that the provisions of law applicable to the premises as provided by the act of May 7, 1878, may be enforced. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Commissioner.

TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS.

MR. TABOR WILL BE A UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR THE NEXT FOUR WEEKS—SWEARING HIM IN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—For a long time today there sat upon one of the sofas in the Senate Chamber a tall, broad-shouldered, loose-jointed sort of man, with a swarthy face, a huge gold chain, and a very large diamond ring flashing on his finger, who seemed to be ill at ease, and to be waiting for something that did not come. Pretty soon it did come, and the credentials of Tabor, the new Senator from Colorado, were sent to the desk to be read. The Bonanza King watched the reading of those credentials with as much eagerness as he watched the development of the grub-stake which made him a millionaire, and, when they were read, Chilcott, the outgoing Colorado Senator, seized the Bonanza King by his left arm in a rather rude frontier way, and, instead of escorting him down the main aisle, rushed him behind the desks and down the side passage to the Vice-President's chair, as if it were a job to be quickly over, with as little ceremony as possible. All eyes in the Senate were turned to the newcomer, and the few visitors in the galleries craned their necks over the railing to get the first glimpse at a man who a few years ago was a grub-stake miner whom the newspapers now make worth $20,000,000. David Davis rose and read the ironclad oath to the sturdy miner-millionaire, and, at the conclusion of it, bade him welcome to the Senate Chamber. Mr. Tabor was escorted to Mr. Chilcott's seat in the outer tier on the Republican side, and was soon surrounded by Senators of both parties, few of whom had known before that the granger-looking personage on the back seat was Tabor, the Colorado millionaire. They greeted him, took his measure, and retired to the cloak-room to discuss his wealth. Mr. Tabor has made his sensation. He is entitled to a seat in the Senate—and will be for the next twenty-eight days. The time is not sufficient to determine what sort of a statesman he might make, although, if Mr. Morrill shall press his resolution to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar, Senator Tabor will have an opportunity presented him to make the greatest effort of his life. Certainly if the silver dollar means anything in this world to anybody it means a good deal to the miner-millionaire on the back seat. Senators took leave of Mr. Chilcott regretfully, and were agreed that Colorado has not fairly treated the man who has served her so faithfully that she did not continue him in office for the little remnant of this Congress. But Chilcott is not a rich man, and Colorado seems now to honor only plutocrats.

A TEST CLAIM.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY SECRETARY TELLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Secretary of the Interior has decided the case of Samuel Ruggles et al., who appealed from the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, rendered May 9, 1882. The case of Ruggles was a test claim for 150 acres of land in the Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio. On this decision, which is against the claimants, some 1,300 cases, involving the titles to 135,000 acres of land, depended. The application is made upon Survey No. 12,096, made by Virginia Military Land-Grant No. 504 for 200 acres, which warrant was granted for the services of Aquilla Norvell, a Sergeant in the War of the Revolution. It was claimed that the original warrant and survey were lost, and an alleged duplicate was filed with the claim. This duplicate is not certified, and does not carry with it conclusive evidence that the survey was made, or that it is what it purports to be. This is considered a technical defect, which might be cured, but the Secretary quotes from various acts of Congress in relation to the land-grants to soldiers of the Virginia line, and concludes that the necessary steps to complete the title have not been taken in this case, and infers that such of these lands as were not especially appropriated within the time of limitation were released from all claims for bounty lands, and became subject to disposal by the United States the same as other public lands.

Secretary Teller has reaffirmed his previous decision to the effect that a contestant to a timber culture entry must file his application at the date of the contest to obtain status as a contestant.

TOM YOUNG.

HIS EXPLANATION OF HIS CONNECTION WITH THAT MEXICAN MINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Cincinnati *Enquirer*.]—Gov. Tom Young left for Cincinnati tonight, being summoned either as a witness or counsel in the Hal Young divorce case. An *Enquirer* correspondent called his attention to the New York *Herald* article charging him with having accepted a fee in a case against the United States Government while a member of Congress, and asked him what there was in it. He said:

"Nothing at all. I never appeared in a case against the United States Government since I have been a member of Congress. In 1879 a man by the name of Lambert B. Caine, of New Orleans, brought me letters of introduction, and asked me if I would take a case for him before the State Department, which at that time held funds that had been awarded by Mexico to American citizens pursuant to a treaty entered into in 1868, I believe, and ratified by the Congresses of both nations. He presented me some briefs written by a lawyer he had previously engaged. I told him I would look into the matter and see what was in it. I did so, and a few days afterward accepted employment in the case upon an agreed contingent fee. I made an oral argument before the Secretary of State, and he informed me that the Mexican Government, through Minister Zamacona, had employed counsel to show that the La Abra Mining Company's claim and Weil cotton claim had been awarded through fraudulent testimony, and that by the comity existing between nations the distribution in these two cases had been withheld until a showing could be made. The Mexican Government had three or four years' time in which to do this, but failed to change the conclusion reached by Sir Edward Thornton, then the British Minister to this country, and who was the arbitrator. Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, left the whole matter of ordering the distribution to the President, he going for his vacation to the mountains of Vermont. The President read my brief, together with those submitted by other letters, and directed the payment of the installments advanced by Mexico in the Weil case. That the President was satisfied that the claimants were honestly entitled to their money no man who knows his honesty of character can for a moment doubt."

"How did President Hayes' letter to you marked 'private' get into print?"

"I cannot imagine, except in one way: That when the fifth installment was paid I went to Mr. James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, and, stating the case to him, told him that President Hayes had examined the matter for himself, and directed the first distribution to be made. He then asked me what authority there was for the distribution, and I said I presumed Mr. Hay, the Assistant Secretary of State, had received orders, and if he had not I would show him a letter which the President had written me on the subject. Mr. Blaine asked me to show it. I left it with him, thinking he would, of course, treat it as confidential. I presume Mr. Blaine never thought of it again, and placed it in the archives of the State Department."

"What can be the purpose of the publication of this matter at this time in the New York *Herald*?"

"I do not know. Any thing for a sensation. But, so far as I am concerned, I care nothing at all about it. I know, as far as Mr. Caine was concerned, I regarded him as an honorable man up to the moment of his death, which occurred last year."

Touching the transaction, if discreditable at all, it is not so much so as can be charged to men more distinguished than Gov. Young. While a Senator, Roscoe Conkling repeatedly made arguments before the Commissioner of Patents in interference cases, and barely a month ago Senator Edmunds appeared as an attorney in the San Mateo County (California) case, argued before the United States Supreme Court.

PENSION MATTERS.

GOV. CURTIN ON THE FORTY-DOLLAR PENSION BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[*Commercial Gazette*.]—Gov. Curtin has been interviewed by the Philadelphia *Times* on the Forty-Dollar Pension bill. He said, among other things:

"I reported that bill to the House and advocated it, and it passed unanimously, giving to every man who lost a leg or arm, or an equivalent disability, $40 per month the remainder of his life. It was my deliberate judgment then, as it is now, that in such cases men who served during the War and who are maimed in the manner described in the bill should be supported by the Government. In the first decade after the War the loss of life in the class of men who lost arms or legs was even in 1,000. In the next decade, or that part of the next decade which has just passed, the mortality in the same class of men was 31¼ per 1,000. It has been ascertained, not only from the opinion of scientific men and men whose profession would lead them to investigate such subjects, as well as statistics from the insurance offices, that the average duration of life where an arm or leg is lost between the age of 25 and 35, at which age these people were thus maimed, is not over fifteen years.

"If that is correct and the mortality should increase for the future at a ratio corresponding with the past, the Government will not be long taxed to pay this increase of pensions. I notice that complaints are made about that part of the bill which provides for an equivalent disability. What would be regarded as an equivalent disability should not be hard to ascertain, and in my judgment a disability of that kind should carry with it the $40 per month which the bill provides for those who lost an arm or leg. There are, I believe, 9,000 of this class of disabled soldiers living, and as they are all pensioners now, there would be no difficulty in ascertaining to whom the pension should be paid, and impositions on the department would be quite impossible. No distinction is made between privates and officers in this bill. An unjust and improper distinction exists in the present pension laws. The private is quite as deserving as the officer, and generally is in greater need.

"Some, without investigating, cry out that these pensions will cost $100,000,000. I can not say definitly what the amount will be, but I think $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 will be sufficient. The bill before the Senate increases the pensions as they are now paid. I do not think the bill is just, because it still continues the distinction between the private and the officer. It refers to that class of men who lost limbs or parts of limbs, and increases their pay; as, for instance, the man who lost an arm below the elbow joint gets $18 per month; the man who lost a leg at the ankle gets $24. So the man who lost the hand gets less than the man who loses the leg at the ankle. Now the distinction as to what a man shall receive—as to whether the arm or the hand is gone, or the part of the leg—is absurd and unjust. The man who lost part of the leg can no more use the leg naturally than the man who lost all of the leg; and the man who lost his hand is quite as much deprived of the means of a livlihood as the man who lost his arm at the shoulder."

"There are about 2,500 applications per month filed at the department for pensions. How do you account for so large a number?"

"I account for the increase from the fact that many persons are applying for pensions that have neglected it; many who have been able to live without it; some who were too proud to apply for pensions before; and some, I regret to say, who have no right to a pension. There have been a large number of fraudulent cases, and a large amount of money has been paid on pensions which should never have been paid. Those frauds I think are stopped. Now it is quite impossible to get a fraudulent case through."

Mr. Curtin said, in conclusion, that he felt a great interest in the passage of this bill, as he thought it a simple act of justice. "And when it is proposed to extend further justice and the munificence of the Government to other classes of soldiers equally meritorious, I will be found active in the support of such measures."

NEW RULING AS TO CHILDREN'S PENSIONS.

An interesting and entirely new pension claim is now before the Assistant-Secretary of the Interior for decision. The guardian of the children of a deceased soldier has applied for the back pension of $2 a month, due each child from the time of their father's death. The children's mother neglected to make application for a pension for herself or family, and finally married. The claim of the guardian was rejected at the Pension Office by the examiner, who held that the marriage of the widow barred all rights of the family to a pension from that date. Her neglect to apply for a pension at any time was construed as a further difficulty in the way of allowing the claim of a guardian at this late day.

The Assistant Secretary is of the opinion that the mother of a family entitled to a pension occupies the relation of a trustee, and any failure or neglect on her part to apply for or secure the allowance of pension due the children cannot work to their prejudice. He will accordingly decide that the children are entitled to a pension from the time of their father's death until they arrive at the age of 16 years, the second marriage of their mother having nothing to do with the claim of the guardian.

HOW ONE BACK PENSION WAS DISPOSED OF.

[Washington Dispatch to Philadelphia *Press*.]—The removal of Dr. Cox, Pension Agent at San Francisco, will be recommended by the Commissioner of Pensions. About five months ago $7,600 arrears of pension was sent to a blind and helpless pensioner in that city named Hill. Senator Miller wrote the agent to be sure that the pensioner received his money, and not be swindled by sharpers. The agent is proven to be, in the judgment of the Commissioner, a fit subject for dismissal. He induced Hill to give him $5,000 of the money, invested it in a smelting mill, and gave the pensioner a lot of worthless mining stock as security. The mill was soon afterward burned. It was uninsured. A lawyer got the balance of the money, $2,600, that Cox had permitted to remain in Hill's possession. Rumors of the swindle coming to the attention of the Commissioner, he sent a special agent to investigate the matter, with instructions to get the money back if possible. Cox has been compelled to disgorge, and $1,600 of the money appropriated by the lawyer has been returned. Hill is out about $1,000, and Cox loses his place.

A DEAD MAN'S SHOES.

A SWARM OF APPLICANTS FOR THE POSITION HELD BY COL. IRISH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Indianapolis *Journal*.]—From present indications the President will have as many candidates, and possibly as much trouble in deciding upon a successor to Col. Irish, as Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, as he has had in selecting the District Commissioner. A New York delegation, headed by Barney Biglin, arrived today, and are besieging the President in the interest of one of the New York ward politicians. As before noted in these dispatches, it is believed, as it would be directly in the line of civil-service reform, that the appointment will be given to Capt. Burrell.

J. H. McNeely, of Indiana, is among the many applicants for the position of Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, made vacant by the death of Col. Irish.

Delegation of employés of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, headed by Acting-Chief Sullivan, called on Senator Folger to urge the appointment of Capt. T. M. Burrell to succeed the late Col. Irish. It is expected he will be appointed.

CONGRESSMAN HEILMAN.

THE EVANSVILLE MEMBER GETS UP WITH PIG-IRON KELLEY AND SITS DOWN WITH HIM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[*Courier-Journal*.]—The Hon. William Heilman, member from the Evansville (Ind.) district, has been in his seat nearly all of the week. Such a thing has not occurred for three days at a time since he has been a Congressman. And he votes too. Every time Pig-Iron Kelley stands up Heilman stands up, and when Kelley squats Heilman squats. Heilman is in luck this week. Last Friday he sold 100,000 bushels of January corn, and corn declined several cents on a bushel, when Heilman closed his deal, realizing a handsome profit. Whenever Heilman touches a relation to swine he is always at home. By the way, Mr. Heilman, you voted today in committee against the new Gas bill. Would you get mad and demand an investigation by the House if I ask you how much, if any, stock you own in the present gas company? But I will not ask you that question at present.

NOTES.

THE FOES OF THE SILVER DOLLAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—There is really a serious purpose on the part of the goldites to press the passage of the Morrill resolution to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar. Morrill told Hill, of Colorado, today that he intended to urge its passage at an early opportunity, and confidently expected that it would pass the Senate. Hill expressed the fear that Morrill's opinion might be well founded, and he was quite confident that a majority of the Senate Committee would favor the resolution. He was apprehensive that it would pass the Senate. Morrill fixed no period of suspension. The lowest time mentioned is six months. Even if the resolution should pass through the Senate, there is very little chance that it could pass the House.

JUDGE BLACK THE ATTORNEY OF THE MORMONS.

Judge Jere Black is making sensational statements so the House Judiciary Committee in opposition to the Edmunds' bill. He charges that the purpose of the bill is not to suppress polygamy, but to make it certain that the Republicans will ultimately control the Territory and bring it in as a Republican State. Judge Black has been supplied by the Mormons, whose attorney he is, with a lot of specious facts, and he is using them in the secresy of the Judiciary room in favor of propositions to modify the stringent character of the Edmunds' bill. Black charges even that those who seek to enforce the bill in the Territory have some speculative interests, and desire to obtain mining and other advantages.

A NATIONAL-BANK BILL.

The object of the bill to amend the National Bank act, introduced by Pendleton today, is to compel the Controller of the Currency to use the remedies against banks which are now discretionary with him.

A MAN WHO HAD TO PAY BOTH SIDES AT LAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Treasurer Gilfillan today received a conscience contribution of $10 in an envelope postmarked Washington, which also contained a note as follows:

Estimated amount of customs on articles brought home from Europe. If I could have made head or tail of the tariff I would have paid the duty honestly at once, and not have suffered myself to be overruled by the other members of the party and beguiled into paying a Custom-House Inspector instead of the United States.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported to the House. It recommends appropriations of $20,398,000, an increase of about $49,000 compared with last year. The increase in the amount appropriated is mainly due to the necessary provision for the increased membership of Congress and to the fact that the next is a long Congressional session. The bill in detail varies very little from former bills, except in the insertion of the clause which will make the clerical day in the various departments eight instead of seven hours in length.

LAST OF THE SCIOTO HORROR.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam-Vessels further considered today the case of the Ohio River Pilot Long, who was in charge of the steamer Lomas the 4th of July last, when she ran into and sank the excursion steamer Scioto, near Steubenville. Pilot Long's license was revoked by the District Inspector on account of his alleged negligence and incompetence in bringing about the collision. The Board of Inspectors, after full argument and careful consideration of the case, find:

1. That Pilot Long acted in strict conformity with the rules established by the Government and in force at the time of the disaster; and it is therefore the opinion of the board that his license should be restored.

2. That David C. Keller, late pilot of the steamer Scioto, failed to perform his duty, and that he ignored and disobeyed both Rules 1 and 2 for the government of pilots navigating Western rivers, and that he is therefore clearly responsible for the disaster; and the board therefore recommends that his license be revoked.

After the announcement of the foregoing decision, Flower, by unanimous consent, offered an amendment to the new pilot rules for Western rivers, providing that after the words "govern himself accordingly" shall be inserted the words "the descending steamer being deemed to have the right of way." The board adjourned sine die.

STAR ROUTES.

In the star-route trial Edwin Hall, Charles Pierce, and William Cowne, all of Oregon, gave testimony relative to the method of carrying the mail on the Delaware and Kansas City route. After the introduction of a number of letters and other papers the case was adjourned until Monday.

CONTESTANTS.

Mr. Calkins introduced in the House today a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of contestants and contestees in the contested election cases of the Forty-seventh Congress. The amounts to be allowed foot up $63,525.

A LITTLE BREEZE IN THE HOUSE.

There was a little scene in the House between Mr. Aldrich, of Illinois, and Mr. Mills, of Texas, today. The House was voting on the section of the Tariff bill relating to the duty on varnish, when Mr. Mills made the point of no quorum. Mr. Aldrich insisted that the point was not made at the proper time, and should not be entertained. Mr. Mills maintained that he had made the point as soon as the vote was taken. Mr. Aldrich replied that he did not hear him make it at that time. Mr. Mills, who is a hot-headed fellow, understood Mr. Aldrich to say he did not believe him, and he proceeded to fire hot shot at Aldrich, saying he presumed his word was about as good as that of Aldrich, and didn't know by what authority his statement was questioned. Mr. Aldrich, who is very patient, made no reply, but directly some member who saw Mills' blunder slipped over and told him his mistake, and in a minute he was on his feet apologizing to the House and to Aldrich for the language used.

POSTAL BILL POSTPONED.

The Senate Post-Office Committee today decided to postpone till next session a further consideration of bill 1,170, to regulate the rates of postage on second-class mail matter at letter-carrier offices. The bill proposed to fix a rate of postage on second-class publications deposited in the letter-carrier offices at two cents per pound. The Post-Office Committee is much dissatisfied with the action of the Appropriations Committee forestalling it by appending to the Post-Office Appropriation bill matters of legislation properly within the jurisdiction of the Post-Office Committee, and today's action is due to this feeling rather than to any opposition of the bill in question.

CABINET MEETING.

The session of the Cabinet was devoted to considering the Mexican treaty. All the members were present.

THE NICARAGUA BILL.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today authorized Mr. Kasson to move that the Senate Nicaragua bill, as amended, be submitted for the House bill whenever the latter is taken up in the House.

YOUNG CONGER.

Frank B. Conger, son of Senator Conger, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster of the District of Columbia.

CAPT. PAYNE.

Orders have been issued to Gen. Pope to take vigorous measures to prevent Capt. Payne and his followers from invading Indian Territory.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Mr. Hoar presented a petition of President Elliott and other Professors of Harvard asking that no one but a professional astronomer of experience shall be hereafter eligible for the position of Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory.

TARIFF DEBATE.

Mr. Anthony interrupted the debate to offer a joint resolution directing the Public Printer to remove so much of the stored property necessary to render the building entirely safe, and appropriating $5,000 for this purpose, and to pay for the storage of the property elsewhere.

The joint resolution passed.

Mr. McPherson introduced a bill to improve the efficiency of the Naval Academy.

Mr. Chilcott presented the credentials of Mr. Tabor, elected from Colorado, and he was sworn in and took his seat.

Tariff debate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Cook, of New York, presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York urging Congress to pass a bill limiting the coinage of silver dollars to the requirements of the people.

Petitions were presented protesting against the transfer of the revenue marine, life saving and coast survey services to the Navy Department.

On motion of Mr. Payson, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information relative to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad.

TARIFF DEBATE ENSUED.

Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Cannon gave notice that under the direction of his committee he would move Monday to pass the bill under suspension of the rules, if he could be recognized by the Speaker for that purpose.

Mr. Blackburn—Will the gentleman be candid enough to state that the authority given him to move a suspension of the rules was not the unanimous action of his committee?

Mr. Cannon—I voice the action of the committee. The committee acts by a majority. Of course, I am perfectly willing to state that I was so directed by a strict party vote.

Mr. Townshend—Do you want to vote away $20,000,000 without an opportunity to debate?

Mr. Hiscock—That is the proposition exactly. It is an appropriation bill carrying the pay-roll for the executive departments, and we are willing to take the responsibility of passing it without debate.

Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts—You passed the Sundry Civil bill without debate in the Forty-sixth Congress.

The Senate joint resolution passed authorizing the Public Printer to remove certain materials from the Government Printing House.

The House then adjourned, though attempts were made by the advocates of the Whisky Bonded bill to prolong the session for the purpose of securing a night session Monday next for consideration of that bill.

ALABAMA'S TREASURER.

Vincent Not a Success as a Poker-Player—His Successor Appointed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—As more light is shed on the defalcation of Treasurer Vincent the worse his crime appears. His exploits in the game of draw-poker are wonderful to relate. He was as unlucky in opening the jack-pot as he was in betting on cotton. He played often and heavily. A hundred dollars at a sitting was not an exceptional loss. I have it from a gentleman of unquestioned veracity that within the last six months he lost $1,800 at one sitting. The gentleman plays himself, and is familiar with the subject. At last Vincent lost his head and got reckless.

VINCENT'S VENTURES IN COTTON.

Vincent's cotton gambling propensities have been known for a long time to men high in office and the State's regard. He endeavored to persuade at least one member of the Legislature to join him in cotton speculation. He would deal by the hour in futures, and used the Capitol Building telephone to keep posted through the day on the markets.

Other parties through whom Vincent dealt are Mohr, Hannaman & Co., New York and New Orleans, and Walters & Co., New York. It is stated that he lost large sums on deals made through Warren, Reise & Co., brokers here, and through Lehman, Durr & Co., cotton and banking house. The conviction is growing that the special legislative committee is after those with whom Vincent dealt, and that when they report there will be music in the air.

PINKERTON'S "SHADOWS"

Rumor says Pinkerton's Detective Agency are shadowing Vincent, and have telegraphed the Governor that he will be forthcoming on sufficient reward.

The appointment of the Hon. Fred H. Smith, of Dallas, to the vacant Treasuryship gives great satisfaction. It is probable that a compromise will be made with Vincent's bondsmen, giving them time and possibly reducing the amount.

THE DEFICIT $213,000.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 2.—The committee to examine the books of the State Treasurer made a report this morning. It does not change the statement heretofore sent of the actual deficit. The total amount to be accounted for by the Treasurer from Oct. 1, 1880, to Jan. 31, 1882, is $2,063,000. They found in cash $470,000 and a deficit of $213,000. The Governor sent to the two Houses a statement of the information sent to the principal cities about Vincent, and the special employment of Pinkerton's Agency. Under the law, he can only offer rewards as high as $400. He asks the Legislature to pass a law allowing $5,000 reward, which will be done. F. H. Smith accepts the Treasurership. Bills are likely to pass that no one enter the office until the bond is approved; also, to invest all over $100,000 at the end of each fiscal year in the purchase of State bonds.

A WRECKED STEAMER.

The Steamer Tacoma Lost on the Pacific Coast—The Crew and Passengers Saved.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 2.—The steamer Tacoma, the Central Pacific Company's collier, from Tacoma for San Francisco with 3,500 tons of coal, went ashore at 9 p. m., Jan. 29, four miles north of Umpqua River. The Captain and six men landed yesterday. The brig Sal Thomas went to her yesterday, but could not get the crew off on account of a heavy sea. She was broken in two amidships, both stern and bow under water, lying about 300 yards from the shore. The Captain has sent here for tugs and lifeboats.

EMPIRE CITY, Ore., Feb. 2.—Charles H. Wells, of San Francisco, agent of the Tacoma, who was on board, arrived here this afternoon. He reports all ashore at dark last night except six men, and thinks they were landed soon after, as they had a line ashore at dark. A dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange says all on board were saved, including Mr. Steinberger, agent of the company at Tacoma, who was a passenger. The Tacoma was a new ship, just arrived from Philadelphia, and was on her first trip. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

FIRE AND STEEL.

Horrible Manner in Which an Ohio Man Took His Own Life.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The intelligence has just reached here of a most shocking case of self-destruction, occurring yesterday near Delcarbo, Muskinghum County. Fletcher Reed, a man 23 years old, arose from his bed at 4 o'clock in the morning and went to a straw stack, which he set on fire. After the stack was ablaze he cut his throat with a razor, and in his mad frenzy leaped wildly into the flames and was roasted alive. His remains were charred and burned to a crisp. Reed, it is said, was jilted a few months ago by a young lady, who afterward married his own brother. This love affair preyed on his mind, and he became melancholy and dejected, and a few days ago his mind became further unbalanced by his taking a very active part in the religious revivals in the vicinity of his home. It was noticed in the evening, when he reached home, that he was worse than usual, although but little was thought of the matter until the morning, when his father awoke and found the hay-stack on fire, and was horrified at discovering his son's remains roasting in the angry flames.

PROVIDENCE PRESS CLUB.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Providence Press Club was formed here tonight, with Alfred M. Williams, of the *Journal*, as President, and Walter B. Frost, of the *Press*, as Secretary. No regular club room is to be established at present, but four meetings a year of a literary and social character are to be held, and occasional special meetings.

ILLINOIS.

Democrats Playing a Bluff Game for the "Hammock-Hotel" Contestant.

Determined Efforts to Force Another Recount in the Elections Committee.

Senate Bills Recognizing the Criminal Classes and Legalizing Local Option.

John M. Hamilton to Be Placed in the Gubernatorial Chair Next Tuesday.

Juries as Judges of Facts—Regulating Proxies—New Bills—The Recess.

BRADWELL—M'NALLY.

A DEMOCRATIC GAME OF BLUFF.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Some progress was made in the Bradwell-McNally contest this afternoon, and the Committee on Elections will rest on its oars for several days until the sub-committee shall have figured out the result of the vote as shown by the depositions taken in Chicago as to the recount made there. These depositions do not reach any conclusions, but simply declare what the face of the ballots shows. The question whether the original ballots shall again be counted has not yet been officially decided by the committee, and, while it is quite probable that they will be recanvassed, it is believed to be necessary to first ascertain the result as shown by the depositions as a protection against the possibility that the ballots may have been tampered with since the recount was made. McNally was on hand today, and wanted it understood that he had not skipped out to Chicago.

When the committee met this afternoon Mr. Crafts moved to reconsider the order by which the committee had decided to proceed with the reading of the deposition offered by Judge Bradwell to prove the result of the recount made in Chicago.

THE FIRST HITCH.

This immediately brought up the most important question to be decided by the committee, whether the recount already made should be accepted or whether the original ballots should themselves be counted by the committee. Upon this a protracted discussion arose, the Democrats on the committee insisting strenuously upon another count. They claimed that it would be unjust and illegal to accept the alleged unauthorized recount already made, when the case had been referred to the committee for the very purpose of investigating the case itself.

In reply to this, Mr. Willett made a strong point by asking if the House might not reject the recount made by the committee and decide, if the doctrine set forth by Mr. Crafts was adopted, that the members could not vote honestly on the case until each one personally had inspected and handled all the ballots.

Finally, when everybody had become wearied by the debate, Senator Merritt, on behalf of McNally, asked the committee to decide at once whether or not the ballots would be counted. If the committee decided to read the depositions and also count the ballots, nothing further would be said by McNally's friends, but the fight would be kept up if the committee did not intend to count the ballots.

On the other hand, Dr. Calhoun wanted to know what the Democrats would do after the ballots were counted, and if they would accept the result of the committee's recount. In answer to this inquiry Mr. Kimbrough solemnly pledged himself to support it in the House by the seating of Judge Bradwell if the committee found that he had a majority of one-half a vote.

A vote was at last reached on Crafts' motion to reconsider, which was lost—yeas 4, nays 7.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

Merritt then gave notice that after the depositions had been read he would introduce three witnesses—Representatives Sexton and Taylor and Joe Mackin. He also gave notice that when the Fifth Precinct of the First Ward was reached he would propose to offer in place of the depositions the original ballots cast in that precinct. The plan proposed by the sub-committee for keeping count of the ballots as shown by the depositions was adopted, the scheme being that the reading should be done by two members, one from each side, and that two tally-sheets should be kept, one by each side.

Mr. Bethea moved that a sub-committee of five be appointed to conduct the recount as shown by the depositions. Merritt declared that the Democrats had no idea that the count was to be made by the depositions, and he wanted some member to prepare a protest against the count being made in this way. This raised another little storm, after which Bethea's motion was adopted, and business was suspended while Linegar and Kimbrough prepared the following protest, which went upon the records:

> We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Elections, hereby severally protest against the count of the ballots from the alleged depositions on file with this committee, and insist that the only legal and fair way to determine the rights of the contestant and contestee in this case is by a fair and legal count of the ballots now in the possession of this committee.

This was signed by Messrs. Kimbrough, Linegar, Grear, and Crafts, but not by Quinn, the only Democrat present.

CASEKEEPERS.

Mr. Cooke appointed as the sub-committee to keep cases on the depositions Messrs. Calhoun, McFie, Thompson, Kimbrough, and Crafts.

Merritt again insisted that the committee should agree to count the ballots, saying that they could refer to the depositions if they felt that the ballots had been tampered with since the election while in the hands of the County Clerk. Then he gave the committee a big bluff by declaring that he had been informed by five Republican members of the House that they would vote to keep McNally in his seat unless the original ballots were counted. This did not seem to scare anybody, so far as could be observed. Mr. Kimbrough offered a resolution providing that after the reading of the depositions the committee proceed to inspect the ballots, poll-books, and returns, and make a recanvass of the votes. Pending action thereon the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

NOTES AND GOSSIP.

COMMITTEE WORK.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Senate Judiciary Committee spent some time this afternoon in discussing Morey's bill to permit formal amendments to indictments to be made by the State's-Attorney at any time before the trial has begun. Some opposition to the measure was developed, and, as objections were raised to the method in which it was framed, the committee decided to report it back and ask that it be printed before it is further considered.

The same committee agreed to recommend the passage of Sunderland's bill to repeal the act passed two years ago by the efforts of the country press requiring officers having public funds in their custody to publish annual statements of their receipt and disbursement.

Several road and bridge bills were considered by the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges. The committee decided to report favorably on Bell's bill, providing that where a stream runs on the dividing line between two towns, and one declines to contribute its share towards building a bridge, the other town may construct one at its own expense if the people thereof vote to do so. This bill is intended to authorize Peoria to build a bridge across the Illinois River, the town on the other side being unable to do its part, and Peoria being willing to foot the bill.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Feb. 1 has come and gone, Gov. Cullom has not resigned, and John M. Hamilton is still Lieutenant-Governor. The stepping down and out and the stepping up and in have only been deferred, however, for a few days, and will take place Tuesday. The Lieutenant-Governor went up to Bloomington last night to get away from the crowd of office-seekers who have shadowed him for days, and presumably to set his affairs in order prior to his departure from the Senate and his inauguration as Governor. Most of the place-hunters, and most of the members, too, for that matter, will go home tonight, and for the next two or three days Springfield will relapse into its wonted state of sleepy dullness.

THE SENATE.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—When the Chaplain had discharged his duty today, a big grist of reports was received from the standing committees. Included in the layout were a number of the Governor's appointments, and the Senate accordingly went into executive session to consider them.

Messrs. J. O. Glover, B. F. Shaw, and Martin Kingman were confirmed as Canal Commissioners with but one negative vote, that of Senator Secrest.

Paul Cornell was confirmed unanimously as South Park Commissioner.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners were unanimously confirmed.

Prof. S. A. Forbes was confirmed as State Entomologist without objection.

A large and unknown number of Notaries Public were put through in one batch, as were the Public Administrators.

Edward A. Fisher and Charles W. Woodman were confirmed as Justices of the Peace for West Chicago by an unanimous vote.

Levi Doty, for the Town of Lake, and N. S. Keen, for East St. Louis, were confirmed as officers to secure the enforcement of the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

P. Bird Price was confirmed as Chief Grain Inspector at Chicago by a vote of yeas, 43; nays, 1—Senator Hamilton.

RECOGNIZING THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.

Senator Vandeveer today introduced a bill proposing a radical reform in the present method of dealing with criminals. It is entitled an act to define the criminal classes, and in relation to their trial and punishment, and reads as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all persons who have been convicted of an infamous crime shall be held and considered as belonging to the criminal classes.

SEC. 2. On the trial of any person charged with an infamous crime it shall be lawful to show that he belongs to the criminal classes.

SEC. 3. When any person charged with an infamous crime is shown to belong to the criminal classes he may be convicted upon a preponderance of evidence.

SEC. 4. No person belonging to the criminal classes shall, upon conviction of an infamous crime, be sentenced to the penitentiary for a less term than five years.

The Senator said that in all countries criminal classes and professional criminals are found, and in France, Germany, and most other countries their existence is fully recognized by the laws; and special provisions are made for their trial and punishment. The laws of this country, however, do not recognize the existence of such classes. The oldest and most hardened offender comes before our courts protected by the "presumption of innocence," and hedged from harm by the mysterious legal dogma of a "reasonable doubt"; and professionals of a thousand crimes and without a single virtue are sentenced time after time for a single year. These evils, he said, demand a remedy, and the best if not the only remedy seems to be to recognize professional criminals as forming a distinct class of our people, to increase the facilities for their conviction, and the measure of their punishment. Repetition of crime should render conviction easy and punishment certain and severe. To accomplish these objects is the aim of this bill.

Senator Laning introduced a bill to provide for the publication of an edition of 15,000 copies of the Revised Statutes of 1883, after the adjournment of the present session, said work to be compiled by the Attorney-General in the same style as the edition of 1874. The bill provides in detail how the work shall be distributed.

BONDED-PERIOD EXTENSION.

The Senate ran through the regular order very smoothly until it reached the House resolution recommending the passage of the Sherman bill for the extension of the bonded period on spirits. Upon this a desultory discussion arose, considerable opposition to the resolution being manifested, but its consideration was finally postponed and made the special order for Tuesday morning.

NEW BILLS.

The usual grist of new bills came to the surface today. Senator Torrence introduced two bills today—one to empower Boards of Education to acquire title to land by the right of eminent domain when unable to agree with the owner as to the price, and another to fix the pay of members of the General Assembly at $500 per annum, and, in addition, $5 per day during extra sessions, without any allowance for incidental expenses and perquisits.

A bill "to protect persons interested in policies of life-insurance" was presented by Senator Mason.

LOCAL OPTION.

Senator Tanner tackled the license question with a bill to provide how dramshop licenses may be granted. It prohibits the granting of such license by the authorities of any city, town, or village unless such license shall be first authorized by a majority of the legal voters of such city, town, or village. When a petition signed by one-fourth or more of the legal voters of any city, town, or village shall be presented to the Mayor or President of the board not less than thirty days before any annual or general election of officers thereof, asking that the question of licensing dramshops may be submitted to a vote of the people, the Mayor or President shall give twenty days' notice by publication of the submission of such question. The ballots shall contain the question voted on in full, and be deposited in a separate box, and a separate poll-list shall be kept of all voters voting on the question of licenses. When a majority of the votes shall be for license the authority to issue licenses shall continue until the same question is again submitted, which shall not be within two years. The right of any citizen of any ward or district of any city, town, or village to regulate or prohibit the selling or giving away of vinous, spirituous, malt or other intoxicating liquors within such ward or district where such right is given by law shall not be affected by this act.

VOTING PROXIES.

Senator Evans has undertaken the regulation of the matter of voting proxies, and in a bill presented today proposes that at the meetings of stockholders of companies organized in this State only proxies or powers-of-attorney to vote upon any stock, executed by actual owners of such stock, shall be used or recognized as valid, except in cases of guardians of minors, and executors of estates, or other cases of actual disability on the part of bona fide owners. All voting upon proxies, or by virtue of powers-of-attorney given by syndicates, or agencies, or combinations of persons holding stock upon deposit, or upon conditional purchases, or for purposes of speculating, or by way of pledge or security, is forbidden by this bill; and it is provided that all votes offered under such proxies shall be rejected if objected to by any stockholder. The bill contains an emergency clause, the reason given therefor being that its provisions are deemed important to the welfare of many corporations organized in this State and the interest of the people connected therewith, and should apply to the meetings of stockholders of such corporations presently to take place.

THE HOUSE.

BILL-DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—New bills got the start this morning and kept the lead for the first hour of the session. Fifty-one new measures were brought to the front, most of which, as usual, were of no general interest. Only those of any importance are here referred to.

Mr. Kennedy, of Cook, revived the bill for an act to regulate primary elections introduced by Senator Miles Kehoe in the Thirtieth General Assembly, passed by the Senate, and smothered in the House. The bill is printed in full in another column.

Mr. Clinton, of Cook, got in a bill intended to cover the same thing, but applicable throughout the State. It is a dead copy of the Ruger bill, introduced into the Senate the other day.

Mr. Parker, of Cook, introduced a bill to require a register at school elections in Hyde Park and Lake.

CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. Greathouse, of Calhoun, who appears to be less a friend to the criminal than was at first supposed, introduced a bill providing that in the trial of all criminal cases, and all cases of misdemeanor, the jury shall be the judges of the facts only, and the court the judge of the law. It further provides that the instructions in such cases shall be prepared and passed upon by the court before the argument of counsel commences; that counsel shall have them to use in their argument to the jury, provided that the court of his own motion in his discretion may at any time prepare other instructions, but that in no case shall the court instruct the jury orally.

ALL SORTS.

Mr. Hawker, of Kankakee, shoved in another hotel fire-escape bill, of which the House already has about a dozen, and Mr. Higgins got in one to elect Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners every four years—one in each of the three grand divisions of the Supreme Court. Mr. Harper, of Cook, introduced Senator Condee's bill, already referred to at some length in these columns, to provide for the erection of elevators in the vicinity of Calumet Lake.

AFTER THE GAMBLERS.

Mr. Hoffman, of Carroll, evidently proposes to make it decidedly uncomfortable to gamblers, especially those of the brace variety. His bill is intended to prevent the use of buildings or rooms as common gaming-houses; to enable owners to obtain possession of the same; to invalidate the leases of premises so used; and to stiffen the provisions of the present law. Leases are to be terminated by giving the lessee or person in possession five days' notice. In case the occupant refuses to get out, the owner is authorized to oust him by forcible detainer proceedings. The penalty for keeping a gaming-house is made a fine of from $100 to $500, while the keeper of a place where, in the Carroll County man's phrase and orthograpy, "the boys play at the game known as 'brace,' 'pharo,' 'bunko,' 'three-card monte,' or 'confidence,' or where fraudulent gaming of any sort is carried on, is made guilty of a fine, a punishable of a fine, $1,600, and imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to ten years." Ropers-in and steerers for skin games are likewise made guilty of a felony, punishable by an increased fine of from $100 to $500, and imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years. Mr. Hoffman appears to have forgotten that "three monte" is a train and steamboat game, and that the confidence game and the bunko business generally are not carried on in rooms set apart for that purpose, but out in open air, and especially in the vicinity of railroad depots, and his bill will require some amendment before it will accomplish the purposes desired.

OFFENSES OF CONVICTS.

Mr. McFie, of Randolph, introduced a rather timely bill to punish offenses committed by convicts at the penitentiaries. It provides for their trial by courts of the counties in which the penitentiaries are situated, which have jurisdiction in criminal cases. It is further provided that sentence on conviction shall not commence to run until the expiration of the sentence under which the convict is confined. When the new sentence is punishment by death it shall be executed at such time as the court shall fix, without regard to the penitentiary sentence which the convict is then serving. The bill was suggested by the murderous assault of a negro "trusty" on Purchasing-Agent Dowell at the Chester Penitentiary last spring, and is designed to cover just such cases in the future.

Mr. Rountree, of Washington, proposes that the State shall pay members of the General Assembly $500 apiece for regular and $100 for extra sessions.

Mr. Cleaveland, of Rock Island, introduced a bill to appropriate $200,000 to purchase a site and erect buildings for a new insane asylum in the western part of the State, in hope, of course, of locating it near Rock Island. The fact that the present asylums are overcrowded and there are fully 2,000 insane persons poorly cared for by the counties in local almshouses, has drawn public attention of late to the need of increased accommodation for the insane. The only question is whether it will be more economical to erect and maintain a new State institution or engage some of the present State hospitals. The late General Assembly appointed a joint committee to investigate the subject, and, while the committee has not yet reported, the general impression is in favor of the enlargement for economical reasons. Mr. Cleaveland evidently proposes to make a strike for Rock Island before the committee while the iron is hot.

FEDERAL VS. STATE COURTS.

Senator Merritt's joint resolution in regard to removing causes to the Federal courts was finally adopted after another long and wearisome debate, and after being divested of that portion of the preamble which reflected on the constitutionality of the present Removal act.

Several of the committees unloaded their bills, the fate of the more important of which has already been chronicled in the daily reports of the committee meetings.

Mr. Littler, of Sangamon, offered a resolution reciting the benefits to the country of the continued discussion of Capt. John Cowdon's plan for improving the Mississippi, and inviting Capt. Cowdon to address the Legislature at his own time. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the address will probably be delivered at an early day.

Mr. Black, of Adams, offered a resolution calling upon the Drainage Committee for a report on the present condition of Illinois lands, the amount under drainage, the amount without any drainage whatever, and the general results of the drainage system wherever it has been adopted in the State. The resolution was adopted.

DEMOCRATIC BUNCOMBE.

Mr. West, of McLean, an alleged reformer on the Democratic side, offered a resolution denouncing the alleged excessive levy of 1882, of 48 cents on the $100, reciting the State Treasurer's last report as showing a surplus on hand Oct. 1, 1882, of $3,000,000, and directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the reasons for levying and collecting such a surplus and report the facts to the House. Mr. West remarked that he couldn't see why the tax had been raised from 36 cents in 1881 to 48 cents in 1882, and professed a consuming desire to know the occasion for the high levy and the three-million surplus. The resolution gave Jim Herrington a long-desired opportunity to make a long political speech, in the course of which he sailed into the State Administration on general principles, and insisted that the $3,000,000 of surplus ought to be in the pockets of the people today.

EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Mitchell, of McLean, wanted to know by what process of reasoning the gentleman called the $3,000,000 a surplus. It was not a surplus, but merely the October balance. Out of that balance the appropriations for the two quarters were still to be drawn and paid, which would reduce the amount very materially. In conclusion, he notified the Democrats that they would find the Republicans ready to coöperate with them at any time in the appropriation of whatever real ascertained surplus there might be in the Treasury, the same to be applied to the reduction of taxes for this year. The resolution was amended so as to place the inquiry in the hands of the Committee on Revenue, and was then adopted. The general answer to West's buncombe, outside of what Mr. Mitchell himself explained, is that the assessments on last year's levy panned out much better than expected. The Illinois Central tax amounted to more than was anticipated, and the half million dollars appropriated for the completion of the State-House lies idle in the Treasury, for the reason that the people voted down the proposition to use it.

THE ANNUAL INQUIRY.

Mr. Baker, of Moline, an immature patriot who makes his début this year on the Democratic side of the House, offered the usual biennial bit of buncombe, in the shape of an inquiry as to whether any of the employés in the various departments of the State Government were drawing double pay, and a request that the heads of departments report the number, name, occupation, salary, and residence of their employés. The resolution was adopted, seemingly as a matter of course, and without a murmur or the faintest approach to a circus.

After reading half a dozen bills a first time, the House virtually adjourned until tomorrow morning, with the vain idea on the part of some members of doing something tomorrow. Many who voted for a Saturday session will go home tonight, and the House will probably be without a quorum tomorrow. After the thing has run on this way a few weeks longer the average member will be fully persuaded that the legislative nature is changed for the better. Saturday sessions are a delusion and a sham, and a number of alleged reformers are fond of assuming a virtue though they have it not.

OKLAHOMA.

This Time It Is Surely War—Soldiers and Colonists Both Marching Toward the Forbidden Land.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—Maj. Thomas B. Dewees, of the Department of the Missouri, passed through this city tonight en route from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Reno, I. T. He is ordered by Maj.-Gen. Pope to proceed to Fort Reno and take command of the force there and prevent any party from settling on the ceded lands in Oklahoma. There are now at Fort Reno four companies of cavalry, and Maj. Dewees is authorized to employ the services of any additional troops in the department if necessary to repel invaders. Some of the colonists who left here recently expressed a determination to resist force if troops are sent to remove them, and it is thought possible that their removal may not be peaceably accomplished.

COFFEYVILLE, Kas., Feb. 2.—The Walden Kansas City colony started for the Oklahoma country today, the party numbering about 100 men. Capt. Payne telegraphed to Walden from Arkansas City, Ark., that he expected to start from there tomorrow, and that his party all told would be about 400 men.

BISHOP GILMOUR'S RETURN.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Bishop Richard Gilmour, of the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland, returned home today after a six months' absence in Rome, where he went to report the condition of things in his diocese. The Catholic laity of the city gave him an extraordinary reception. He was met at the depot by a procession of some 3,000 men, composed of the uniformed Catholic societies, and his progress to the cathedral was an ovation. A salute of twelve guns was fired. In responding to an address of welcome, the good old prelate broke down. Some 8,000 people were on the streets.

RATE-CUTTING AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 2.—Upon further investigation it is believed the number of tickets in the hands of scalpers in Toledo reading to St. Joseph via Chicago and Kansas City is exaggerated, and it has been determined beyond doubt that, whatever number may have been purchased, full regular rates were received for them. It is probably an effort on the part of brokers to get even with the Wabash, who are known to have been cutting rates at this point, at first openly, and afterwards secretly, for the past two years.

RUMORED DIAMOND ROBBERY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2.—The story telegraphed from here of the loss of diamonds, jewelry, and bonds by Gillig, manager of the American Exchange, London, is news here. Gillig had an overcoat stolen while at dinner today, but went away from the Massasoit Hotel without saying anything about the loss beyond this. His bag was sent over to the depot from the hotel, but later Gillig telegraphed the hotel it was lost.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Arrived, the Venetian, from Liverpool, and the Bolivia, from Glasgow.

NEW YORK.

Business Seriously Crippled by the Bonded Whisky and Tariff Agitation.

Another Speculative Merchant Turns Defaulter for a Large Amount.

John Kenney, Sentenced to Life Imprisonment, Kills Himself in His Cell.

Arrest Growing Out of the Murder of a Peddler in Westchester County.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TARIFF DELAYS INJURING BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The *Financial Chronicle* tomorrow, in its review of the situation, will say: While in general the commercial and financial situation is sound, there are just now so many disturbing features in the business outlook that a feeling of great conservatism prevails, with a disposition to lessen rather than to increase risks. Prominent among the harmful influences at work are the efforts in Washington to readjust the revenues; and this is made the more disquieting by the report that the new Congress is likely to be brought together at an early day to effect what the existing body is now apparently so powerless to do. Another adverse influence has been the current reports as to the embarrassment to banks and others likely to grow out of the omission of Congress to grant an extension of the period during which whisky may remain in bond. The Government, it is claimed, holds in warehouses 90,000,000 gallons, with a first lien on it for tax which has not been paid, and on which some of the banks have loaned $25,000,000. If the whisky is forced to sale, it is argued that it will not bring the tax, and the banks that have made the advances will become embarrassed, many of them fail, and widespread disaster be the result. This is a dark picture, indeed, but the deeper shading given it is all for effect. If the very worst that can happen should be realized, and the banks lose the amount loaned—a wholly improbable supposition—it would only be a mere toss of surplus, for the banks in question are some of the strongest in the West and here.

Still another unsettling cause was the announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury was about to issue a new call for $15,000,000 of the extended 5s. The truth is, Secretary Folger showed very clearly that, even under the most favorable interpretation, the Treasury could have only $120,000,000 to be applied to debt reduction, and he has already paid and called nearly $100,000,000. It is very natural, under the circumstances and conditions we have indicated, and with general business not so active or remunerative as to afford large profits, that the stock speculation should have languished. The feature of the market is the gradual decline in properties which have hitherto been regarded as first-class for investment, and among the choicest on the list."

BRADSTREET'S VIEWS.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say in its financial article: "It was said last week that the bear operators had declared that Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Denver, and one or two other stocks would have to go lower before the liquidation process then in progress was complete. All the Vanderbilt stocks have been steadily aimed at since, and Wall street now is largely speculating upon the state of Mr. Vanderbilt's health, as it is said it did for three years before his father, the old Commodore, died. A rumor that he was seriously ill caused a shudder through the market one day, and though this was soon denied, it must be said in all seriousness that the street generally feels somewhat uneasy on the subject. Mr. Vanderbilt is supposed at this time to have a large line of stock—Lake Shore, Omaha, Northwest, Reading, and some others. If anything happened to him serious enough to temporarily incapacitate him for business, there would be terrible fright in Wall street. As it is, these stocks have been declining in price for some time past; going up and down by fits and starts and according to the state of the market, but having a general movement downward. Some people think it indicates that Mr. Vanderbilt is reducing his holdings, but a generally uneasy feeling among other holders of these stocks would be sufficient cause for such declines as they show."

THE OUTLOOK.

Referring to the condition of business through the country *Bradstreet's* says that its advices this week show that everywhere an expectant tone is manifested, based upon speculations as to the outcome of pending legislation at Washington. A distinct improvement in the dry-goods trade of New York is noted. Wheat has advanced between two and three cents per bushel in American markets in the last week, mainly as the result of the increased prospect of short crops in Europe next summer. In Liverpool the general advancing tendency of all breadstuffs has made an advance on corn. The iron trade continues quiet. Prices are practically unchanged, except for steel rails. Several contracts have been taken during the week at less than $40. There is a better feeling in pig-iron circles in all localities, but no new business has come into the market. Bar, sheet, tank, plate, and angles continue low and depressed, and there is little demand therefor. Coal is very dull, particularly bituminous. Anthracite coal is quiet. Full time at the mines this week was a concession to line trade along the Reading Road. But little provision had been made there for storage of coal, and furnace-men were alarmed at the decrease in stocks. There was considerable opposition from some of the companies working full time for this interest. Half-time will now be observed until further notice. Ocean freights continue high and vessels scarce for chartering. The speculative petroleum market is quiet and firm. The wool trade is fairly active. Stocks are well in hand and values are stiffly maintained.

FAILURES.

There were 276 failures in the United States reported during the last week, thirteen less than the preceding week, eighty-two more than the corresponding week of 1882, and 116 more than the same week of 1881.

DEFAULTED.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN GONE WRONG.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A serious defalcation has been discovered from the books of Gilchrist, White & Co., ship-chandlers, of No. 36 South Street. Edward W. White, the junior partner of the firm, after having made use of the credit and the money of the firm for the last two years for his own operations, has fled from the city, and it is not known where he is. The firm formerly consisted of George W. Gilchrist, familiarly known as Capt. Gilchrist, and Albert W. White, a cousin of Edward, in addition to the latter. Capt. Gilchrist is an old man of 72, and has of late years left the details of his business to the younger members of the firm. Albert White retired from the firm a year ago, and has since then been living in California for the benefit of his health. Edward White has consequently had every opportunity to carry out his plans. He issued a great deal of paper, and entered no notes of it in the books. Having charge of the money, he was able to present to his senior partner false statements of affairs. His losses were occasioned by speculation in grain and in mining stocks.

THE OLD STORY.

As his losses increased he borrowed more and more money. The friends of the house were numerous, and to these Mr. White said that the concern was taking interests in ships. On this pretext he borrowed heavily, getting from one firm $20,000, from another $6,500, from a third $1,500. The total amount will foot up $45,000. The greater portion of this money was borrowed from personal friends of Capt. Gilchrist. It is unlikely that the firm would have ever borrowed so largely if the senior partner had been interested in securing loans, as the capital was only $45,000, with some undivided profits. Two weeks ago Mr. White found himself hopelessly involved, and started for Elmira, as he said. Since that time nothing has been discovered in regard to his movements, except that he did not go to Elmira. His long absence aroused suspicion, and the books of the firm were examined. It was found that the house was indebted for $110,000 while its assets amounted to only $47,000, with some doubtful and bad accounts outstanding. A statement has been laid before the creditors and endeavors to effect a settlement with them are being made. Capt. Gilchrist was formerly a shipbuilder and ship-master at St. Georges. He made several voyages to California and South American ports. On one of these trips he met ex-Mayor Grace, who married his daughter. Edward White was engaged to a young lady in this city. His father lived in Elmira.

SELF-EXECUTED.

A MURDERER, SENTENCED TO LIFE-IMPRISONMENT, KILLS HIMSELF.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—John Kenny, a bill-poster, who today was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of John Lemmon, a car-driver, tonight killed himself in the cell of the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, by shooting through the heart. How he procured the weapon is not known. He left a letter to his brother, in which he accused his partner, Murphy, of appropriating over $3,000 of his (Kenny's) share in the bill-posting business. Of the witnesses in the case Kenny writes:

> Nolan is a first-class bum. I will be dead before you receive this, so sure as there is a God in Heaven, and just as sure as there is will appear to this gang. JOHN KENNY.

When the startled jail officers reached the cell Kenny was gasping, having fallen back on his cot. Physicians were summoned, but before they arrived he was dead. He had opened his shirt and placed the revolver directly over his heart.

A PEDDLER'S FATE.

DETAILS OF THE PORT CHESTER MURDER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Coroner W. H. Hyler, of Port Chester, Westchester County, was engaged this afternoon with a jury in attempting to solve the mystery surrounding the murder of Sife Marks, not Isaac Wilchesky, as at first reported, a Hebrew peddler of this city, who was found dead about two miles northwest of Port Chester early yesterday afternoon. Marks, with his brother Thaddeus, lived at No. 11 Essex street. He left this city Monday morning, and went to Westchester County, stopping at the various villages to sell goods. Yesterday morning he peddled about Port Chester, and afterward went over to East Port Chester to replenish his stock from a large quantity of goods kept there by Hebrews for that purpose. Later in the day he was found by Richard Birdsell horribly mangled and with his head severed from his body. Near by was found the blood-stained handle of an ax, and a few rods further into the field the ax-blade, also stained with blood, was discovered. Near the body lay a Derby hat, with a clean cut, and also a ragged outer break on one side. There were seven deep cuts on the head and one across the mouth, and eight other cuts and bruises about the head and face. The head was terribly mangled and presented a shocking sight. Marks was thought to have had about $20 on his person when murdered, and this was missing.

Various street rumors led the Coroner to believe that Theodore Hoffman, a young man about 21 years old with a bad reputation who lived with his parents on the Fox Island road near the village, might know something about the murder, and he issued a warrant for his arrest. When arrested Hoffman went cheerfully to the Coroner's office, and when charged with the crime he denied it, saying: "You've got to prove it." When asked to tell where he was on Wednesday and Thursday he told his story without hesitation, correcting himself only once or twice. The story differed somewhat from that which the Coroner had learned from other sources, and he ordered Hoffman taken to the county jail at White Plains. Two witnesses named Parks, father and son, identified the ax as belonging to them, and several witnesses testified to seeing Hoffman with an ax yesterday forenoon.

Among the articles taken from Hoffman when he was arrested were two handkerchiefs. One of these was wet, as if it had been washed, and upon it were faint discolorations, which might have been made by blood. It was of the same pattern as one found in the peddler's valise. The trousers which Hoffman wore when arrested were similar to those kept at the warehouse for peddlers' wares at East Port Chester. Two small spots on one of the cuffs which he wore were also said by many to be blood stains. Hoffman had $117 on his person when arrested.

ITEMS.

CHICAGO TOURISTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ryland, of Chicago, are among the passengers for Liverpool on the Alaska, which sails tomorrow.

GERMAN RELIEF.

The Central Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation in Germany today received a cable dispatch from the President of the German Reichstag tendering their heartfelt thanks for the generous contribution of 150,000 marks forwarded by the society.

THE TRADE-DOLLAR NUISANCE.

A meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the "trade-dollar nuisance" will be held in the Mercantile Exchange tomorrow.

ASSIGNMENT.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors, by James R. Royce to Edward A. Dillenback and William Y. Frazee, was filed in the County Clerk's office today.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Annie Pixley will appear in a new play in the Grand Opera-House next week. She will perform the part of Zara in a new play of that name written by Mr. Fred Marsden. "The Corsican Brothers" will be followed at Booth's Theatre by a spectacular revival of the romantic melodrama "Monte Christo," with James O'Neill in the principal character. Joseph Wheelock, an excellent actor, has been added to the company of the Madison Square Theatre. The place of Mr. John Owens in this organization will be filled next season by Ben McGinley.

THE QUAIL EATER.

The spectators crowded over one another's shoulders today at Gabe Case's hostelry to see Mr. Walcott devour his twenty-seventh brace of quail. He began at 4:18, and finished his first bird in three minutes and fifty seconds. The second followed quickly, making the time for the pair eight minutes and thirteen seconds. Mr. Walcott then looked around him hungrily, and remarked, "I'll try another just for fun." The third bird was demolished by the champion in six minutes and twenty-four seconds, making the whole time for this astonishing performance fourteen minutes and thirty-seven seconds. Much excitement was aroused by this feat.

IN THE COOLER.

Thomas J. Creamer, at one time a leading Democratic politician in this city, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court today, charged with intoxication. He had been arrested twice during Thursday night for intoxication and disorderly conduct. Justice Gardner released him. Creamer was the leader of the Young Democracy in its fight with Tammany. He has been three times a member of the Assembly, was twice elected to the State Senate, and served one term in Congress. Some years ago he was reported to be worth $250,000, but lost his fortune by imprudent real estate speculations.

A CHINESE NEWSPAPER.

The first number of the first Chinese newspaper ever published in this city is to make its appearance tomorrow. Mr. Wong Chin Foo is the editor-in-chief. The *Chinese-American* is to be a four-page weekly paper. The matter it will contain is to be written or selected by Mr. Wong Chin Foo, who will dictate it to a Chinese scribe. He in turn will print a part of it with India ink and a pointed stick upon sheets of paper, from which it will be photographed, and then printed from the stone in the shape in which it is to appear. There are in New York 8,000 Chinamen, 900 laundries, and thirty Chinese groceries.

THE CITY DEBT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The city's funded debt is $96,518,139.

THE JERSEY BANKS.

The officers charged with wrecking the City Bank, of Jersey City, pleaded not guilty on twenty-six indictments. The bondsmen surrendered Beach, the bookkeeper.

BIBLE WORK.

The American Bible Society has appropriated $4,000 for colportage in Russia. The Bible societies of Tennessee, Nevada, and Nebraska were recognized as auxiliary.

A MEDICINE MAN IN TROUBLE.

Dr. Charles L. Blood, a patent medicine man, was today arrested on the charge of having sold a medical preparation without affixing to each bottle the required internal-revenue stamp. The penalty is $50 for each bottle, and as he is alleged to have sold 1,500 bottles, the Government brings suit for $50,000. Blood has offices in different cities, and publishes a paper in the interest of his medicines.

SLUGGERS IN COURT.

Counsel representing Mace and Slade, the pugilists, and the City of New York, appeared before Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, this morning, and submitted to him the papers and evidence in the Police Court proceedings yesterday. No arguments were made, Mr. Macomb, for the Police Commissioners, simply handing up to the court a printed opinion of the Corporation Counsel, which had been sent to the Police Board, in regard to another proposed similar exhibition. Judge Donohue took the matter under advisement. There was a large crowd of the "fancy" present at the proceedings, but Mace and Slade did not appear.

TO BE HANGED.

Michael E. McGloin was today sentenced to be hanged March 9 for killing Louis Hanier, a French restaurantkeeper, while robbing his place.

OBITUARY.

Death of Prof. George Washington Greene, the Historian.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Mrs. Greene this morning announced the death of the noted American historian, Prof. George Washington Greene, LL.D., which occurred at his home in East Greenwich, this State, at 4:12 a. m. Prof. Greene was in his 72d year, and had been in feeble health for many years. He had been a member of the Faculties of Brown and Cornell Universities, and was for some time Consul-General at Rome. But he was chiefly celebrated in this State and in this section of the country as the biographer of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, who was his grandfather. He was also a very close friend of Charles Sumner and of the poet Longfellow. A marble bust of Greene had the place of honor in the poet's study at Cambridge. Prof. Greene was one of the finest Dante scholars of the age, and was one of the select few with whom Longfellow discussed his masterly translation of the great Florentine.

George Washington Green was a grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Green, was born in Rhode Island, April 8, 1811, was educated at Brown University, lived in Europe on account of ill-health for nearly twenty years, and from 1837 to 1845 was United States Consul at Rome. While in Italy he contributed to the United States periodicals, and collected materials for a history of that country, which, however, has never appeared. On returning to the United States in 1847, he became Professor of Modern Languages in Brown University, and has edited "History and Geography of the Middle Ages," Addison's Works, and the "Life of Gen. Nathaniel Greene," contributed to Spark's "American Biography."

Henry Effingham Stainger at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Henry Effingham Stainger died at 8 o'clock tonight of heart disease at his residence in this city. At the time of his death he was seated in a rocking-chair, and the dread messenger came upon him without warning. Deceased was 40 years of age, a native of London, and a resident of this city for the last twenty years. He was the leading broker of cotton-seed products in this city, and was respected and esteemed by the entire mercantile community. During the yellow-fever epidemic of 1878 he was President of St. George's Society for the relief of British subjects, he being at the time Vice-Consul of the English Government in this city, and he did not confine his acts of relief to English subjects, but was ever ready, and contributed freely and assisted many others who were in needy and destitute circumstances.

WOOL-GROWERS.

An Address by Gov. Porter Before the Indiana Association—Protection Desired—Election of Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Gov. Porter addressed the Wool-Growers' Association today at some length. He said that Indiana is not one of the great wool-growing States, yet the production of sheep for their wool and their flesh is steadily increasing. In 1880 the number of sheep in the State, according to the United States census, was 1,029,570. In 1882, according to the report of our Bureau of Statistics, the number was 1,092,701. The wool-clip in the State was, in 1879, 3,894,125 pounds, in 1880, 4,886,648; and in 1883, 5,085,150. The leading sheep-growing county is Steuben, in which in 1882 there were 38,319 sheep. La Grange had in that year 33,949; Adams, 32,436; Owen, 28,632; Elkhart, 27,629. In taking any considerable number of years as a standard, it is believed that no industry furnishes better returns than skillful sheep-growing. Highly improved as our breeds of sheep have become, there is none that satisfies all the conditions desired. We want a breed that will unite great weight and fine quality of flesh with increased weight and excellence of fleece. We want it also to possess the quality of hardiness, and, while not flourishing under great neglect, not to require quite that nicety of care demanded by some of the most select breeds. We want what is best in the Merino, the Cotswold, and Southdown combined in a single stock. Exertion will not stop until such a breed is produced. Chance or intelligence will yet give us the breed of sheep wanted if we will persevere in the present.

Resolutions were passed setting forth that under the protective tariff the wool product has increased from 60,000,000 to 300,000,000, with a like increase in the production of mutton, while in England, France, and Germany these interests have decreased; that, therefore, the proposed reduction of the tariff on imported wool, if adopted by Congress, will lose millions to the sheep industry of the country, and that the association therefore asks the Indiana Senators and Representatives to use all means to prevent the threatened reduction.

Officers were elected as follows: Fielding Beeler, Indianapolis, President; A. M. Hanna, Marion County, Vice-President; J. W. Robe, Greencastle, Secretary; S. W. Duncan, Franklin, Treasurer.

MARINE HOSPITAL FOOD.

Progress of the Investigation at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The investigation of the management of the Marine Hospital by the Cleveland Hospital Association was continued today by Surgeon George Purviance, of the Boston Marine Hospital, and A. M. Burns, of the United States Treasury Department. Dr. Guy B. Case, surgeon at the hospital, testified that during his three years' connection with the institution, he had never heard complaints as to the diet, either in quantity or quality. Dr. Thayer, predecessor of Dr. Case, testified that while he was in authority and since the present management assumed control the food was extra good, richer, and more plentiful than should be furnished patients. Miss Mitchell, Matron of the hospital, was sworn and said that since the Hospital Association took charge she had never heard complaints of insufficient food. She did not believe that the state of affairs detailed by several sailors yesterday could have existed, as, since her supervision, the wards were visited frequently. Local produce-dealers testified that the hospital authorities always ordered the first quality of table-edibles. It looks as if the howlers for the investigation would be unable to make their point.

NEW SALT FIELDS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Auburn and Canadian syndicates yesterday made large purchases of lands in the salt region at Warsaw, in this State, and near there, and are today making arrangements to build thirty large blocks, and by the 1st of September the production will reach several thousand barrels daily. A soda manufactory will also be erected. The excitement in the fields increases daily.

A HIGH HONOR.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Emperor of Austria-Hungary has decorated the Hon. Charles Gibson, of this city, his counsel in the case against Baron Von Bechtolsheim, late Austro-Hungarian Consul at St. Louis, who embezzled funds of his office, as Knight Commander of the Order of Franz Joseph.

PROTECTING PRIMARIES.

Kehoe's Bill No. 340 That Passed the Illinois Senate in 1877, and Was Stolen in the House—A Bill That Should Now Be Enacted.

The following bill for the protection of primary elections passed the Illinois Senate in 1877. It was advocated in the House by the Hon. E. B. Sherman, of Chicago, and had reached its third reading when through some underhand work it was squelched or stolen by the ballot-box stuffers, and not permitted to come to a vote on its final passage:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all elections hereafter to be holden by any voluntary political association or party, in any county or city having over 100,000 inhabitants, for any delegates or managing committee, or for the nomination of candidates for public office, may be called or ordered by published notice upon the vote of the majority of the county, city, or township central or controlling committee of such voluntary political association or party of the county, city, or township which may elect to accept the provisions of this act, which shall state the purpose, time, manner, conditions, together with the place or places, of holding such election, also the authority by which the call or notice is published, and three persons shall be named therein to act as judges of said election, who are to supervise or preside at such poll where such election is to be holden, and the said persons shall be legal voters of the township, precinct, ward, or election district for which they are named; said notice shall likewise declare the qualifications of the persons entitled to vote at such elections, provided that such prescribed qualifications shall not be inconsistent with those expressed in this act.

SEC. 2. The notice required by Sec. 1 of this act shall be published by some newspaper or newspapers of general circulation printed in the district, ward, precinct, township, city, or county for which the election is called.

SEC. 3. The persons named as judges of election in the notice required by Sec. 1 of this act, or any persons in their absence or refusal to serve assuming or chosen to be such judges of the election aforesaid, shall first be sworn or affirmed by some officer authorized to administer oaths, that they are legal voters of the precinct, ward, or district in which such election is to be held, that they will faithfully and correctly conduct such election, protect it against all fraud and unfairness, carefully and truly canvass all the votes cast thereat in such manner as may be required by the authority appointing the election; and if any one or all of the judges appointed to hold the election be absent or refuse to serve at the hour appointed for the election to begin, then the electors present, to the number of not less than five, possessing the qualifications of the persons entitled to vote at said election, shall choose a person or persons to fill any vacancy that may exist from any of the causes aforesaid; and the judges, before proceeding with the election, shall appoint two clerks to assist them in receiving and counting the votes cast, to each of whom shall be administered by one of the judges a similar oath to that taken by the judges of election; and any violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction subject the offender to punishment by fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200), or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the judges of said election to entertain objections made by any qualified elector under such published call or notice to any vote that may be offered, on the ground that the person offering is not entitled to vote under the terms of said call for the said election, or that he is not a citizen of the United States, a legal resident and voter of the precinct, ward, township, or district, or, that he has received or been promised, directly or indirectly, any money, fee, or reward for his vote from any candidate, or that he has voted before at that place or some other on that day in the same election. And it shall be the duty of the said judges of the election, if such objection be not withdrawn, to administer to the person so offering to vote an oath or affirmation to the general effect that he will truly testify to all matters relating to his said qualifications under the said published call, his residence, citizenship of the United States, receiving or being promised, directly or indirectly, any money, fee, or reward for his vote from any candidate, and whether he has voted at that or any other place on that day at such election. It shall then be the duty of one of the judges of election to interrogate the person so objected to as to all matters in particular upon which such objection is made, and general as to all of said qualifications. If the person so objected to shall refuse to answer any questions, after said oath or affirmation shall have been administered, it shall be the duty of the judges to reject said vote; and if such oath be taken and such questions be answered satisfactorily, and not contradicted successfully by the sworn testimony of other witnesses who may be called, it shall be the duty of the judges of the election to admit the vote sworn to be qualified according to the call and the provisions of this act, having the word "sworn" noted opposit the party's name on the poll-list; and any violation of the provisions of this section by the judges of the election shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, subject the party offending to punishment as prescribed in Sec. 3 of this act. And any person who shall, upon taking such oath or affirmation, and under the examination herein authorized, willfully make a false statement to a matter pertinent and material in such examination, shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and, on conviction, be punished as prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. Any person who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is not qualified to vote in the county, township, ward, or election precinct wherein the election is held at the next coming county, State, or municipal election, or any person who shall vote after objection is made and sustained, as specified in Sec. 4, or any person who shall vote more than once at the same or different polls, or precincts, in the same day, at the same election, whether such objection be made or not, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

SEC. 6. Any candidate or other person who shall offer any money, fee, or reward, directly or indirectly, to any elector to influence his vote at any election held under the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be subject to the same punishment as prescribed in Sec. 3 of this act; and any person who shall endeavor by threat or otherwise to intimidate any elector or any judge of election, or shall interfere or disturb in any manner any election held under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than twenty nor more than thirty days.

SEC. 7. Any voluntary political association or party in any city or county of over 100,000 inhabitants that shall elect to invoke the protection and subject itself to the provisions of this law shall, at the time of the publication of the notice provided for in Sec. 1, declare that such election therein called will be called in pursuance of and subject to the provisions of this act, under the title of "Primary Election Law"; and in the event such notice last aforesaid shall be published, and not otherwise, the provision of this act shall be applicable and in force in respect to said election.

SEC. 8. No expense shall be incurred to the county or State in the conduct of elections under the provisions of this act.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Death Sentence Pronounced Against an Indian Territory Murderer—The Usual Number of Breaches of the Law.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A special received here today from Salina District, Indian Territory, brings the news that Blossom, who murdered his father-in-law, Vann, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and will be executed April 20 next.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A crowd of roughs, headed by the ex-Marshal of Kingston, entered that town last night and took the place, running the officers out of the limits. They began shooting promiscuously, and a stray ball struck Smith, inflicting a fatal wound.

SHELBURNE FALLS, Mass., Feb. 2.—Eugene J. Hosley, freight conductor, was held for the grand jury on a charge of causing the death of three men at Zoar, on the Troy & Greenfield Road, in September last.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A terrific snow-storm prevails tonight. Trains all over Southern Wisconsin will probably be blockaded. Most of the freight-trains have been suspended.

A CINCINNATI MURDER.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Hearing slanders about his wife, reported to emanate from his cousin, Zachary Taylor Brown, Joseph Armstrong visited the former's house in a Commerce street tenement tonight, and finding his man seated in a rocking-chair knocked him from it to the floor, and then grasping him by the throat began to throttle him. Brown, feeling his breath leaving, managed to get out his pocket-knife, with which he inflicted a fatal wound in Armstrong's groin. The latter is dying. Brown was arrested.

FREIGHT-CARS WRECKED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—This morning a car in a freight-train on the New York Central road, bound west, jumped the track near Athens Junction. The engine of the east-bound train collided with it and wrecked six other cars. A fireman named Winne had his leg broken.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. The Barton Opera Company in "Iolanthe." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Frank Mordaunt in "Old Shipmates." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. James A. Herne in "Hearts of Oak." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Hanley Company in "Squatter Sovereignty." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. James O'Neil in "A Celebrated Case." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. Lecture by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Subject: "The Moral Uses of Luxury and Beauty."

The Art Institute.
Corner Michigan avenue and Twenty-second street. Exhibition of Gobelin Tapestries, Paintings, and Oriental Porcelain.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883.

CLOUDY weather, with snow, for the Upper Lake region today.

GREENBACKER KELLEY'S proposed tariff increases the tax on cheap shotguns from 42 to 333 and 900 per cent, according to quality. This is "reduction of taxation"!

THE French Senate yesterday decided that a juror might, if he chose, object to being sworn "before God and man," but refused to order the removal of religious emblems from the court-rooms. Ex-Premier Duclerc and Minister Fallières are reported better, while Prince Napoleon has been sent to Auteuil for his health.

THE County Board will request the Coroner to turn over the bodies of the unclaimed dead to the County Undertaker in the future. Why the former has not done so, and why the undertaker, who gets $1.90 per corpse for a coffin and a trip to Jefferson with it, should be so anxious to get all the subjects does not clearly appear. Can it be that bodies unburied are worth more than $1.90 each?

THE Senate spent twelve mortal hours yesterday in dreary discussion of items of the Tariff bill, but made little progress, and did not take a single vote. The Democratic members filibustered to their best ability, and succeeded in retarding the work on the bill in spite of the night session. In the House the crockery and glassware schedule of the Ways and Means Committee's bill was begun upon, and the scheme of the committee to increase the present rate on glass bottles about 200 per cent was defeated, the rate being fixed as at present.

CHICAGO druggists generally express themselves as well satisfied with the defeat of the scheme to reimpose the infamous quinine blood-tax. It is stated that the reason why the American manufacturers were so desirous of protection for their Philadelphia "infant industry" was because foreigners who are not protected adopted business ways and methods and produced better drugs by a more economical process. Since quinine has been on the free list "corners" in the drug have not been possible to work and the price has diminished considerably.

JUDGE MORAN yesterday rendered two important decisions affecting the rights and duties of telegraph companies. In the bucket-shop cases, where application was made by a proprietor of one of those institutions for an injunction restraining the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Board of Trade from depriving him of the Board of Trade quotations, the court held that the applicant carried on a gambling business and was not entitled to any equitable relief. The other case was that brought by the Mutual Union to compel the Western Union to receive its messages at regular rates and to transmit them in the order of their receipt, and the court granted a mandatory injunction as prayed.

WE publish elsewhere in this issue the text of a bill for the protection of the primaries which was introduced by Senator Kehoe in the Illinois Senate in 1877 and passed that body. In the House it was advanced to a third reading and then by some hocus-pocus trick was lost, mislaid, or stolen, so that it was never permitted to come to a vote on its final passage. The Hon. E. B. Sherman, of Chicago, ably advocated the passage of this bill in the House in 1877. Its provisions are such as will recommend it to the judgment of those who really desire an effective means of preventing the frauds which have disgraced the primaries and rendered them a by-word and a reproach. The Legislature can do no better than to take up this bill which was introduced yesterday, and enact it into a law.

THE immense monopoly known as the Standard Oil Company is not the Standard Oil Company of Illinois, but would very much like to be so-written. Two weeks ago some gentlemen who knew what they were about obtained at Springfield the necessary papers for the incorporation of a trading corporation of that name in this State, and now the Pennsylvania owners of the name are figuring how to buy out or swallow up the Illinois organization. Yesterday the United States Express Company was organized at Springfield, but the one which has been in operation for so many years has no connection with the new one. The ruling in the Western Union case is beginning to bear fruit, and it behooves the representatives of established corporations whose name is of value as a trade-mark or otherwise to protect themselves.

THE Secretary of the Treasury yesterday ordered that suit should be brought in the name of the Government against the Union Pacific Railroad for $1,500,000. The justice of the claim depends upon the allowance or disallowance of items for new construction and equipment, the railroad claiming that these items should be deducted from the gross receipts in order to ascertain the net earnings, of which the Government receives 25 per cent, while the Commissioner of Railroads holds the contrary, and fortifies his position by judicial decisions in similar cases.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE PROTECTION MEETING.

If the Cooper Institute meeting had any purpose it was to take sides in the tariff debate now going on in Congress. The division there is between those who support the tricky, tax-increasing measures proposed by Randall and Kelley's commission and the Ways and Means Committee, and those who are trying to eliminate the tricks and to substitute lower for higher duties. The real purpose of the nineteen "protected" manufacturers and lobbyists who organized the meeting was to support the schemes of Oliver, Kenner, Hayes, and Fiat Kelley, and to discourage their opponents in Congress and out of it.

When Balaam was brought by the Moabite King, Balak, to the high places of Baal to curse the children of Israel he was compelled by a power he could not withstand to bless them. When the nineteen "protected" managers of this meeting were brought to face cold type in the preparation of their address and resolutions they were overcome, like Balaam, and compelled to bless the cause they had come forth to curse.

Gen. Grant and the rest of the managers signed the address. It declared that

> Notwithstanding, however, the benefits arising from the tariff of 1881 and its amendments, the belief is now entertained by a large portion of the people that a *greater amount is collected* from importations and from excise duties and taxes *than is consistent with prudence and economy*, and a *reduction* in amount from *both sources of revenue* will undoubtedly be required by them of the present or the next Congress. The question, therefore, arises whether this duty, as regards both sources of revenue, shall be performed by the present Congress, containing a majority of the friends of American industry, and so be in the interest of those industries, or whether it shall be left to the next Congress, which may make reduction, as in 1816, 1833, 1846, and 1857, in the interest of foreign manufacturers.
>
> We respectfully submit that it would be a *fatal mistake to fail to pass a law reducing the revenue this session*, and to pass it in the interests of protection to home industry and labor, and thus enable friends of that policy to oppose with greater chance of success in the next Congress any advance in the direction of free trade and low wages.

And that the American industry of shipbuilding must be restored.

These fiscal ideas of Gen. Grant and his associates are admirable, and are just what THE TRIBUNE has advocated in the strongest manner. It gives us an immense amount of pleasure to agree with Gen. Grant. We are now in perfect harmony with him in 98 of 100 things, the exceptions being the third term and the Fitz John Porter case. "Taxes must be reduced," says Grant. At least $100,000,000 of them must be removed. This must be done, too, by this Republican Congress, if the Republicans are to carry the next elections. American shipbuilding has been waterlogged by countless taxes of crushing weight. These must be lifted so that our ships may rise again and whiten the seas.

Taxes must be reduced, not raised. Not a word of encouragement here for the attempts to increase taxation, to put a tax on quinine, to double the tax on plow and fence steel, and that on kitchen and roof tin, and to add to the taxes on woolens, and wire rope, and firearms, and pretty much everything else, as is done by the Kelley bill. Gen. Grant and his fellow-managers of American industry want taxes reduced by at least $100,000,000, as THE TRIBUNE does. Balaam has joined his voice to ours, and the Moabites in the high places at Washington will do well to govern themselves accordingly.

HOW TO GET GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

The State of Illinois is out of debt and has a surplus revenue. The tax levied for State purposes is of insignificant proportions. In addition thereto there is a permanent revenue from the Illinois Central Railroad which amounts to about $500,000 a year. The State is in a position to give some material encouragement for the construction of good roads, which are of the most urgent necessity to the agricultural population. The way to proceed in this matter is as follows: Let the Legislature vote to set aside the annual revenue of $500,000 from the Illinois Central Railroad as a road fund, to be distributed *pro rata* among the various counties for tile-draining their roads on condition that each county shall vote for that purpose at least as much more as it shall receive from the State. We would except from this aid the City of Chicago, and give to Cook County only the proportion to which its population outside the city shall entitle it.

It can scarcely be doubted that every county in the State will be eager to accept such aid under the condition named. The distribution of the fund would give about $1 for every voter in the State, which would be doubled by the local contribution. A county of 50,000 inhabitants could thus acquire an annual road fund of $20,000, and all others in proportion. The County Board should be intrusted with the collection and disbursement of the money, under the sole condition that it should be used for laying tile-drains according to the most improved plan on the lines established by the County Surveyor. The expenditure of $1,000,000 throughout the State in this manner would assure better roads and more mileage thereof than twice that sum would give under the prevailing loose system.

The results of the policy suggested would be as follows: (1) There would be six months more of good wheeling on the country roads than there is now, which would put thousands of dollars a year into the pockets of the farmers and country merchants, and at the same time facilitate and promote the entire business of the State. (2) The farms abutting on the line of the roads would be benefited to some extent by the road tiles running alongside their fences; the land fronting the roads and running back from fifty to 100 feet would be found to yield nearly twice as much as those portions of the farm which should have no tiling. (3) The excellent results from tiling the public roads would impress upon the farmers of Illinois the economical advantage of the tile-system, and would induce them to adopt it for their own lands; a general introduction of tile-draining in all the farms of Illinois would increase the yield of the land by nearly one-half.

This proposition should be received with favor by all the country members of the Legislature. Chicago will not ask for one penny of the money, and is only interested in the project to the extent it is concerned in the general prosperity of the State. Bad roads are the curse of agricultural communities; no progress is made towards securing permanently good roads under the present laws; the State can well afford to contribute the revenue paid by the Illinois Central Railroad if that shall induce the farmers to contribute as much more; and, finally, the adoption of tile-drains is the one course which will guarantee a judicious investment of the money.

THE LUMBER BARONS' PETITION.

Four respectable and worthy gentlemen in this city—large owners of Michigan pine-lands—have issued an address to all persons engaged in the lumber trade to obtain signatures as rapidly as possible to a petition which they have prepared, and which they forward with the address. This petition is addressed to Congress, and we reproduce it that the public generally may see how in an emergency even such respectable gentlemen will resort to statements so utterly incomprehensible that they would, if uttered by others, be classed as exaggerations unbecoming churchmen of their own high standing. The petition represents that the signers do:

> Most respectfully remonstrate against the proposition now before your honorable bodies, and adopted in the Senate of the United States, looking to the admission of the manufactured lumber of the Province of Canada to the markets of the United States free from duty, to ruinously compete with a traffic giving employment to fully one million laborers and involving capital of not less than $300,000,000 in its prosecution. Urging that the admission of Canadian lumber free from duty would but be adding the present rate of duty to the value of Canadian standing timber, opening up a competition injurious to American manufacturers, while not decreasing the cost of building material to the millions who form the consuming classes. Urging, further, that so long as the Canadian Government retains the tax upon lumber imported into Canada, it is manifestly unjust to admit Canadian lumber free, while the American product, now largely in demand in Winnipeg and some other portions of the Dominion of Canada, is burdened with a tax, thus effectually giving to the Canadian product the control of the markets of this country by the admission of their lumber product free in the Eastern States, whither it is most largely imported; and as well control of the Western markets through their ability to exclude the American product, except upon payment of duties, from Winnipeg, to which their own lumber may be sent without duty.

The statements of this petition are most remarkable. It asserts that the "manufactured" lumber of Canada is to be admitted without tax, and by manufactured lumber is intended the rough product of the saw and planing mill.

This lumber is intended for the use of Western farmers for fencing, for outhouses, barns, and sheds, for all rough building purposes, for repairs and sidewalks, and countless purposes for which rough pine lumber can be employed. To admit this lumber for consumers free of tax, it is declared, will be "ruinously" to compete with American lumber. For whom is this Government established? Do the handful of capitalists who own the remnants of the pine forests consume this lumber? Do they pay the tax which is collected from it? Do they produce the pine forests which they hold possession of and which for purposes of insatiable greed they are rapidly destroying? The persons who are demanding and exacting this tax on the people of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska have neither produced the forests nor are they consumers. They are nothing more than toll-gatherers standing at the gates and taking in a tax from the millions of consumers in the treeless States to whom lumber is an article of prime necessity, but who are overcharged by these speculators in stumpage and logs. They have the hardihood to say that this tax is levied for the benefit of the "traffic." That is to say, not for the axmen or the farmers who buy the stuff, but for the men who "traffic"—that is, do what they can to get the advantage of each other.

Mr. Carpenter and the other gentlemen who traffic in lumber make the monstrous assertion that the lumber business which needs "protection" gives employment to "fully 1,000,000 laborers." Even for gentlemen who "swap" fish yarns this figure is a large one. The census reports show that in 1880 the whole number of persons engaged in the United States in the lumber business was 156,178 males, 433 females, and 5,971 children! That is a pretty large fraction short, even in lumber measure, of "fully 1,000,000 laborers." Throwing in the women and children, the whole is considerably short of a million!

But these gentlemen speak only for a portion of the three States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and the census gives the whole number of men engaged in felling, sawing, and planing lumber not only in these three States, but in all the other thirty-five States and the Territories; and not only of the pine lumber of these three States, but of all the various kinds of lumber in all the States of the Union.

Moreover, the census returns show that the whole number of males of 16 years and over engaged in all the industrial mechantial employments of the United States was 2,025,506. Mr. Van Schaick and the other gentlemen send forth under their certification the statement that "fully 1,000,000 of laborers" are employed in lumber-making—that is, one-half the American males over 16 years of age working for wages in the whole United States at industrial occupations are engaged in the lumber trade, and this, too, without including the women and children. Messrs. Carpenter and Van Schaick send the petition containing this marvelous statement to their customers, with an appeal that it be signed and sent to Senator Logan, "and it may not yet be too late" to save the million of laborers who are threatened with "ruin"!

The petition does not mention what proportion of the lumber-cutters in Michigan and other States are Canadians brought to this country to compete at low wages with the rest of the million to tax the farmers of the treeless States.

The petition asks intelligent persons, even lumber-dealers, to certify to Congress that to remove the tax from lumber would be to add that much to the value of Canadian lumber. If the repeal of the tax on lumber will not admit Canadian lumber cheaper than our lumber where, when, and how is the "ruin" to take place?

The Canadian Government will not admit Michigan lumber into Winnipeg free of tax, and the reason is, that Canadian lumber is taxed in this country and has been for years. Their tax is in retaliation for ours. The repeal of the American tax will, of course, be followed by the repeal of the tax collected at Winnipeg.

This petition is a most ludicrous exhibition of the rage of the "fully 1,000,000 of American laborers" at the prospect of a repeal of a tax under which the consumers of American lumber have seen the price of lumber rise from $4 to $6 per thousand feet during the last five years. We reproduce the Chicago prices of lumber since 1878:

	Nov. 15, 1878.	*Nov. 9, 1882.*	*Advance, per cent.*
A stock boards..	$ 24.00	$ 30.00	25
Fencing, No. 1...	10.00	16.00	66
Fencing, No. 2...	9.00	13.00	44
Common boards.	10.00@11.00	15.00@18.00	50@63
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft. long	10.50@16.00	16.50@23.00	65@43
Pickets, rough...	7.00	12.00	72
Shingles, stand'd	2.25	2.90	28
Lath.......	1.50	2.75	83

Now, suppose the effect of the repeal of the bounty the Illinois farmers pay to Messrs. Carpenter, Van Schaick, *et al.* should happily be to reduce the present excessively high price of lumber to the people of the prairie States by $2 per 1,000 feet, would it not be a public blessing to millions of toilers, and would it not still leave a big price and a large profit for the speculators in pine lands?

IT is now stated that a private company in France has subscribed the funds necessary for the project of flooding the Sahara, as originally devised by M. Rondaire, a French officer, and now agitated by M. de Lesseps. The plan as outlined is not to flood the whole Sahara, which would be impossible, as some portions of it rise to a hight of 1,500 feet above the sea level, but to connect some low tracts between Gabes and Biskra by canals, which were once parts of the sea-bed. The effect of this would be to isolate Algeria and Tunis from the desert and to connect Gabes and Biskra, which are the most important centres of commerce in Central Algeria and Tunis, by an interior sea, thus rendering communication very easy.

THE ALABAMA TREASURER'S DEFALCATION.

It is not long since that Mr. Polk, Democratic State Treasurer of Tennessee, skipped away from his office between two days, leaving the Treasury some $400,000, more or less, worse off than it had been. The deficit was about the amount of interest due to the State creditors, but as the people had elected a repudiation Governor and Legislature Polk bowed to the will of the people, though the vox populi had not become crystallized into an official act of dishonesty by a legislative bill. In reality Polk had been living like a good old Tennessee gentleman, speculating on Wall street, keeping his carriage, and enjoying the good things of earth before he bowed to the will of the people, bowing so low and so frequently that at last he bowed himself out of his office, and out of the State, and out of the United States.

And now comes the Democratic Treasurer of another repudiating State, Alabama, and he, too, was a high-toned Southern Confederate. His Democracy was his strong point, pathetically declares a dispatch from Montgomery, though the same dispatch adds:

> His more recent style of living has been luxurious; he has kept a carriage and fine horses, has bought diamonds for his wife, silver for his table, a house to live in, has furnished it handsomely, and lived in all respects as one of the "upper ten," and, to crown all, he was an amateur of some pretensions as a poker-player.

Singularly enough, however, no one seems to have marked the inconsistency between this style of living and a salary of $2,100 per annum. Vincent was hardly up to the style of Polk, the Tennessee Democrat, for he only got away with $300,000, but in another way he has surpassed Polk, for although the State law requires that the Treasurer shall file securities he had not complied with the law, and has no bondsmen upon whom the State can fall back. Compliance with law is not a common characteristic of Alabama, so that there is nothing strange in Vincent's being without bondsmen. Law is set aside or defied at pleasure in that State. The outgoing Administration took no trouble to require the renewing of his bonds. Why should Mr. Vincent trouble himself about it, especially when he knew that he was short $300,000 on cotton futures?

Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, bowed to the will of the people. Mr. Vincent, in a little note left for the clerk in his office, did not acknowledge any such courtesy as this. He simply said he was going to New York, and that "if anything happens to me I wish to state emphatically and positively that being behind in my cash is my own fault." This is a very frank admission, but was not Vincent in reality bowing to the will of the people? Is it not in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that a dishonest State should have a dishonest Treasurer? Why should Mr. Vincent take it upon himself to be more honest than his employers? Like master, like servant. Has Alabama been so true to her creditors that she is to expect her financial agents will be true to her? The principal of her debt amounted to $28,040,470, and up to July 1, 1876, she had defaulted in the interest to the amount of $6,000,000. This amount of interest was wiped out, and by tricks of the trade she also succeeded in wiping out $15,466,091 of the principal. More than this, the interest upon that part of the debt which is not repudiated has been scaled down so that it is now estimated that even if the bondholders are lucky enough to get paid at the maturity of the bonds their entire loss from the time the bonds came into their hands will be no less than $28,000,000, which, as will be seen, is about the amount of the original debt. If the sovereign State of Alabama can defraud its creditors out of $28,000,000, why should any fault be found with its sovereign Treasurer, who takes only $300,000 out of the funds which the State has taken out of her bondholders? We conceive, therefore, that the Executive of Alabama is both ungrateful and inconsistent, if not slanderous, when he posts Mr. Vincent as a thief and a swindler. He may be an unfortunate man, but why should he not repudiate when his State repudiates? Why should he not default when his State defaults? Is it against him that he runs away? Probably the State would run if she could. Nor can we see any reason for the astonishing statement in one dispatch that the whole community is plunged into gloom. It may be gloomy that the community has lost such an elegant gentlemen as he is described to be, but then as all gentlemen in the South are high-toned and elegant, and chivalry is densely abundant, his place ought to be filled very easily.

AT an examination of burglars before Justic Walsh yesterday morning it appeared in evidence that their plunder was sold to a pawnbroker. The receiver of stolen property was in court and unblushingly testified that he was well acquainted with the burglars, and produced his books and recalled his purchases by reference to them. With still more unblushing effrontery, he acknowledged that he knew the property was stolen, and that he sold it again under such circumstances and considered that he was entitled to do so, as he was protected by the police in these infamous transactions. It has long been well known that pawnbrokers' shops are fences where thieves dispose of their property, and that there is a regular traffic between them, not only in Chicago but in other cities—Chicago pawnbrokers, for instance, dealing in goods stolen at the East and shipped to them, and vice versa—but this is the first time that one of these accomplices has had the temerity to openly acknowledge it and defend it upon the grounds of official consent. We have seen Mr. Carter Harrison protecting saloons, variety theatres, and low dens of all sorts, and renting his own property for purposes of this kind. Does he also allow the police to protect pawnbrokers in keeping up repositories for the plunder stolen by thieves and burglars? The men who buy this plunder are no better than the men who steal it, but have hitherto made some show of concealing their nefarious business. Under the protection of the Mayor's police they now boldly acknowledge and defend it. What will the best Mayor do about it? Do the burglars and pawnbrokers also run him as well as the gamblers?

THE *Christian Union* recently printed a symposium on the temperance question. It sent out a circular to twenty representative men asking for their opinions on prohibition. Of these eight replied, the eight being the poet Whittier, the Revs. Dr. Potter and William Taylor of New York, ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. Thomas of this city, P. T. Barnum, J. Max Hart, and ex-Gov. Washburn of Massachusetts. The eight replies published are unanimous in the declaration that intemperance cannot be suppressed by prohibitory laws, and that the wisest course is to restrict it by a high license. Dr. Thomas thinks that prohibition is wrong as a principle and must fail of practical operation because "it is opposed to our personal rights." He favors a local option law and higher licenses, and also looks to "social and moral methods" for remedies. John G. Whittier is sure that a great work of "moral suasion and personal example" must be performed before any law can do any good, and that the education of moral sentiment must precede legislation. Barnum advocates few licenses and heavy fees. All are agreed upon one point—namely: that it is useless to load the statute-books with legislation until public sentiment has been educated up to a point where compulsory enactments can be sustained. Temperate measures are recommended by all the writers, and their communications ought to be carefully read by the fanatics.

THE peculiar sensitiveness of business-men at this juncture is shown in the momentary panic which prevailed on Thursday over the rumor that the Union Iron & Steel Company of this city had suspended. The markets were stronger yesterday when everybody knew that the suspension was a settled fact, though the air was full of rumors of other failures, which were not verified. No one seemed to know how these rumors originated, but they probably arose in some such way as this: C heard A remark to B that he should not wonder if there were more suspensions. Then C told D that he had heard rumors of "another failure." D told E that there was a local house in trouble "sure"; and when it came to F, that gentleman surmised it to be most likely a house in the grocery line, because that department of trade had done a losing business last year. Of course this was reason enough for G to tell H that a well-known grocery house in this city had failed; and the rest of the letters of the alfabet had all they wanted to do in surmising who it could be, and how much the loss amounted to. People cannot be too careful, especially at such a time as this, in repeating such rumors, even to their nearest friends. Like a snowball, they grow by rolling, and may be the means of irretrievably injuring men who otherwise would have had no difficulty in weathering the storm.

FIATISM and high-tariffism belong to the same breed. Peter Cooper, who presided at the protection (sic) mass-meeting in New York, is the most enthusiastic Greenbacker in the country but one, and that one is Fiat Kelley, who is pushing through the House the Tariff bill to increase taxation. Cooper and Kelley both predicted that the United States would go to the devil if it resumed specie payments. They are now as confidently prophesying that reducing the swindling taxes levied on the farmers and workingmen will everlastingly ruin us all. That is not the kind of prophets that can expect to have much honor in their own country.

None of the high-tariff speakers at the Cooper Institute meeting said anything about the copper tax. This is imposed for the protection of the Calumet & Hecla mine-owners. These "laborers" will receive their usual quarterly dividend of $5 a share on watered stock on Feb. 15, making a total of $22,850,000 paid in dividends up to the present time. This protected concern exports copper to Europe and sells it to the "paupers" there at one-third lower price than to the people of this country, whose Congress has given it its monopoly. This "industry" is protected by a prohibitory duty of 30 per cent. To repeal it, if we understand Mr. Evarts, would be to reduce America to the condition of Ireland, and would bring back the panic of 1857. By such loose expectoration of speech the public are expected to be fooled.

WE print elsewhere a reply from a tea-dealer to an editorial article which recently appeared in THE TRIBUNE upon the bill now pending in Congress to prevent the importation of adulterated teas. So far as the adulteration is concerned and the purchase and sale of such stuff to the public by certain classes of dealers, our correspondent makes no issue. This much is admitted. The burden of his complaint is on the score of profits, the writer contending that the public does not pay too much for really good teas. We have already printed a schedule of the various prices of good teas as sold by the importers, jobbers, commission-men, and retailers which was furnished THE TRIBUNE from reliable sources. By this schedule it was shown that all classes who handle teas make large profits, and that the retailers make all the way from 30 to 75 per cent according to grades. Does not our correspondent think these are large profits? If he wants to make money, let him stop commercial traveling, come to Chicago and supply consumers with tea at a fair profit, and he will be astonished at his business.

THERE is a prospect that the bogus commission firms of the style of Flemming & Merriam, R. E. Kendall & Co., and others, who have been engaged in swindling countrymen, may now be brought up with a round turn by their enraged victims, who have hitherto been deterred from proceeding against them by the supposition that there was no legal method of seeking relief. There is plenty of law for reaching the cases of these swindlers; all that the victims have to do is to prove the frauds which have been practiced upon them. Let them club together, as some have already done, divide the expenses, hire first-class legal counsel, and prosecute them to the extent of the law. Every man who has sent his money to these swindlers ought to jump upon them at once and compel them to disgorge and then see to it that they are punished. They owe it to themselves and they owe it to the whole community to protect it from the depredations of these confidence scoundrels. They can do it easily if they will unite their forces and not let up until they have pushed the whole gang to conviction.

Causes of the Late Failure.

> What puzzles people of ordinary comprehension more than anything else is to understand how it comes that the iron and steel industries are suffering from "prostration" now, when everything is so favorable to the successful prosecution of that business, if the statements of the revenue reformers are correct. It is asserted by them that the iron and steel men divide from 20 to 60 per cent profit annually, yet the companies are constantly failing and suspending. THE TRIBUNE says that "there have been no failures of stockholders in iron and steel mills. We have not heard of any great destitution prevailing among them. It is only the workmen in the mills and furnaces who are besieging the county agents for relief." On the very day that THE TRIBUNE made this unwarranted assertion public notice was printed of the failure of the Union Iron & Steel Works of Chicago. These works employ over 2,000 men when they are in full blast, but these workmen will have to lie idle or seek other employment until the business of the country is revived and stimulated by free trade.—*Journal.*

The workmen lay idle by the million from 1873 to 1879, while being "stimulated" by high protection. The Union Iron & Steel Works have certainly not failed for lack of tariff protection. For a dozen years the tax on imported steel rails has not been less than $28 per ton, or more than 100 per cent on the price of English rails, not counting the cost of transportation between here and Europe, which adds at least 20 per cent to the enormous protection afforded by the tariff tax.

If the editor of the *Journal* had read a little farther in THE TRIBUNE he would have found the following explanation of the cause of the failure of those steel-works as given by a gentleman conversant with the business affairs of the suspended concern. He says:

> "The whole trouble with the Union Iron & Steel Company," said he, "is that it has not been managed. Excuses about high wages are all a fallacy. *Bad financial management lies at the root of the whole matter*, and there is no use of disguising that fact. What the concern wants is a cool, level-headed financial man who will get matters into some sort of a tangible financial shape. It is all bosh about their making rails at a loss. They have not done it, and they are not doing it now. They made rails at $42, and they have contracts enough ahead to run the mills until next August. Why should such a concern fail? There is no real explanation except that it is headless financially. Mr. Griffin is President and Mr. Boomer is the Treasurer, but they don't figure right at some point. All that the concern needs today is a financial man at the helm. He must have a little nerve and a great deal of backbone, as well as money, to run the concern—and a good deal of it at that. I can't see why the mills should shut down at all."
>
> Another gentleman who viewed the cause of the failure from the overstimulation standpoint said:
>
> Mr. Walter Mitchell, who has charge of Mr. S. D. Kimbark's business in that gentleman's absence from the city, said he regarded the failure as the direct result of the shrinkage in values which had been caused by the high tariff on steel rails. In other words, the steel business had been literally protected to death, the tariff upon the product having been placed so high that a competition was bred which made the margin so small that only those concerns with very large capital could stand the pressure.
>
> A merchant who is well informed concerning the finances of the concern was asked:
>
> "In your opinion what is the cause of the company's embarrassment?"
>
> "Overpurchases. They have not been able to turn quick enough to get the cash to meet maturing engagements. I do not think the present depressed price of rails is much of a factor, for it is claimed they have contracts on hand which will keep them running until next August. It has always been understood that the merchants' mill and wire department were doing a profitable business."
>
> One of the workmen, a sharp, observant man, said to THE TRIBUNE reporter:
>
> "I'm a poor man; not much book-learning, but if this company has failed I know how it happened."
>
> "What caused it?"
>
> "Bad management; too many bosses and assistant bosses, and only a very few of 'em competent."
>
> "What have the employés earned on an average?"
>
> "About $4 a day. Some of the men are pretty well heeled, and can stand it quite a while, but there are others who will be all broke up."
>
> One of the officers of the company said to our reporter:
>
> "Has the late shrinkage in the price of rails operated unfavorably upon you?"
>
> "Yes, the shrinkage has been in the neighborhood of $15 a ton. We bought a large stock of material months ago at figures much higher than it could be replaced for now; but a strike closed our works for five months so we could not work it off, and have it still on hand."
>
> "The contracts for rails ahead were made at the reduced figures?"
>
> "Yes, most of them. We have contracts amounting to 7,000 or 8,000 tons at the old figures, but the bulk of the contracts, amounting to 50,000 tons or more, are at the new rate, about $42.50 a ton."
>
> "How are the wages you have been paying compared with those of other mills?"
>
> "They are 30 per cent higher than those paid by the Cambria and Bethlehem mills."
>
> "Will the workmen submit to the reduction?"
>
> "It will be hard to force them to do it as long as trades-unions last, but I presume the men will finally take what we can afford to pay."

These extracts answer the *Journal's* questions and explain what puzzles its ordinary comprehension. It sees now that there is truth in what it derided, that "the present 'depression' is caused by the 'exorbitant tariff,' which creates monopolies, the monopolies raise the prices of steel too high, the high prices cause overproduction, overproduction causes a glut in the iron market," and the glut in the market left many establishments destitute of profitable orders; unprofitable orders caused the mills to run at a loss and led to their suspension, and the throwing of thousands of laborers out of employment for an indefinit length of time. Add to the abnormal, unhealthy stimulation of 100 per cent protection bad, weak, headless business management such as that described above, and the cause of the suspension of the Union Iron & Steel Works is fully accounted for. In a sentence, it was too much protection and too little management.

THE impression is very general that railroad building in 1883 is to be reduced to a minimum, and that miles of new road to be constructed in this year will bear no comparison with the large mileage of 1882. Why this opinion finds so general acceptance can be accounted for only by the repeated representations that capital willing to enter upon these enterprises is well-nigh exhausted, and that the field for new roads that will pay for construction is now well supplied with facilities for transportation. The *Railway Age* has been at some pains to obtain information of the number of railroad companies organized in the last year and the extent of new road projected. From information obtained there seems to be no decline in new projects compared with the last two years, or the hopefulness of railroad constructors for obtaining the means for carrying on work. In Illinois, according to the *Age*, there were incorporated in the last year fifty new companies, which propose to build no less than 3,800 miles more road in this State, and, from what has so far been learned, this is only representative of what is going forward in other States and Territories.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' supplementary bill for the suppression of polygamy, which permits a wife to testify against her husband, is believed by the Salt Lake City *Tribune* to be nearly inoperative. It claims that the life of a Mormon wife is so degrading as to crush out all spirit and courage. To brave the Mormon law and public opinion would need more energy than a weak mind, into which superstitions have been instilled from childhood, possesses. Should she dare to give evidence against her husband she would become from that moment an outcast without home or friends. The way to get at the root of the evil, the *Tribune* thinks, is not through suffering women, but to strike at the priests, "who with the years are preaching treason and welding more closely the chains upon the people."

THE French vintage of 1882 was 70,000,000 gallons less than that of 1881, and 360,000,000 gallons less than the average vintage of the last ten years. The Minister of Agriculture, however, finds consolation in the fact that the districts invaded by the phylloxera showed a marked improvement, and that the decline is most conspicuous in those districts which were visited by heavy rains at a critical period. At the same time there can be no doubt that the situation of the wine-growers in France is a serious one; for whereas up to the year 1877 the imports averaged only 13,500,000 gallons, while the exports averaged 80,000,000 gallons, the imports for the last few years have actually reached an average of 160,000,000 gallons, while the exports have declined to 56,000,000 gallons.

A WRITER in the London *Globe* remarks that the results of the recent Irish harvests have produced a general feeling of distrust in the potato, and that the question of the future food-supply of the Irish people has consequently become one of the utmost possible importance. He recommends as a judicious and feasible expedient that the oat crop of last year should be doubled, and that a few common vegetables, like the cabbage and the parsnip, should be cultivated to some extent, and asserts that with slight pains the cheaper forms of fish which swarm in the Irish seas might be made a common article of diet among the Irish people.

THE English Cabinet as now constituted consists of fourteen members, seven Peers and seven Commoners. The average age of the Peers in the Cabinet is nearly 60, that of the Commoners a little over 54, giving the whole Cabinet an average age of 57. If the Ministry had remained intact as it was at first, the average age of both Peers and Commoners would have been 60. The net result of the changes is that, although the Cabinet is three years older than it was in 1880, the average age of its members is exactly the same as it was when it was first constituted.

THE public-debt statement for January shows another heavy reduction amounting to $13,636,883.87. This reduces the debt to a grand total of $1,593,906,792.97. The decrease for this fiscal year so far, including that declared in today's statement, amounts to $95,007,367.75. Few changes appear in the items of the interest-bearing debt, compared with last month. The 3-per-cents have increased about $2,000,000, and the 3½-per-cents a corresponding decrease. The registered 4s have increased about $2,500,000 from the change of coupons of the same class, the latter being decreased to the same extent.

SOME far-seeing political observers have held the belief for a long time that the best way to kill off the Democratic party would be to let it succeed in a National campaign. Success, they claim, would prove a more powerful, disintegrating force than defeat. A few organs of the party begin to see the truth and the reason of the observation. They are coming to the conclusion that, as spoils are the only adhesive force of the party, control of the offices would shatter it into a hundred fragments. Accordingly the Vicksburg *Herald* gives this warning:

> "If the Democratic triumph in 1884 is not one of principles devoutly believed and thoroughly understood; if its cohesion is opposition, discordant and selfish, it will crumble to atoms the moment it goes into power."

THE Americans have discovered a new remedy. It has the advantage of simplicity, for it consists of half a glass of very hot water, taken morning and evening, or whenever a "pick-me-up" is required. It is said to cure gout, rheumatism, indigestion, dyspepia, and many other of the complaints to which flesh is heir. It really has, I believe, been tried with good effect by a considerable number of people, and notably by those whose brains are heavily taxed.—*Truth.*

WHEN the Marquis of Lorne was in New York he bought for the Princess Louise a duplicate of an antique bracelet he saw at the Metropolitan Museum. The bracelet is a band of gold with lion heads as clasps. Duplicates made by a French jeweler were shown at the Paris Exposition. Queen Victoria bought one for Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Argyll bought two for his daughters. The familiar pattern caught the Marquis' attention Tuesday.

LAST year 263 divorces were granted in St. Louis, eighty-seven in favor of husbands and 176 in favor of wives; and of the whole number of decrees no fewer than 243, or more than nine-tenths, were granted by default to the plaintiffs. It would be interesting to know in how many cases the defendant knew nothing of the application.

CHARLES H. REED, formerly of Chicago, but now of Washington, emerges from temporary seclusion to ask compensation to the extent of $5,000 from the Government for defending the assasin of President Garfield. Mr. Reed has "about as much right to make such a claim as a sandbagger has to demand the purse of a victim," as a contemporary justly observes.

SOLON CHASE'S paper (of Maine), *Them Steers*, has suspended for lack of sufficient nutritious fodder. Old Solon believes in fiat money and tried to run his *steers* on fiat principles, but *them* cattle could not subsist on such, and have turned over their hides and horns to the tanner.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

The average income per head in India is $13.50 a year, says Maj. Baring, Financial Minister. India must consist almost wholly of dry-goods stores.

White Shield, the noted chief of the Cheyenne tribe, died in Arkansas of a congestive chill last week. Arkansas horses will now breathe easier.

Vincent, the defaulting Alabama State Treasurer, recently gave his wife $20,000 worth of diamonds. Mr. Vincent evidently remembered that charity begins at home.

A Louisville pharmacist says that women learn to be successful drug clerks almost by intuition. In the matter of making bread and pies, however, intuition does not seem to work so well.

A British *litterateur* has discovered that the word "honeymoon" has nothing whatever to do with honey. Aside from its being several hundred years behind the times, there is nothing remarkable about this discovery.

"I have so thoroughly enjoyed this life," writes M. Renan in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "that I really have no right to claim a compensation on the other side of the grave." M. Renan should not forget that sometimes the other side is entitled to a settlement.

A New York City clergyman is reported to be under a cloud of displeasure because he kissed the bride at the conclusion of the ceremony when he had been requested in advance to omit that performance. "Bridegrooms' clubs" will eventually be a feature of New York nuptial events.

The London *Times* says that "Queen Victoria has accepted as a souvenir of the late war a photograph of the New Testament which was pierced during the assault on Tel-el-Kebir by a Remington bullet while in the haversack of Private Roome, of the Seventy-fourth Highland Light Infantry. The Testament saved his life." The man whose life was saved by a deck of cards will probably communicate with the Prince of Wales.

This man loves me. If you have ever said
These woman's words, 'twas to yourself alone;
But you have never said them—never known
The difference between my heart and head.
The songs that I have written you have read
As shallow fancies, which have flown;
You have not felt there the deep undertone
Where what still lives in me laments its dead.
But you will feel it when the busy hand
That pens this fervent page has lost its skill;
And when the heart that urges it is still
And cold as yours, then you will understand
My pure and strong devotion, and will be
Constrained to say, too late: This man loved
me!

—*Susan B. Anthony.*

PERSONALS.

A German authoress whom Alphonse Daudet has in his household to instruct his two sons has furnished the incidents from her own life on which his recent novel, "L'Evangeliste," is founded.

The English Postmaster-General is totally blind, and Mr. George Richardson, who has just been appointed Receiver and Accountant General to the Post-Office, is totally deaf. But in the Admiralty there is an official who is both deaf and dumb.

Mr. Claus Spreckels, "the sugar king" of the Pacific Slope and the Sandwich Islands, is heavily built, has thin white hair, a steel-gray mustache, a heavy jaw, a florid complexion and blue eyes, and he is about 55 years old. When he landed in this country he could speak nothing but German. He is very wealthy; thinks of establishing a sugar-refinery in Baltimore, and is in Washington opposing other sugar men who are opposing him.

At a recent fashionable English wedding there were seven bridesmaids. The first five young ladies wore dresses of coral-colored surah trimmed with cream lace, with sailors' hats to match. They each carried a Brussels lace fan with monogram, the gift of the bridegroom. The last two were dressed in white surah, with sailors' hats to match, and each wore a gold brooch (two bullocks' heads yoked) presented by the bridegroom.

A Baltimore dispatch says: The Court of Appeals, having sustained the act for punishing wife-beaters with the lash, Sheriff Hunter today carried out the sentence of Judge Phelps of seven lashes on Charles Foote (colored). The whipping was done at noon by one of the Deputies, the prisoner being placed in the stocks recently erected in the jail-yard. The lash was laid on with vigor, but the prisoner stood it manfully. After the whipping he was discharged. This is the first case of the kind for twenty years.

It is noticeable that very many store boys who have large goods to carry to the homes of purchasers—pictures, hobby-horses, sleds, bicycles, snow-shovels, or what not—invariably choose crowded streets for their route, giving severe blows to those pedestrians who do not make much way for them. When they turn to look into store windows they clear the bonnets and hats from the sidewalk as effectually as an Italian woman with a bundle of laths on her head. It would be in the interest of the store-keepers, as well as of the public, if these boys were directed to take the uncrowded streets.

A short time ago, as the Czar was about to enter a railroad train at St. Petersburg to return to Gatschina, he was accosted by a throng of peasants with cries of "Sire, give us bread! We are hungry." Alexander was deeply moved, and at once inquired of the Minister of Finance if the peasantry anywhere were in actual need of food. The Minister replied that it was indeed so, but the Imperial Treasury was so nearly empty that no relief could be afforded. At this the Czar became very angry, because the state of affairs had thitherto been concealed from him, and expressed his determination to take up his residence at St. Petersburg, that he might keep close personal oversight upon the Administration.

It is reported that a spikemaker at Troy, who is the seventh son of a seventh son, is so steadily in demand by sick people, who believe that he is a born healer of diseases, that he has been obliged to abandon the nail factory and devote himself to his patients, and that a base-ball player, who is also seventh son of a seventh son, is going to start on a healing expedition. How the accident of being born seventh in a line of sons can enable a man to scatter health broadcast is something that Professors in medical colleges have never yet explained, but should the system prove satisfactory in practice no explanation will be necessary. To be healed merely by talking with a man who had half a dozen brothers born before him is much easier than going through a course of physic and being subject to the blunders of careless prescription clerks. If some seventh son will do some trifling thing, like extirpating a cancer or restoring a defective eye, just to show his genuineness, he will find business enough to make him eternally bless his birthday.

FOREIGN.

The Latest Reports of Prince Bismarck's Condition Unfavorable.

Anxiety Caused by a Bad Cold Settling on the Aged Kaiser Wilhelm.

A Fearful Gale Raging at London and Paris—Many Lives Lost.

The Phenix Park Assasination No Longer a Deep Mystery—The French.

Death of Tamberlik—Dr. Lepsius—A Revolution in Ecuador—Gladstone—McCabe Ill.

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR.

TWO GREAT PERSONAGES SERIOUSLY ILL.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—In addition to the neuralgic attack Bismarck is also suffering from swollen limbs.

LATEST.

Latest reports concerning the condition of Bismarck are unfavorable.

A CANARD AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—A rumor was circulated this afternoon that Bismarck had died from apoplexy. The report caused much excitement.

THE KAISER.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "The Emperor William is suffering from a severe cold, and will be obliged to remain indoors for several days. His condition creates considerable anxiety."

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Times* says: "The fact that Gladstone will return to London at the end of next week is very satisfactory, as just after his arrival at Cannes the doctors held a consultation as to whether it would not be necessary to prolong the holiday recess until after Easter. It is understood that on the meeting of Parliament the Irish members will make a vehement attack upon the administration of the Crimes act, but they do not intend for the present to resort to deceit or obstruction. Gladstone himself will be foremost in urging the execution of all its powers in bringing offenders in Ireland to justice.

BLASPHEMOUS LIBEL.

George W. Foote, editor; William J. Ramsey, proprietor; and Kemp, printer of the *Free-Thinker*, appeared at the Mansion House today to answer the charge of blasphemous libel. They were remanded preparatory to committal for trial.

THE STORM.

A heavy gale prevails around the British coast today, and numerous casualties are reported. Two coasting vessels were wrecked on the Isle of Man and the crews were drowned.

The gunboat Red Wing attempted to reach the Island of Innismurray, Ireland, with stores for the starving people, but heavy seas frustrated the effort.

The gale continued last night. Several districts are flooded. There are many shipping disasters and lives lost.

SKYE.

The Government has refused the request of the authorities of Inverness for military aid to execute the legal processes in the Isle of Skye.

THE FISH EXPOSITION.

The Queen will probably open the Fisheries Exhibition. Russia asks 10,000 feet of space. Every foot of the building will be occupied.

CARDINAL M'CABE ILL.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—Archbishop McCabe is lying ill at his residence at Monkstown. He is physically prostrated, but no serious apprehension is entertained.

ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS.

Detectives have gone to America to obtain information regarding the movements of Devoy and Gen. Millen in recent years.

THE PHENIX PARK ASSASINATION.

A ranger in Phenix Park will positively identify two persons arrested as the men he saw driving from the scene of the murder of Cavendish and Burke. It will be proved that fully twenty men were engaged in the crime, either watching and signaling or inflicting the fatal wounds.

It is belived the Government has accepted the evidence of the men engaged in the Phenix Park plot. The ranger of the park has resigned. He is under police protection. He is not sure he can identify more than two of the prisoners. There was a hitch in the signaling along the park at the time of the murders caused by one of the men appointed to signal neglecting to wave a handkerchief. It is believed this man has been killed because of his supposed treachery.

A PLOT.

It is stated that the police have discovered and frustrated a plot to murder Judge O'Brien Sunday.

GERMANY.

EMIGRATION.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Emigration decreased 16,000 in 1882, as compared with the previous year, and 168,454 emigrants passed through Hamburg, Bremen, and Stettin, mostly for the United States, exclusive of 63,756 foreigners.

THE ARMY.

A military conference, the Emperor presiding, considered technical matters in connection with the organization of the army.

THE CATHOLICS.

Germania (Ultramontane), discussing the Emperor's letter to the Pope, proclaims it an injustice to conclude a peace by which the Empire would derive greater benefit than the church. The *Reich Zeitung* says the Emperor's letter produced a painful impression in Catholic circles. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says the letter only initiates a new phase of the struggle between church and State.

A GREAT SCHOLAR CALLED UPON TO SEE IF THERE IS A CARDIFF GIANT AMONG THE RECENT DISCOVERIES.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Academy of Sciences sends Dr. Lepsius to endeavor to decide the question of the origin of the Athenian marbles. Dr. Lepsius is a great scholar. He studied philology at Leipsic, Göttingen, and Berlin under the direction of Bopp; after receiving his doctor's degree in 1833 he repaired to Paris furnished with letters of recommendation to Von Humboldt, and in 1834 gained the Volney prize for his memoir, "Palæography Applied to Linguistic Researches," published in Leipsic in 1842. This treatise was followed by two important ones, printed in the Transactions of the Academy of Berlin: "Report on the Semitic, Indian, Ancient Persian, Ancient Egyptian, and Ethiopic Alfabets," and "On the Origin of the Nouns of Number in the Indo-Germanic, Semitic, and Coptic Languages." In 1835 he went to Italy to make researches in various libraries, and at Rome gained the friendship of Bunsen; and in 1837 published his celebrated "Letter to M. Rosellini, on the Hieroglyphic Alfabet," which was followed by "Memoirs on the Architecture and Monuments of the Egyptians." Since that time Lepsius has confined his researches and studies almost exclusively to languages and Egyptian antiquities. In 1838 he was sent to England by the Archæological Institute, where, meeting with Bunsen, the project was formed of an expedition to Egypt, which had the sanction of the King of Prussia. This expedition, which comprised English and German men of science as well as artists, left England in September, 1842. Favored by the protection of Mehemet Ali, it lasted four years, and produced the happiest results. On his return to Germany in 1846, Lepsius was nominated Titular Professor at Berlin, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He has since occupied himself in publishing the fruits of his researches on the history, geography, chronology, the arts, language, literature, and religion of the Egyptians. "Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia" appeared in 1853-'57, "The Universal Linguistic Alphabet" in 1855, and "Standard Alphabet for Reducing Unwritten Languages and Foreign Graphic Systems" (London and Berlin) in 1863. He has published a work on the Nile, which has been translated into English.

FRANCE.

IN THE SENATE.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Senate discussed a bill relative to oaths in courts of justice.

An amendment was adopted providing that a juryman can demand a suppression of the formula "before God and man" in taking his oath.

The bill finally passed with a modification suppressing the clause ordering the removal of religious emblems from courts of justice.

Fabre's bill in relation to pretenders will be introduced tomorrow.

THE SICK-LIST.

Duclerc is out of danger.

Fallières continues to improve.

It is reported that Prince Jerome has been removed to an establishment for invalids at Auteuil.

CASIMIR PERIER.

Casimir Perier has resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, on the ground that circumstances precluded him from reconciling his family duties with the conduct dictated by his Republican convictions.

SPECULATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, commenting on the passage by the Chamber of Deputies of Fabre's compromise bill in regard to the expulsion of the Princes, says: "The Senate will probably reject the clause relating to the army. The Press bill will be more likely to cause a Ministerial crisis than the Expulsion bill."

A FEARFUL GALE.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—There is a fearful gale here. Much damage has been done in the neighborhood. One person was killed by the fall of the scaffolding on the new city-hall.

YOUNG LESSEPS.

Charles de Lesseps starts for Panama on the 6th inst., with an engineer and Director of Works to begin cutting the canal.

COLLISION.

A railroad collision between here and Lyons killed one person and injured seven.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

CANNES, Feb. 2.—The Prince of Wales intends to place a wreath upon the tomb of Gambetta.

SPAIN.

TAMBERLIK.

CADIZ, Feb. 2.—Henri Tamberlik, the famous Italian tenor, is dead. He was born at Rome in 1820, made his first appearance at Naples in 1841, and, after visiting various parts of Europe, sang at Covent Garden Opera, London. He fulfilled engagements in North and South America, and sang at Paris in 1858, and again in 1869. In the latter year he established a large manufactory of firearms at Madrid.

THE OATH.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—The Senate, by 122 to 22, adopted a resolution allowing the Deputies to either swear or promise fidelity to the King.

A SPANIARD IS A SPANIARD.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, opposing a motion that the most-favored-nation treatment be accorded to any country that desires to make treaties of commerce, asked authority to negotiate with the various Governments which offer suitable compensation. The request was refused—112 to 18.

MEXICO.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL IN DISTRESS SEIZED AND HER CAPTAIN THROWN INTO JAIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 2.—The *Alta* publishes a letter from George Caleb, master of the schooner Adrianna, of San Francisco, dated Lopaz, Mex. The writer complains that in December he anchored in distress, with his cargo shifted and leaking, in a bay near Lopaz. He was seized by the customs authorities, taken to Lopaz, thrown into jail, and refused legal advice or communication with the American Consul. The vessel is detained under suspicion of smuggling, with no present prospect of release. The *Alta* vouches for the character of Capt. Caleb.

ALMACANILAN.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Feb. 2.—I have heard and can learn nothing as to the seizure of Almacanilan by bandits.

W. P. SUTTON, United States Consul.

INDIA.

TWENTY-THREE WOMEN KILLED.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.—The panic in the wool factory yesterday was caused by an alarm of fire. The twenty-three persons who were killed were women. They were crushed to death in struggling to escape.

NATIVES CAUSING TROUBLE.

Serious disturbances have broken out among the Bheels. The Governor has ordered measures for the protection of the frontier at Rewah and Kantha.

ECUADOR.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS—THE PORT OF ESMERALDAS CAPTURED—PANIC IN GUAYAQUIL.

PANAMA, Jan. 24.—Advices from Ecuador give particulars of the capture of Esmeraldas, the leading fort on the coast, by the revolutionists. The attacking party had thirteen killed and twenty-six wounded, and the Dictator lost forty killed and an equal number of wounded. The defeated Government troops have landed at Guayaquil. The people generally are highly elated at the success of the revolution. A Government has already been nominated, with the Supreme Dictator Alfaro and four Ministers. The new Dictator will at once expel the Jesuits and establish restrictions upon the clergy. Prior to abandoning Esmeraldas, the Dictator's troops plundered the port and set fire to it in three places. An American named Feros was killed. In Guayaquil a panic prevails, and the people are fleeing from the town. It is the last stronghold of the Dictator. He was impressing men, horses, and everything available to the military service.

HOLLAND.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES—THE DUTCH COLONIAL MINISTER IN TROUBLE.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 15.—[London *Standard.*]—In connection with the enormously rich tin mines of Biliton, in the Dutch East Indies, a dispute has arisen between the Chamber and the Government which bids fair to lead to a ministerial crisis, and bring about the resignation of some of the ministers and other high officials.

The concession for the working of the Biliton tin mines was granted to the late Prince Henry of the Netherlands and his fellow-shareholders in the year 1852 for forty years, so that it would expire in 1892. At first the returns were scanty, but of late years the mines have yielded annually cent per cent on the original capital, and the shares are now at an enormous premium, amounting to 500 per cent. The loss of a concession of so profitable a character was not a matter which the shareholders were able to contemplate with indifference, and in 1875 means were quietly found of inducing the Government to bring about a change in the law with regard to the granting of mining concessions. In that year a bill was passed by the Dutch Parliament allowing such concessions to be granted for seventy-five years, and permitting the King to prolong any existing concessions upon expiry to that length of time.

Just a year ago the new Governor-General of the Dutch Indies had hardly assumed the duties of his position before he granted the Biliton Company a supplementary concession prolonging the period of the charter to seventy-five years. Some months later the new Minister of the Colonies, M. de Brauw, a few days after his appointment proposed to the King to approve and ratify this supplementary charter in conformity with the law of 1875. Meanwhile there were rumors of jobbery, and when, upon an official valuation, it was found that the clear value of the additional concession from 1892 to 1927 was between sixty and seventy million guilders, there was a loud outcry that the Government was sacrificing the public interests for the benefit of a few private persons.

The Second Chamber was indignant, and appointed a committee of inquiry into the subject, and the report of this committee was unfavorable to both the Minister and the Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies. The Minister has defended his conduct in a memoir, and the matter will come before the popular branch of the Legislature shortly.

OTHER LANDS.

TRIPOLI.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The loss of life by the wrecking of the Ansonia on the coast of Tripoli is greater than first stated.

ITALY.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The Pope has returned a very conciliatory answer to Emperor William's letter. It is hoped a direct and personal understanding will shortly be reached on the basis of a complete revision of the May laws, with concessions on the part of the Vatican upon the question of obtaining the previous consent of the German Government to all ecclesiastical appointments.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—Two students have been expelled from Austria. They were suspected of being concerned in Socialistic agitations in Berlin.

RIOTOUS COAL-HEAVERS.

The Police of Newport, Ky., Do an Ugly Piece of Work in Heroic Style—Other Labor News.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The coal-heavers in the Swift's Iron and Steel-Works, at Newport, Ky., were discharged a few days ago, and cheaper men hired. Several of them being afterward assaulted when on the way to the bridge, the firm chartered a steamer to land near the works and convey them across. Yesterday the Captain declined further service, saying he was afraid that the strikers would burn his vessel. The new men made their way to work this morning by different routes, and tonight, when ready to quit, Chief-of-Police Smith, with a force as escort, started for the bridge.

AN ATTACK

occurred not far from the mill, and the Chief was cut on the hand, Officer Miller received a bad scalp-wound, and Mr. Pfau, a member of the firm, was hurt on the shoulder. By a desperate effort, and without retaliation in kind, a passage was forced through the rioters, with the wounded Chief as the rear-guard beating back the assailants. Near the bridge the mob, now increased to nearly 2,000, opened up a second attack with brickbats, stones, and revolvers.

THE LITTLE BAND OF POLICEMEN

held together, and, getting the men safely on the Cincinnati bridge, stood shoulder to shoulder and barred further progress of the mob. The retreat secured, they pitched in and arrested several rioters. Several men were injured, but none fatally so far as known. The Cincinnati men announce their determination of going over again in the morning, and trouble is feared.

OTHER NEWS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A meeting of representatives of the Roane Iron Company and Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers was held today for the adjustment of difficulties. A full representation was present. No conclusion will be arrived at, and the mills will remain shut down indefinitly. Representatives of the company claimed that their offer of an average 20 per cent reduction was as much as they could stand with profit. The workmen offered to stand an average of 12 per cent reduction, but claimed less would not be living wages. The matter is settled for the present. The mills will close until the condition of the market justifies their opening. The men will seek employment elsewhere. The shut-down throws out of employment about 400 men. The mills have already been closed a month, and several meetings have been held.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Feb. 2.—The Lucinda Furnace went out of blast today. The reason assigned is that it is not practicable to obtain coal, owing to the suspension of the coal mines.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Miscellaneous Legislation in Indiana—Fees and Salaries—Life Sentences.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—There was no quorum in the Senate this afternoon, or the newly-promoted Doorkeeper, Edmunds, would have been reduced to the ranks again, and Kirk, who was bounced yesterday, reinstated. It will be done at the first opportunity. Even the Democrats feel ashamed of the attempt to make a scapegoat of the Doorkeeper to carry off their sins. Senator Fletcher's bill to make the crime of rape upon a female infant or insane woman punishable with castration was reported back to the Senate with a recommendation that it lie on the table. The Committee on the Judiciary had serious doubts as to the constitutionality of the law, there being a provision precluding the infliction of unusual or cruel puishment. There was a general demand from all parts of the State for the passage of this act.

The House spent most of the day discussing the County School Superintendent bill. It was voted to make the office an elective one by the people; make the term four years, and restrict eligibility to one term. The House Judiciary Committee has decided to report favorably the bill fixing $2.50 as the price of Supreme Court Reports; the present price is $3.50.

Representative Moody, of De Kalb County, Chairman of the Committee on Fees and Salaries, has completed the committee's bill on that subject. The fees of Clerks and Sheriffs are reduced on an average 30 per cent from the figures of the present law, and Sheriffs are only allowed actual mileage traveled and all constructive fees are prohibited. The Auditors' salaries are fixed at $1,200 for a basis and for each 1,000 of population up to 20,000 $75 additional is allowed, instead of $125, as at present. Their fees are reduced nearly one half. No change is made in County Recorders' fees, nor in any of the State officers. Advertising, first insertion $1, each subsequent insertion 75 cents per square. This is an increase on the last insertions. Advertising delinquents, 40 cents each description in papers with largest general circulation. The bill provides that each officer shall give to the person paying costs an itemized fee-bill, showing the legal fee in each item charged, and he is required to file a duplicate of the same, with the papers in the case. This is the measure that stands the best chance of becoming a law at this session.

The Committee on Prisons will recommend a novel and important amendment to the law governing the term of "life imprisonment." The idea is, instead of an actual imprisonment for life, to substitute a term of years representing an average life, and allow the prisoner commutation from this for good conduct, as is now the case in lighter sentences. If it becomes a law Indiana will be the first State in the Union to adopt the principle.

Stout Withdrawn from the Senatorial Contest by the Michigan Fusionists.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—In the Senate this morning a bill was introduced amending the charter of Allegan. Nothing else was done. The House was more busy. Among the bills introduced was one to amend the garnishment laws in the Upper Peninsular; to amend the Detroit School act as per the request of the School Board; to establish Poor Commissioners in Detroit; for appropriation of swamp lands, with the proceeds of which to improve the Cheboygan inland navigation route; to incorporate the grand and subordinate lodges of the Temple of Honor and Temperance; to amend the Northern Asylum act. A bill to incorporate Essexville passed.

The Republican convention to nominate successors to Judge Isaac Marston and Judge Graves, whose term soon expires, will be held at East Saginaw the 28.

Of the eight Democrats and Greenbackers who last agreed to desert Stout and vote for Ferry, only one had sand enough to do it today, and he retracted a moment later. Three others bolted for Chamberlain, a Greenbacker of Three Oaks. The vote on the first ballot stood: Ferry, 49; Stout, 45; Palmer, 7; Willits, 7; Withey, 4; Cutcheon, 2; Burrows, 6; Hannah, 1; Chamberlain, 3; Boies, 1; Lacey, 1; Lathrop, 1; Conant, 1. The second ballot stood: Ferry, 48; Stout, 46; Palmer, 9; Willits, 8; Withey, 5; Cutcheon, 2; Burrows, 5; Hannah, 1; Chamberlain, 3; Lacey, 1; L. S. Kilbourne, 1. The Union party held a conference this afternoon, and flew to pieces. Another conference was called for the evening. Stout was present, and it was decided to withdraw his name. This leaves the party free to go where it wills, and it is hoped thereby to break up the Republican deadlock.

Routine Legislation in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—In the Senate today a measure which will probably pass was introduced, looking to the establishment of a local Board of Health in every town, village, and city in the State, to work under the direction of the State Board. There is at present no adequate system for collecting vital statistics in Wisconsin, but at this session a vigorous attempt will be made to inaugurate one. A bill introduced in the Assembly this morning, understood to emanate from the Judiciary Committee, seeks to cover the ground. Its primary provision makes it the duty of heads of families interested to report to the city, town, or village clerk, any birth, death, or marriage in their household within ten days of the event on pain of $10 fine for each violation. A bill indorsed by the university Regents was introduced in the Assembly today providing for an increase of income to enable the establishment of an agricultural station and a chair of pharmacy and materia medica at the State University, by increasing the tax for the university from one-tenth of one mill on the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the State to one-eighth of one mill. After some debate a test vote was taken in the Assembly on the bill taxing express companies 2 per cent on their gross earnings in this State, but exempting their earnings on goods in transitu through the State. A motion to suspend the rules for immediately ordering it to a third reading resulted—yeas 52, nays 38, but there not being a two-thirds affirmative vote the proposition was lost. The bill will undoubtedly pass by a somewhat similar vote next week. A bill was passed incorporating the City of Merrill, Lincoln County. A bill was killed reducing the salaries of members of County Boards from $2 to $3 per day. Both Houses adjourned till Monday evening next.

Fire Departments in Missouri—Democratic Ideas of Political Machinery.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Fire Chief Sexton has gone to Jefferson City to use his influence in defeating a bill making the office of Fire-Chief an elective one. Sexton argues that to make his office elective would be to turn the department into a political machine and to ruin its efficiency. The underwriters also oppose the proposed measure. There is a strong likelihood of the passage of the bill, however, as the present law gives the Mayor, who is a Republican, the right to appoint a Fire-Chief, and this prerogative certain Democrats claim he will use by ousting Sexton, who is an old Democrat, and appointing a Republican. The Democratic friends of Sexton ask the Legislature to block this move, but Sexton, strange to say, opposes the action of his friends, claiming that he has only the interest of the department in view, and is willing to trust to the Mayor for reappointment.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Collapse of the Beattie Scandal—The New Cable Company—News Budget.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Beattie scandal is in a fair way to a sudden and complete collapse. The woman, Lillian Leishman, has disappeared from this city Mrs. Beattie's father, at whose place the girl was staying, on learning her past history—which, by the way, includes a period as patient in a lying-in hospital here, where she gave birth to a child—ordered her from the place. A cab was called, and she left, it is said, for New York on a late train tonight It appears that Leishman got out just in time, as a capias was issued by friends of the Rev. Mr. Beattie, who feared that she would take the step she has.

HALL, THE NEWARK FORGER.

The omissions in the extradition papers of Hall, the Newark (N. J.) forger, having been rectified, they arrived late tonight from Ottawa. It is likely American officers will start with him tomorrow.

THE NEW CABLE COMPANY.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The announcement that the new cable company will apply for an act of incorporation the coming session on the mutual plan has attracted considerable interest in telegraph circles in Canada. There appears to be little doubt as to the success of the undertaking. An important feature of the new company will be a clause in the new charter precluding the possibility of amalgamation with any other company. It is proposed to make contracts with the public for ten years, not to exceed 25 cents per word.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

An effort will be made during the coming session to introduce an amendment to the steamboat-inspection law similar to the law in force in Great Britain, making masters and owners of steamboats navigating the Upper Lakes liable to criminal prosecution for leaving port knowingly with unseaworthy vessels.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Representatives of the Niagara Peninsula Bridge Company from Toronto and Buffalo had an interview with several members of the Government today regarding a charter to construct a bridge below the falls. The bridge companies already in existence are strongly opposing the new scheme, and will probably do all in their power to prevent a charter being obtained. The representatives could secure no promise, however, from the Government that their bill would be carried through Parliament.

A LOTTERY SWINDLE.

The attention of the Dominion Government has been called to a lottery swindle which has been using the mails for improper purposes at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, for several years. Parties carrying on the concern send their circulars to distant points outside of Canada, as victims are not likely to travel any great distance to prosecute when they discover the fraud. They send out a great number of circulars, extras of local newspapers filled with the announcement of drawings, letters of acknowledgment of large prizes, etc., which work successfully. No drawings are ever held and no prizes are ever paid, unless in small amounts, which serve as a bait. Their victims are all in the United States, and it is a matter of regret that the Canadian authorities are powerless under the present postal treaty to intercept the mail matter sent out by this fraudulent concern. The question will come up before Parliament almost immediately, with a view to an international arrangement being proposed to the United States authorities, to be entered into by both Governments, for the protection of each country from being swindled through the mails.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 2.—William Guy, a clerk of the Halifax Banking Company, was sent to the post-office with a parcel containing $5,000. He abstracted the money, and substituted waste paper. He has been arrested and confesses his guilt.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—Charles Childs & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, have failed. The liabilities are $70,000. An offer of 20 cents on the dollar was refused.

THE CAPTURED TRAIN ROBBERS.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The captured train robbers are still in custody here. The Nevada authorities have not yet presented any requisition for their removal. The two wounded are doing fairly.

RESPITED

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—Uriah Meyer, sentenced to be hanged the 28th inst. for the murder of the Kintzlers in Snyder County, was respited for one week.

Ward's Cream of Chalk.
Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 22 Lake street. 25 cents.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Destructive Fire Raging on Craig Street in Montreal This Morning.

A Great Foundry Entirely Destroyed and a Silk Factory in Flames.

Severe Blazes at Oshkosh, Wis., and Elsewhere—Little Burnings in Chicago.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3—2 a. m.—[Special.]—Warden King's iron foundry, on Craig street, employing over 200 men, was completely burned down at 2 o'clock this morning. Loss, $100,000; insured for two-thirds in British offices.

LATER.—The fire has just caught in the rear of the silk factory of Belding, Paul & Co.

VERY LATEST—UNDER CONTROL.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—3 a. m.—The fire is under control; no harm to the silk factory. The insurance on the foundry is over $30,000. Keefer Bros., boot and shoe machine factors, who had a flat in the foundry, lost $7,000; no insurance.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—At about 8:30 this evening an alarm of fire was sounded by the night watchman of the Curtis Manufacturing Company's large agricultural shops at Albion, he having discovered quite a large fire burning in the rear of the main machine-shop in the part of the building used as an office of the company. The department answered the alarm promptly. The buildings were all new, having been entirely destroyed by the disastrous conflagration of March 21, 1882, and at that time over 200 men were thrown out of employment. The fire this evening gained rapidly upon the firemen, notwithstanding their utmost efforts, and before it was under control the machine-shops, offices, pattern-shops, and all buildings except the foundry were destroyed. Part of the machinery, which was all new, and most of the books and papers were saved. From 200 to 300 men are thrown out of work. The loss is very severe to Albion, and will reach $100,000 at least; insured for about $70,000.

DISASTROUS BLAZE AT OSHKOSH, WIS.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A fire at 3 o'clock this morning destroyed the two-story brick block opposite the post-office, occupied by the Oshkosh *Times* establishment, Plum's barber and bath rooms, the studio of Waldo, the artist, and the sewing-machine rooms of A. P. Bailey. The building was owned by Mrs. Ellen Walcott, who holds insurance policies for $500 in the Insurance Company of North America, $2,000 in the London Insurance Corporation, and $1,000 in the Niagara. The loss to the *Times* Company is between $5,000 and $6,000, on which there is an insurance of $3,500—$200 in the Detroit Fire & Marine, $875 in the Norwich Union, $1,000 in the Lancashire, and $1,000 in the Newark. C. E. Plum, of the bath-rooms, had $500 insurance in the British-America, and Bailey $500 in the La Confiance. The *Times*, besides its printing material, loses the entire edition of the paper, which was ready for circulation, and also the printed matter of a new city directory. Waldo lost a good many paintings and artists' materials, on which there was no insurance.

A STORE BURNED.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A destructive fire occurred at Linton, Green County, early yesterday morning, in which the store of Osborne & Cornelius was totally destroyed, with the contents, entailing a loss of $50,000; insurance $2,000. The post-office and all the mail matter were consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

VINEGAR-WORKS AT LAWRENCE, KAS.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Feb. 2.—The Lawrence Vinegar-Works burned at 3 o'clock this morning. Loss, $20,000; insured, $13,200.

A COURT-HOUSE IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—The court-house at Lafayette, Walker County, Ga., was destroyed by fire this morning. The records and everything of value were burned.

A PLANING-MILL AT TOLEDO, O.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 2.—The extensive planing-mill of William Peter, on St. Clair street, caught fire at 5 o'clock this evening and was totally consumed. The firemen had a hard fight to save the contents of the large lumber-yard adjoining, but succeeded. One fireman was injured. Loss estimated at $75,000, being especially heavy because of the unusually large stock on hand. Insurance $41,000.

CHICAGO BLAZES.

The alarm from Box No. 323 at 3:24 o'clock yesterday afternoon was false.

The alarm from Box No. 371 at 12:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a small fire in the grocery of P. Shaughnessy at No. 15 Henry street. Damage $150. Cause, an overheated stove.

A chimney fire at No. 273 Prairie avenue caused a still alarm to Engine Company No. 9 at 7:45 o'clock last night. No damage.

About half-past 1 o'clock this morning smoke was discovered issuing from the basement of No. 158 South Clark street, and an alarm was turned in from Box No. 36 at the corner of Madison and Clark streets. It was thought at first that the fire was upon the first floor which is occupied as a kitchen by Burckey & Milan, but it was speedily ascertained that the fire had simply originated there under one of the ranges and burned through into the basement which is occupied in the rear by a printing-office, a branch it is said of Fraz Genkle's establishment. The blaze was a hot one while it lasted, and probably damaged the building to the extent of $100, while the stock and machinery in the printing-office was badly scorched, perhaps $500 worth. Burckey & Milan suffered but a trifling loss. The building and contents of the basement are fully insured.

While the fire was at its hottest, Engine Company No. 13 and Chemical No. 1 were ordered to lead into the basement from a stairway and storeroom about half-way back toward the alley. An opening was made in a partition and in spite of the intense heat and stifling smoke the boys stood and deluged the burning material with water. Twice they were forced to back out for fresh air, and the second time Pipeman John Jorndt, of Chemical No. 1, saw Lieut. Joe Kenyon, of Engine No. 13, drawing himself along the floor. The Lieutenant asked him the way out, and Jorndt, who was also crawling told him to follow the leads of hose. Kenyon got as far as the foot of the stairs and then fell unconscious. He was carried to Dale's drug-store at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, where Dr. Tabor examined him and said that, in addition to bring partially suffocated be feared that he had inhaled some flame, in which case the matter was very serious. The injured man was taken in the Harrison street patrol wagon to his home, No. 468 State street, where he has a wife and two children. Lieut. Kenyon has been a member of the department for four years, and has served as pipeman on Engine No. 13 and as truckman on Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. He was appointed Lieutenant on No. 13 Jan. 1. He is a brother of Capt. Kenyon of Engine Company No. 21.

EVIDENCES OF FOUL PLAY.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Feb. 2.—H. T. Plumber, a traveling salesman, from New York, mysteriously disappeared Jan. 6 from a hotel here. His overcoat and dress-coat were found in a cañon near by, covered with blood. The body was not found because of the snow.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—The Republican State Convention, to nominate two Judges of the Supreme Court in the places of Graves and Marston, and two Regents of the State University, is called to meet in East Saginaw Feb. 28.

A MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 2.—T. J. Jarrett, Readjuster, who was elected Mayor of this city by the City Council yesterday, accompanied by the Commonwealth's Attorney, made a formal demand on Col. T. H. Archer, the Democratic Mayor, today for the office, which Archer refused to surrender. By mutual agreement neither will hold court until the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia passes upon the case. The duties of the Mayor in the meantime will be discharged by one of the magistrates of the city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Germicide is absolutely necessary in every water-closet to prevent smell and danger from the sewer. Send for circular with testimonials. Try it. 305 Wabash avenue.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and from that time their success in colds, coughs, asthma, and bronchitis has been unparalleled.

Lundborg's
Rhenish Cologne.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Continue This Month
THEIR
Extraordinary
Sale of
"Muslin Underwear"
AND
Infants' Wardrobes.

Keeping only the highest standard of goods, customers are assured of the

Best Values
AND MOST
Perfect Fitting
Garments.

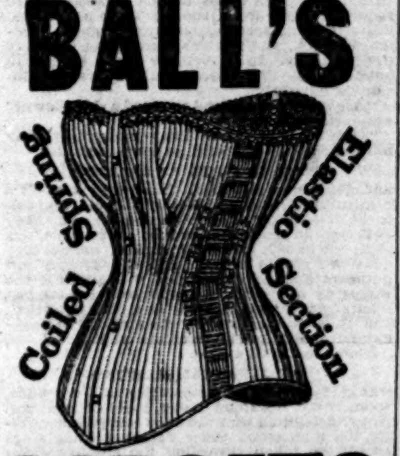
DRAWERS from 25 cts. to $ 5.00
CHEMISE " 25 cts. to $10.00
SKIRTS " 75 cts. to $18.00
GOWNS " 75 cts. to $12.00

Large Invoices of
New Goods
Just Received.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED, SUBJECT TO APPROVAL.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

BALL'S



CORSETS

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to its wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

The only Corset pronounced by our leading physicians not injurious to the wearer, and endorsed by ladies as the "most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever made."

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid:
Health Preserving, $1.50. Self-Adjusting, $1.50
Abdominal (extra heavy) $2.00. Nursing, $1.50
Health Preserving (fine coutil) $2.00. Paragon Skirt-Supporting, $1.50.

For sale by leading Retail Dealers everywhere.
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

HEALTHY DIGESTION!
CLEAR COMPLEXION!
BRIGHT EYES!

Round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of dyspeptics, and the weak generally. No other tonic is so well calculated to bring about these results as ARENDS BEEF, IRON, and WINE, with CINCHONA. It promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, excites the activity of the assimilating and secretory glands, thereby purifying and improving the quality of the blood. Being skillfully made from the best materials, it is as pleasant to the taste as rich and fruity wine, adapting it specially to those délicate organizations which revolt at the ordinary nauseous tonics.

DEPOT, AREND'S DRUGSTORE,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
To the Ladies.
You will find a full assortment of the celebrated
"CORTICELLI"
Spool Silk, in every shade, at
Pardridges' Main Store.

OXYGEN COMPOUND For INHALATION is
CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Etc.
Book sent free on application. Offices, 7, 83 E. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

H. A. HURLBUT,
LOANS ON CITY IMPROVED REAL ESTATE,
97 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Room 6, Second Floor. CHICAGO.
REED & HURLBUT, 32 William-st., New York.

STAMMERING
Successfully treated at Chicago School of Speech, 64 North Ada St. Methods rational. Results permanent. Circular on application to S. S. HURLBUT, Director.

FINAL
REDUCTIONS!
Elegant,
Reliable, and
Comfortable
Winter Cloaks for little more than half their value, at
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S
West End Dry Goods House
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

Mohair Plush Garments.
Formerly $100.00, now..........$65.00
Formerly 85.00, now.......... 57.50
Formerly 65.00, now.......... 40.00

Fur-Lined Garments.
Formerly $175.00, now..........$95.00
Formerly 125.00, now.......... 75.00
Formerly 100.00, now.......... 65.00
Formerly 60.00, now.......... 37.50
Formerly 27.50, now.......... 16.50

Russian Circulars.
Formerly $100.00, now..........$60.00
Formerly 65.00, now.......... 45.00
Formerly 50.00, now.......... 37.50
Formerly 35.00, now.......... 25.00
Formerly 20.00 (in colors only), now 13.50

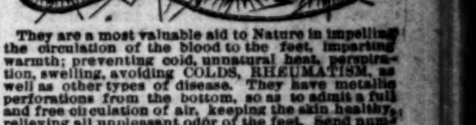
Diagonal Dolmans.
Formerly $50.00, now..........$30.00
Formerly 25.00, now.......... 17.00
Formerly 12.00, now.......... 8.50

Every Winter Suit or Garment in stock has been reduced so as to make room for New Spring Goods. We are already showing advance styles in Cloth, Flannel, Silk, and Sateen Dresses for Spring.

SPECIAL SALE.
For Saturday only, we shall offer
BURT'S FINE SHOES,
Straight Grain French Goat, Button; Fine Tampico Pebble Goat, Button; Hand-Sewed Oil Goat, Button, at $3.59. Our regular price is $5 a pair. THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER ADVERTISED. For one day only.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

American
Galvanic
Company,
134 Madison-st.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER CLARK,
Are the exclusive manufacturers of the
HOWARD
Electro-Magnetic Insole,
The Howard Galvanic and Magnetic Shield,
And other ELECTRIC and MAGNETIC Appliances having NO EQUAL IN THE WORLD. (See cut of Shield in another column.)



They are a most valuable aid to Nature in impelling the circulation of the blood to the feet, imparting warmth; preventing cold, unnatural heat, perspiration, swelling, avoiding COLDS, RHEUMATISM, as well as other types of disease. They have metallic perforations from the bottom, so as to admit a full and free circulation of air, keeping the skin healthy, relieving all unpleasant odor of the feet. Send number of shoe worn.
SENT BY MAIL FOR $1.00.
Send for an ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, giving cuts of our Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances that have no equal in the world.
AMERICAN GALVANIC COMPANY,
134 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Dr. Price's
SPECIAL
TRADE MARK
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS.
Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.
Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,
Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

PAPILLON
SKIN CURE.
CURES
Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Burns, Cuts or Bruises, Itching, Pimples, Hives, Piles, Carbuncles, and all Diseases of the Skin.
PAPILLON MFG. CO., MFRS. AND PROPS., CHICAGO.

DR. PEIRO
Devotes, as for years past, exclusive attention to the Homeopathic treatment of
CATARRH,
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
Offices, 83 Madison-st. (opp. McVicker's Theatre). Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Chicago.

THE IRON "AGE."

Held by Amasa Stone in the Settling Game with the Union Iron & Steel Company.

Judgments by Confession Entered in His Favor to the Amount of $869,000.

The Total Indebtedness of the Company Placed by Experts at About $2,300,000.

A Receiver Not Yet Asked For—The Future Not Outlined—An Easier Feeling Generally.

The Second Day—The Sky Brightening.

THE TRIBUNE published yesterday morning as full and as detailed account as was obtainable concerning the suspension of the Union Iron & Steel Company. It gave as near as could be obtained the causes of the failure and the amount of the indebtedness. To the full statement already given there is but little to be added. The officers of the company were seen yesterday, but they were so busied with the preparation of statements and the examination of their books that they were unable to give any information. Either that or they were naturally reluctant to speak regarding a subject which, as business-men, must be exceedingly painful to them. The chief information obtained during the day was in the shape of fuller details regarding the indebtedness of the corporation. It was stated in THE TRIBUNE that Mr. Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, the brother of Mr. A. B. Stone, the President of the company, was one of the heaviest creditors, and had been

MAKING ADVANCES

right straight along since November for the purpose of sustaining the works. The accuracy of this was verified yesterday morning, when judgments by confession were entered up in the United States Circuit Court in favor of Mr. Stone to the amount of $869,030. The amount of the judgment notes themselves, of which there were twenty-one, thirteen being for $50,000, and eight for $25,000, was $850,000. To these, however, must be added the accrued interest and the lawyer's fees. These notes were given between Nov. 16 and Dec. 5 of last year. During that period that amount of money was sent on here for the purpose of completing portions of the works and for sustaining the credit of the corporation. There were also entered up judgments by confession in favor of the Union National Bank of New York, the Bank of New York, and the American Exchange National Bank of New York for $200,000; in favor of the Union National of Boston for $12,000; of Russell Sage, of New York, for $17,000. This represents all the bank advances made. No Chicago institution holds any of the paper of the concern. The following table gives as accurately as is now obtainable

THE INDEBTEDNESS

of the corporation, and it is not believed that it will greatly exceed it:

Connecticut Mutual mortgage	$ 500,000
Griffin mortgage	500,000
Amasa Stone	869,030
Union National Bank of New York	90,436
The Bank of New York	38,137
Second National Bank, Boston	12,889
Russell Sage, of New York	17,533
American Exchange National Bank	74,534
G. T. Rafferty and Charles Donnelly	8,306
Calumet Iron and Steel Company	27,850
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway	13,727
E. B. Preston et al	1,342
J. M. Schoonmaker	6,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway	14,606
Joliet Iron & Steel Company	12,584
Harrison & Walker, Pittsburg	3,500
McClure & Co., Pittsburg	10,000
Hutchinson Brothers, Pittsburg	10,000
Miscellaneous	898
Chicago coal men	20,000
Other indebtedness	50,000
Total	$2,284,458

TO MEET THIS

there are the mills, the land on which they stand, and the ore and manufactured material. It is understood that the ore indebtedness has been almost entirely, if not entirely, paid off, and that it was hoped by the managers that they might be able to run long enough to convert the ore, which has to be purchased and brought here during the summer, into iron and steel, which could be sold, and thus enable them to catch up. The depression in the market and other causes, however, prevented this.

AS TO THE FUTURE POLICY

of the company nothing is yet known. A meeting of the Directors will be held here Tuesday, at which Mr. Amasa Stone, the principal creditor, will be present. No application was made yesterday for the appointment of a Receiver, notwithstanding the number of small suits which were beginning to flow in; and it is thought by some that no action will be taken in that direction until the meeting of the Directors is held. The Pittsburg creditors and some of the Chicago ones had a conference yesterday morning with the officers of the company, and were measurably reassured. One Chicagoan who has supplied large quantities of coal to the company, which is still indebted to him in a considerable sum, stated that Thursday evening he was very much dissatisfied with the looks of things, but that yesterday morning he had been enabled to

SEE THINGS IN A NEW LIGHT,

and that he now felt if an additional order for coal were sent to him by the company he would fill it, feeling confident that he would get his money. It is evident from this that assurances have been made to some of the creditors which satisfy them that everything will come out all right if they will only have a little patience.

There will be found elsewhere a statement of the various judgments, suits, levies, confessions, etc., which took place during the day.

It is the opinion of persons not connected with the company, but who are believed to be in a position to judge, that the

COMPLAINTS OF THE MEN

regarding the officers and Superintendents having immediate charge of the mills are unfounded, in great part at least. It is thought that they are, with hardly an exception, men of decided ability in their business, though some of them, perhaps, may not have the knack of getting along with the men. It is the deliberate impression of the trade that the suspension of business was due to the investing of too much money in new works at the wrong time, to losses growing out of trouble with the men—strikes, etc.—and also to what they claim to be the impossibility to make any money on steel rails at the present time.

Cummings on the Tariff.

"It is stated," said a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday to Mr. C. R. Cummings, "that you are a creditor of the Union Iron & Steel Company. Is it true, and if so, to what amount?"

"See here," said Mr. Cunningham, "in order to set at rest positively the public mind in this regard, I want to say to you that we don't allow anybody to owe us a cent. We owe several thousand dollars to the corporation, which has just been garnisheed, so that we are perfectly happy."

"To what do you attribute the cause of the failure?"

"The agitation of the tariff question has had a great deal to do with it. It has done a great deal to break prices, and mills cannot stock up. It is all bosh to say that they have orders enough to run them until August. There is not a mill in the United States that has orders sufficient to run it two months, except that it has taken such orders at a losing price. For a country to prosper it must protect its mechanics. Protection made this country prosperous. Show me a free-trade country and I'll show an impoverished country, where its mechanics are poor. In England mechanics are working for 60 cents a day. When a concern is weak and extended at this time it is tried sorely. Nobody is buying except for present needs, and that is just what we are doing. Prices are unsettled, and what we need most is a settlement of the tariff question, and we need a fair tariff to protect American labor."

On the Grounds—Speculations as to Causes—A Meeting of Employes.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter visited the Union Iron & Steel Company's works on Archer avenue and talked with a number of the workmen. In several places in the vicinity little knots of men were gathered earnestly discussing the situation and arguing as to the best means to be adopted to recover the wages for the last month. At the time of the reporter's visit a large crowd had collected around the entrance to the office, on the door of which there were two notices posted—viz.:

FEB. 2.—*Notice to Employes:* These works are closed for an indefinit period by the United States Marshal. The date of pay-day for January, as also the probable date of resumption, will be announced as soon as possible.

R. R. JONES, Superintendent.

FEB. 2.—The entire property of the Union Iron & Steel Company having been taken possession of by me under execution this day, is hereby closed.

A. M. JONES, U. S. Marshal.

The men were all very willing to discuss the situation, and the reporter, after talking to more than a dozen separately, found that their opinions regarding the causes which led to the suspension were almost unanimous. Bad management—

TOO MANY BOSSES—

was the cry everywhere. One of the men, an intelligent mechanic, said:

"I knew this was coming. I was quite certain of it. I have been four years in the employ of the company, and from the way things have been managed for the last few months I could see a crash was inevitable. Why, lately, you couldn't leave a brick in the mill without hitting a boss. There have been for the past while about ten highly-paid bosses for one that is necessary. Two years ago or so White was Superintendent and Hamilton assistant, and they ran the whole mill, and were able to do it too, for they knew their work. Hamilton was master mechanic, foreman, assistant, and everything, and now they have about fifty in place of those two, and the work isn't done as well either. It is since Jones came that the principal changes have been made. Some say he was a bookkeeper, and others that he was a railroad man, but one thing I can swear, and that is, he knows nothing about the business. He has no mechanical knowledge—no practical knowledge of the work—and he must take everybody's word for everything. I believe he got his appointment through being a relative of Stone, but I don't know for certain. Then there's Evans, the Assistant Superintendent, who has charge of the rolling-mill, and he is totally incompetent, having no experience whatever. He was a bricklayer, and with one jump he became Superintendent of the rolling-mill. How? Why, he doesn't know any more about the business than a—a shoemaker or a—yes, a reporter. No more. For instance, he has recently appointed two assistants at high salaries to help him in his work, a thing that never was heard of before. Then there were bosses in every department

TO LOUNGE ABOUT

with hands in pockets—why, Hamilton did more in a day than the whole lot would do in a week. Then look at De Bois, the master mechanic, he doesn't know anything scarcely about the business, and got the appointment simply because he was a nephew of Vice-President Griffin. And the foreman, McFarland, was incompetent also—every man who knows anything will tell you the same thing. I don't agree with what THE TRIBUNE says today about Marshall, the assistant master mechanic, for I believe he's a real good man and knows his business. But as to De Bois, his incompetence, and his impudence besides, have gained him the ill-will of every man in the works."

"As these charges are pretty strong, you will have no objection to having your name published, I suppose?" said the reporter.

"O, yes, I have. Don't put in my name; you know it would do me an injury. I'm not afraid though, to stand up for what I say at any time. Ask any of the men—there are hundreds of them around—and they will all tell you the same story. Don't let them know you're a reporter, though, if you want to get at their real opinions. My wages? Well, about $80 a month, but the company now owes me $130 for the last month. I had to work overtime because of the frost—often sixteen hours a day; ten hours is our regular day's work. Another thing: the Chief of Police here has $2,500 a year. There's no earthly use in having a chief and big staff of police here

EXCEPT TO DRAW THE PAY.

The chief is Jones' brother-in-law, and that explains it. Two years ago one watchman in the mill was sufficient, but now they must have a regular garrison of twenty men or more, but what it is for no one can say. I don't know how we are going to get our wages; there is some talk of getting an attachment, but I don't think it will come to anything."

"How will the workmen be able to meet the shut-down?" asked the reporter.

"Most of them can meet it pretty well. Some have money saved; many have good credit also, so that only a small number will feel the pinch sore."

A respectable trader in the district with whom the reporter talked said:

"It's the Amalgamated Union that's to blame for this. They have

HAD THE BUSINESS ALL THEIR OWN WAY,

and it could not end otherwise; in fact, it seemed to be the union that was running the works. The union could do as it pleased, and the Superintendent had no more to say than a common laborer. The wages have been far too high—that is, for bosses and skilled labor. Look at Coughlin, for instance, a boss roller, getting $400 a month. Then, if there's a strike, outside men dare not come in except they want their skulls cracked. Jones had just to do what the union told him. Heaters, $11 a day; steel-blowers, $10 to $16 a day; boss rollers and so on from $16 to $20 a day—what company could keep paying that? Then, in addition to ten times as many bosses as are required, there are a score or more policemen, who are of no service, and timekeepers, yard-masters, etc., which never were about the mills until recently. In November last I offered to bet $50 to $10 that there would be a smash inside six months."

"Are the men prepared to stand a shut-down?" asked the reporter.

"Only a few of them. They mostly pay their bills on pay-day and then go down town and

SPREE OFF THE REMAINDER

and come home strapped. Then they haven't a cent until pay-day comes round again, and this is the case, too, with the highest-paid men. They get credit in the stores, and in the saloons, too, from one month to another, and of course they are now a month behind, and the grocers and butchers and saloonkeepers will suffer if the wages is not paid. The pay-roll for the last month was about $150,000 or a little over that, and it is still higher for the month due now—more overtime and more hands employed."

About half-past 4

AN INFORMAL MEETING

was held on the road opposit the mill-entrance, some forty workmen being huddled together. Notwithstanding that the snow was falling heavily, the men stood there debating what steps should be taken regarding the month's wages due. One of the men had been down-town consulting a lawyer, and had been advised to call a meeting of the workmen in order to have one man appointed to serve an attachment for the full amount of wages due to all. After a lengthened debate, from which it appeared that the majority of the men were in favor of hearing what the company had to say before taking any legal steps in the matter, the crowd dispersed without coming to any decision. Some of them complained bitterly that none of the "head bosses" had come near the mill during the day. "We don't want any law business if they'll pay us or see us fairly treated," they said.

The reporter was told that the South Chicago Rolling-Mills Company levied an attachment for some $30,000 the previous evening, and had a large number of teams at work during the night carrying away the pig-iron which they had seized. There is no doubt but an immense quantity of material was taken away, some of the men asserting there were fully forty teams employed.

Another trader with whom the reporter talked, and who seemed to be thoroughly posted on the matter, expressed the opinion that

THE FINAL OUTCOME

would be a payment of about 50 cents on the dollar. "The claims for ore," said he, "amount to $1,700,000, then there is $1,500,000 for mortgages, making $3,200,000. Add to this all the other debts, including $150,000 wages, and what is there to pay it all? They estimate the assets I see at $4,000,000, but how will they realize anything like that amount? They were filling contracts for steel rails up until a short time ago at $58 and $65 a ton, and even then they were scarcely making money; how, then, are they going to work for $42.50? There has been mismanagement from top to bottom, and the Amalgamated Association has helped to bring about this result."

In one of the saloons adjoining the mills a reporter for a small daily who was seated at a table writing out a report was being guyed rather unmercifully by the assembled loafers. He took the TRIBUNE man for an employé of the mill, and began very seriously to catechise him about his "grievances," and magnanimously offered his columns for their full ventilation.

Not a Ripple in Financial Circles—Grumbling Employes.

To a TRIBUNE reporter who called on Mr. L. J. Gage, Vice-President of the First National Bank, yesterday afternoon, that gentleman said that the failure of the Union Iron & Steel Company had had no perceptible effect on the money market, as was predicted by him in an interview had the previous day. He saw no signs of even a ripple resulting from the failure, other than that perhaps capitalists might be a little more careful in scrutinizing securities before loaning money. That, however, would not operate against monetary affairs, but on the contrary would tend to benefit them. He saw no reason for any trouble growing out of the failure.

THE EMPLOYES EXPLAIN.

Two of the late employés in the Union Rolling Mills called at THE TRIBUNE office last evening for the purpose of denying certain statements made by Mr. Stone in an interview printed yesterday morning. They said that they were not getting from 30 to 40 cents more than Eastern operatives; also that the scale of wages agreed upon was not made for one month but for four months, and it would not have expired until May. The men also objected to the statement that they had indulged in causeless strikes during year, and that they had troubled the men who were working in their places. They regarded the failure as the logical outcome of bad management in every direction.

Mr. Henry S. Isham, the attorney for the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, which is a creditor of the Union Iron & Steel Company to the extent of $500,000, was asked by a reporter what steps his company would take to collect this bill. He said that the loan was fully protected by a mortgage of $1,700,000, and that the company could take no more precautionary measures.

ST. LOUIS WAS POSTED.

Mr. Salisbury, of the firm of Salisbury & Kline, one of the creditors of the concern, after issuing an attachment to cover his claim, told a reporter that he had regarded the company as shaky for some time. He had been in the habit of presenting his bills monthly, and they had been promptly met, but the last month they had been behind. He sent the bill to them as usual, but it was not paid, and after the lapse of a few days it was again presented with the same result. The delay aroused his suspicions, he said, but it was not until the day after the placing of the $1,000,000 mortgage that he became really uneasy, and the cause of this was that he received a letter from St. Louis inquiring about the concern, and asking him to telegraph as to its condition. The letter led him to make an investigation, and the result of it was that he placed his claim in the hands of his attorneys for collection, and telegraphed to his St. Louis friends that the collapse was about to come, and that no time should be lost on their part if they hoped to protect themselves. From this it would appear that the rupture was anticipated in St. Louis sooner than it was here, and that it was not much of a surprise after all.

ATTACHMENT SUITS.

An attachment suit to recover $8,396.74 was begun Thursday by Gilbert T. Rafferty and Charles Donnelly, and another for $27,850.82 by the Calumet Iron & Steel Company against the Union Iron & Steel Company. Yesterday attachment suits were begun against the same company by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company to recover $13,727.62; by E. B. Preston and others for $1,342; by S. D. Kimbark for $527.75; by J. M. Schoonmaker for $6,000; by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company for $14,606.83; and by the Joliet Steel Company for $12,584.58.

OFFICE FURNITURE ATTACHED.

Four attachment suits for small amounts were begun against the company yesterday before Justice Meech, on the strength of which Constable Ditto took possession of the office furniture and safe of the concern, and they are now in charge of a custodian. The plaintiffs in these suits are: The Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company, whose claim is $116; the Steam-Gage & Lantern Company, whose claim is $31; Park, Gray & Park, whose claim is $50; and Elson & Salisbury, whose claim is $174. The cases come up Feb. 7 at 10 a. m.

SCURRYING AROUND FOR COAL.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy-Sheriff Henry Best, armed with an attachment, chartered an engine and proceeded with much haste to Englewood, where he levied upon fifteen car-loads of coal belonging to the Union Iron & Steel Company which had not previously been legally involved. The attachment was sworn out by J. M. Schoonmaker, who is understood to have furnished the company machinery to the value of $6,000, for which he has not received any compensation up to date.

Judgments were confessed in favor of the following banks yesterday, the dates giving the time the notes were made: May 6, 1882, American Exchange National Bank, of New York, $5,000; Oct. 10, 1882, Union National Bank, of New York, $25,000; Oct. 23, 1882, Union National Bank, of New York, $25,000; Nov. 15, 1882, American Exchange Bank, of New York, $25,000; Nov. 16, 1882, Union National Bank, of New York, $12,500; Nov. 22, 1882, American Exchange National Bank, of New York, $10,000; Nov. 24, 1882, Second National Bank of Boston, $12,500; Nov. 27, 1882, Bank of New York, $25,000; Dec. 13, 1882, Union National Bank, of New York, $20,000; Dec. 18, 1882, Bank of New York, $10,000.

Amasa Still Ignorant.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Among other things, a rumor reached town that Mr. Amasa Stone had got judgment against the Union Iron & Steel Works on twenty-one notes, aggregating $850,000. Your representative called on him and asked him if such a report was true.

"Not that I know of," said he. "If such a thing had happened it is more than likely that I should know it."

He absolutely refused to give any information on other points in connection with the suspension of the mills.

Collector-of-Customs George W. Howe is also a stockholder in the company, but is absent from the city tonight.

A Suit in Indiana.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 2.—The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway filed in the Superior Court this afternoon a suit against the Union Iron & Steel Company, Chicago, for $14,600 for money advanced and money due from transportation. The Lake Erie & Western Railroad is made garnishee defendant to the suit. The papers claim that the Lake Erie & Western owes the Union Iron & Steel Company a large sum of money.

BILLINGS' GATE.

He Emerges from a Contest with One Whalen by Calling Him a Scoundrel.

The Western mail has brought to THE TRIBUNE a copy of the Eureka (Nev.) *Daily Sentinel*, containing the following "card":

ALPHA, Nev., Dec. 29, 1882.—William Whalen, President of the Whalen Consolidated Copper Mine, will now publish for the first time the facts of the mining sale made by him to Albert M. Billings, the noted gas millionaire of Chicago. The sale was made Aug. 31, 1880. Being now on my feet and more independent, I thought I would air the matter. Billings thought he would wear Whalen out and bring him to terms, but as Billings was extending the time to accomplish his designs Whalen was growing stronger instead of weaker, and he is now prepared to join issue with Billings in all his delays and fight him to the bitter end. I shall tell all about the deal I made with Billings for the mining property in Antelope District, Eureka County, Nevada, on the date mentioned. The names of the mines sold were the Farragut, Sierra Nevada, Lincoln, Congress, Cumberland, and Emmett. The amount of money to be paid to me in cash on the sale of the six mines was, on quit-claim deed from Whalen to Billings, $300,000—$50,000 for each. It was understood that Whalen was to retain one-third of the entire stock, the mines being stocked for $5,000,000 each, in two companies. The par value of the stock was $50 per share, incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and non-assessable for ninety-nine years. Billings headed the companies as President. He also made the Secretary of his bank—the Home National Bank of Chicago—Secretary of the companies. All the other officers were employés of his bank and gas company. William Whalen was one of the Directors in both companies. After the property was put into shape and divided up, each company gave to William Whalen 33,833 shares, at the par value of $100 per share. Whalen put the stock on deposit in the Home National Bank, and the said bank gave me a receipt for it. The receipt was signed by Albert M. Billings, President of the bank, and by his Cashier also, George W. Fuller. The agreement was that the stock should be given up to me free from all incumbrances upon the presentation of said receipt.

THEY REFUSED TO SURRENDER

the stock to me when I presented the receipt, and in consequence I now have a suit pending against the Home National Bank for $200,000 damages. The value of the stock is about $2,700,000. A gentleman by the name of Samuel W. Pease, of Chicago, who assisted William Whalen in making the sale, sued William Whalen for $50,000 commission, the fees agreed upon. Pease has recovered judgment three times in the Chicago courts. I have never denied the rights of Pease, nor have I ever appeared in court against him. Billings fought Pease in the courts three times, all with his own money. "Right is every man's right, and wrong is no man's right." Pease won every time. Right will always win before a body of honest men. Of course I could not pay Pease, because I had not had a settlement with Billings, Billings trying to beat me out of it all the time. When Billings was out here looking at the mines he told Whalen he would beat him out of property. Said he: "I have beaten the smartest men in America, Jay Gould with the rest, and why not you?" I replied that it would be better to boast when he had done it. I told him, also, that every thief had his end. When Billings was in Nevada examining the mines he tried to make the people of Eureka believe he was going to be the great mining and railroad king of Nevada, and gas man, as well as in Chicago. If the people in Eureka had known Mr. Billings as well as I did they would have given very little credit to what he said. I had the appointment as Superintendent of both the mining companies, signed by the Secretary, and also by the Directors. I had a paper, signed also by the President, vouching for me as the lawful Superintendent of both companies—the Congress Con. and the Cumberland Con.

BILLINGS SWORE IN COURT

on the trial between Pease and myself that he never gave me a receipt for stock as President of the Home National Bank. George W. Fuller, Cashier, swore he knew nothing about it; if he had, he had forgotten it. Billings also swore that he never signed any paper authorizing me to act as Superintendent. He swore he was only holding the property in trust, and loaning me money, but he could not show to the court any deed or agreement of trust. The court made him produce the deeds, which showed the transaction upon their face. Billings knew that I had both these receipts in Nevada when he took these oaths. In spite of all his swearing, the court in Chicago decided that the sale was a legal transaction, and that Billings owed me the amount not paid over to me for the sale. Pease's suit is over, and the facts in mine will now come up. The question will be whether Billings is to be turned over by the grand jury to be tried for perjury. Billings has bragged to me that it is no use for me to go to law with him, that he could bribe all the Judges and lawyers in Chicago, and that he had done it. Before I had my trouble with him he boasted that he had bribed Judge Booth and Judge Moran. I have a good deal more to say, but I will defer it to another time. Billings is worth the money he owes me, but if everybody had his own he would not have a cent left for himself. If the court does not decide in my favor as against him I shall be willing to divide the amount in controversy among the widows and orphans, as I have enough without it.

WILLIAM WHALEN.

BILLINGS' REJOINDER.

A TRIBUNE reporter showed Whalen's card to Mr. Billings last evening, and, after glancing it over, he said:

Whalen is a scoundrel, and the biggest liar I ever met. He has $12,000 of my money. He came here and wanted me to take an interest in some mines out West—I have forgotten where they were. His talk was so plausible that I really believed he was honest, and I consented. Steps were taken to organize a company, but the organization was not perfected, as I wanted to be satisfied that the property was worth something before I loaned my name as President. I sent $12,000 to Whalen, who was out West, to develop the mines. Then I went out and discovered that the property was worthless. He asked me to say nothing about it, as he wanted to make some money. I told him if anybody asked me I would tell him the truth. On my return home Whalen sent a lawyer to me, and he offered to give me back my money if I would keep quiet, but I declined to have it appear that I indorsed any such scheme. I haven't got back a cent yet. Whalen is a scoundrel and a big liar.

DIME DOZES.

Places Where They Are to Be Had Inspected by the Citizens' Association Committee.

Twenty-five Hundred Men in Chicago Sleep in These Disease-Breeding Dens Nightly.

Two Sheets for Ten Cents—Souls Saved Without Extra Charge.

A Little Property That Mr. McNally and Mr. Jenks Had Better Look After.

Last night in Chicago fully 2,500 men paid 10 cents each for lodging. They did the same thing the night before, and will repeat the investment again and again. No dime which the poor fellows spend in the course of twenty-four hours brings them more substantial return than the one which goes to the lodging-housekeeper. Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Baumann and Randall, of the Citizens' Association, ran the gamut of Chicago's cheap beds from cellar to attic. Threading the underground mazes of cot, hammock, berth, bed, bunk, or "shake-down," the committee found much to wonder at, much to deplore, much to condemn. The quality of a 10-cent bed, together with the quantity of breathing space allotted the occupant, varies. This variation is so marked that the committee will find it necessary to make some suggestion looking to radical changes. Messrs. Randall and Baumann are both architects and are thoroughly qualified for the important work intrusted to them. Piloted by one of the best Sanitary Inspectors in the city, these gentlemen and a reporter of THE TRIBUNE descended the stairs leading to the basement of No. 330 Clark street. On the ground floor of this building is a saloon. The owner of the saloon runs the lodging cellar, and he led the visitors through a dark, damp, foul-smelling apartment containing

SEVENTY OR EIGHTY BEDS.

Between these beds, which are rude double berths, is a passageway five feet in width. One stove furnishes all the artificial heat which the lodgers enjoy, and this stove is located in the front basement, a small space partitioned off as a reception-room. The odor of the basement was peculiar. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the proprietor was attempting to disguise the fumes of sewer-gas with ammonia. Mr. Baumann made measurements, and announced that in a room twenty-four feet by sixty there were ninety-six single beds. The ceiling was seven feet from the floor, and a calculation showed that when every bed was occupied the lodgers had only about 150 cubic feet each of breathing space. They should have 500 feet. In one of the aisles in the rear of the basement the sharp eyes of the Inspector detected what he thought was a rotten section of plank. Stooping to investigate he found that it was a hole which led to the catch-basin. The trap being raised disclosed a collection of semi-liquid filth which promised disease enough to destroy every lodger in the block. The odor was so sickening that the committee was

GLAD TO GET

out of the cellar. The fumes from the catch-basin are discharged directly into the cellar through the hole in the trap-door.

"The idea of men sleeping over this hole," said Mr. Baumann, "is simply revolting, when you consider that this is an underground room, damp and dark."

The Inspector gave the proprietor of the lodging-house at No. 330 Clark street some official advice, and unless he acts upon it he will find the sanitary seal of condemnation placed upon his disease-breeding pen. There was one case of small-pox in this cellar last winter. This winter, according to the proprietor, there has been "nothing worse than whisky sickness."

Passing No. 320 Clark street, a basement dive which was recently cleaned out by the Inspector, the committee halted in front of No. 318 and went down to the basement entrance. Over the door was the legend: "Lodgings, 10 cents." The front door of the lodging-house contained no pane of glass unfractured, and William Dwyer, the proprietor, had boarded the space from panel to panel. William Dwyer, like the other lodginghouse keeper, runs a saloon. Both of these saloons would be shut up if the license fee were fixed at $500. In the front section of the lodging-cellar the landlord has conspicuously posted the rules governing his place: "All snoring is prohibited; no noise after 10 o'clock;" and below this announcement is a bulletin from the war department countersigned by Dwyer announcing that positively he will not be responsible for the safe-keeping of valuables which are not left with him up-stairs.

The cellar is dark, and Mrs. Dwyer appears with a lamp and an invitation. The visitors file through the narrow aisles between the 10-cent beds, while Mrs. Dwyer announces that she changes the bedding once a week and gives

TWO SHEETS FOR TEN CENTS.

The little cellar "accommodates" over seventy sleepers, and there is a bath-trough to which the landlady points proudly as being the only bathing-tub in any 10-cent lodging-house in the city. The tub is not depreciated in the opinion of Mrs. Dwyer, from the fact that the lodgers who wash their faces and hands at all must wash in the same tub. The Inspector found the sewer here in good condition. There were two cases of small-pox in this cellar last winter. The lodgers this winter have escaped with nothing worse than rheumatism.

The basement of No. 292 South Clark street is occupied as a 15-cent lodging-house. The front is of glass, although ten feet beyond the windows the occupants can distinguish nothing without a lamp. There is an odor of ammonia, but it is powerless to disguise a stronger scent from an adjacent closet. In the main apartment, which is forty by twenty-four feet, are forty-six beds. The passageways between the beds are wider and the cellar is better ventilated than the others. The lodging-house and the saloon above are run by Hy Hamann,

"IS YOUR SOUL SAVED?"

This was the inscription which greeted the committee as they entered the largest cheap lodging-house in the city. It is situated on the top floor of the Pacific Block, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. In the four apartments here conducted by Landlord Morrison over 200 men can be nightly disposed of on a sliding scale of charges beginning with 10 cents and running up to 25. The 10-cent sections include two rooms filled with cots. Entering the first the visitors contemplate the line:

"For the wages of sin is death."

"George Clark sends applicants here," explains Mr. Morrison. "He runs the Pacific Garden Mission, you know, and he never yet turned away a man or woman who applied for assistance. Thomas Needham, the evangelist, also sends lodgers here."

In the apartment alluded to were sixty-six beds. Granting that each bed was occupied the sleepers would have 300 cubic feet of breathing space.

"Where will you spend eternity?"

The room which contains this query is thirty by fifty-four feet and holds eighty beds. The apartments in the Pacific Block are overcrowded, but it is fair to say that Mr. Morrison conducts the only decent 10-cent lodging-house which the committee visited.

On the floor below the visitors found the Italians

PACKED UNHEALTHILY CLOSE.

The rooms are small and dark, and nearly all contain a family. On two floors in this block there are twenty-four families, not counting the Italians, who herd in a dozen rooms. Counting Italians, members of families, and the lodgers, it is safe to conclude that the roof of the Pacific Block shelters as many people nightly as do the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House combined. The block is 100x100. The basement is occupied by Italians, who manufacture cheap plaster casts.

Thirteen steps below the surface of the ground the level of the lodging-house at No. 291 Clark street is reached. No dungeon cells in America are any gloomier than the holes into which poor men are here crowded for 10, 20, and 25 cents a night. Little pens six by five feet, containing a shake-down, are rented for 25 cents a night. Forty men find lodgment for weary bones in an atmosphere that is stifling, and in a space so limited that the laws of health and decency are recklessly defied.

"Not down there!"

It was the voice of Mr. Randall. He stood in front of No. 303 Clark street and gazed down an inclined plane graded with snow so as to hide the stairs which assisted in making the steep descent. The exterior prospect was extremely forbidding. The building is a small, one-story, narrow, dirty saloon dive. In the cellar thirty "beds" were revealed, three having

SNORING OCCUPANTS.

The cellar which contains the bunks is twenty-four by twenty-eight. The building, Nos. 326 and 328 Clark street, is owned by Thomas McNally, the contestant for a seat in the Legislature. The Citizens' Committee do not propose to take any hand in Mr. McNally's fight, but they are firmly assured that he should drop politics long enough to give the needed attention to his block on South Clark street. Its dilapidated condition is a disgrace to the owner and to the city. The filthiest beds which the committee had thus far seen were found on the ground floor of the McNally block. They are held at from 10 to 15 cents a night. The two lofts above are graded with reference to the financial standing of applicants. On the second floor a man, by paying $1, may lodge for a week. By going a story higher he can be accommodated, after a fashion, for 75 cents a week. The building and everything in it is

IN WRETCHED SHAPE.

The cellar below No. 375 Clark street contains seventy-six beds. The room is 24x50. A row of beds in the centre was removed a short time ago by order of the sanitary authorities.

A negro lodging-house, naturally enough, is underneath a negro saloon at No. 386 Clark street. The saloon was filled with depraved darkies playing cards, shuffling around in the sawdust, and covering the stove with tobacco-juice. A. Simon runs the lodging-house as an annex to his saloon. Lighting a candle, he showed the members of the committee the flabby, filthy, odorous collections of rags and feathers on which negroes sleep for 10 cents a night.

In the Italian quarters the other day THE TRIBUNE reporter saw some "beds" that looked quite as repulsive as those in A. Simon's cellar, but yesterday, in a single room, 22x32, he saw fifty of these repulsive-looking pallets resting in wooden pens, constructed after the rudest pattern; or, as Mr. Baumann expressed it, "butchered up with old boards."

A. Simon said that

BUSINESS WAS GOOD.

Being questioned in detail as to his receipts, he admitted that he made more out of the darkies who patronized his bar than from those who paid 10 cents for the privilege of roosting on the rags in the cellar. With fifty men in this underground hole it is, without doubt, one of the unhealthiest quarters in the city.

"Come and look at one of C. L. Jenks' houses," said a member of the visiting party. "By the way, I see that Mr. Jenks has written a note to THE TRIBUNE. He denies no statement printed about his property, but declares that no Sanitary Inspector has lodged a complaint against him."

"Very true," replied the Inspector. "The reason is that Mr. Jenks was in California, and

WE COULDN'T REACH HIM."

For the little rookery No. 382 Clark street Mr. Jenks receives a monthly rental of $70. It leaks in every part, and, as the gentlemen of the committee truthfully observed, "should be torn down at once."

The committee having now visited some of the representative lodging-houses on Clark street, returned to the rooms of the Citizens' Association. THE TRIBUNE reporter, accompanied by the Sanitary Inspector, continued his investigation. At No. 394 a nest of negroes was found.

"This is not bad," said the Inspector. "I cleared twelve families out of this place only a short time ago."

In a dark room, partly under the sidewalk, a depraved old woman greeted the visitors with oaths. A bloated young creature sat by a little stove, while a thieving-looking wretch slept on the floor. In the centre of the room was a table covered with hogs' tails which a negro was scraping.

"What are these for?"

"Fo' free lunch, sah."

"Who buys them?"

"Saloonkeepers, sah."

"Where did you get them?"

"Stock-Yards, sah."

"What did you pay for them?"

"Three cents a pound, sah."

"Who cooks them?"

"Ole woman, sah."

"What do you get for them cooked?"

"Ten cents a pound, sah. When dey is cooked and cut up, wid vinegar on, makes mighty nice lunch, sah. Sell 'em like hot cakes, too, sah. Can't get nuff of 'em, sah. Dey is de best free-lunch you gets in de saloons, sah."

A white woman came in while the darkey was expatiating on

THE MERITS OF PIGS' TAILS.

She was noisily full of bad liquor. A moment later a wench appeared, and the two, seizing some of the porcine tails, proceeded to tickle the face of the fellow asleep on the floor.

After visiting other negro lodging-houses on Third and Fourth avenues, the Inspector said:

"I always used to think it was a mystery how darkies lived, but since I have been in the service of the city I have found out. Hundreds steal every day to get articles which they sell to the pawnbrokers for enough to buy them whisky, bread, and a 10-cent bed."

At the request of the members of the committee THE TRIBUNE refrains from making public the conclusions reached as the result of yesterday's inspection. No such overcrowding had been previously encountered, and in no previous instance had the necessity for official interference been so apparent.

THE GALLOWS.

Damon Romero, a Young Mexican, Executed in New Mexico—Murderers Sentenced to Death.

SPRINGER, Colfax County, N. M., Feb. 2.—Damon Romero, a young Mexican, was hanged here to-day for the murder of William Brocksmith, a young man who owned a sheep ranch near Sweetwater, in this county. In February a year ago, Romero stole up behind Brocksmith, shot him in the head and killed him, and then robbed his house, took a valuable race horse and some arms and escaped. Gov. Sheldon offered $500 reward for his capture, and after about four weeks he was brought in, tried, convicted, and sentenced. The Court of Appeals affirmed the sentence two weeks ago, and the Governor declined to further interfere.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A dramatic scene was enacted in the United States Court-room at Fort Smith yesterday, when Judge Isaac C. Parker pronounced the death sentence upon John Jacobs and Robert Massey, convicted of murder, fixing the date of execution April 13. The condemned men heard their doom announced with the utmost indifference, but the Judge and a number of spectators were profoundly moved. Massey was found guilty of having slain a 17-year-old boy named Edwin Clark, with whom he was traveling. He concealed the body of his victim, but it was unearthed by wild beasts, and his detection secured. Both cases have attracted great interest. The crimes were committed in the Indian Territory, where Jacobs and Massey are well known.

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Inflicting blows upon convicts by keepers of State prisons, except in cases of self-defense and riot, is prohibited until conflicting laws upon the subject are reconciled.

ACCEPTED A CALL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Rev. E. P. Farnham, a graduate of Brown University in 1873, now pastor of a Baptist church here, has accepted a call to Yonkers, N. Y., at a salary of $3,800.

LOUISIANA'S INTEREST PAID.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—The interest on the 3 per cent State bonds was paid promptly.

QUIPS.

Josh Billings says: "Next to a clear conscience for solid comfort comes an old shoe."

We see that "fur-lined circulars are fashionable again." People had much better advertise in the newspapers than waste their money sending fur-lined circulars through the post-office.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Wife—"Can't you take me to the Blank restaurant some evening, my dear?" Husband—"No, darling, it is direputable." Wife—"Then, dear, why do you bring home its marked napkins in your pockets?"—*Cambridge Tribune.*

Mrs. Langtry now says she never reads the newspapers. That is very agonizing to the amusement editor who has been doing his best; but it leads to the thought that she will make a good juryman.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The owner of a small dry-goods store in St. Louis says that the amount of his annual sales has not varied seventy-five cents in thirteen years. Some stranger ought to drop in and buy a bolt of cotton and scare him to death.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"How do you feel, my little man?" asked a youth of his sweetheart's little brother. The young fiend looked up at him sideways, and with a grin responded: "I feel just as if I'd like to have a dime." He got it, but his prospective brother-in-law now avoids the health question.

Tailors warn ladies that the Jersey ulsters are intended merely for walking, and that they must not sit down while wearing them. Young men in tight trousers can avoid a good deal of discomfort by always going with ladies who wear Jersey ulsters.—*Philadelphia News.*

Every day the papers tell of some man while out deer-hunting being mistaken for a deer and shot. The resemblance between a man and deer is not great, but it seems as though any hunter could tell the difference unless he has the "buck fever"; but as they cannot distinguish a man from a deer, it would be well for hunters to carry a banner or transparency on which shall be printed the words: "Do not shoot me. I am not a deer."—*Peck's Sun.*

Translated from the *Omnibus*: Professor—"Meier, where is your manuscript?" Meier—"I believe you have it there in the hand." Professor—"So? When have you it then written?" Meier—"Sunday morning at the breakfast—or, rather, directly after." Professor—"I see here but no work. Will you yourself convince? The sheet is empty!" Meier—"Thunderweather! then have I out of mistake instead of in the ink-glass in the milk-glass dipped!"

A Mad Elephant at Pekin.

[*Pall Mall Gazette.*]—The court at Pekin has received elephants in tribute from Burmah ever since the Ming dynasty. The other day the keeper of one of them was unable to control the animal, and it seized several individuals, who have died in consequence. One man was actually torn asunder, the infuriated animal having caught his legs. A carter and his mule were also killed—in all, several persons have lost their lives. In consequence of these fatal issues, the elephant has had his eyes gouged out, but as it is impossible to kill him on account of the thickness of his skull and hide, a pit has been dug into which he has been placed, with the object of starving him to death. In the summer this same elephant committed some damage on the already dilapidated ornamental arch standing on the West Changan street. The Emperor will most probably pension the families of the persons killed.

BATTERY D ARMORY,
Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1883.

FIRST
350
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Inaugurated by and held under the auspices of the
Chicago Turngemeinde.
CHICAGO

BRILLIANT
ENTERTAINMENT!
GRAND PROCESSION!
BALL MASQUE!
MARDI-GRAS

With Entire New Costumes, especially made for this occasion, will take part in the programme.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF TICKETS ONLY WILL BE SOLD.

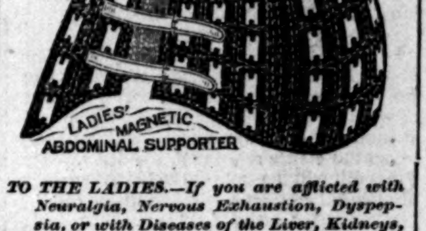
Tickets, $5.00. Before unmasking only guests completely masked will be allowed on the main dancing floor.

RESERVED SEATS For those who do not wish to appear in full masque can be procured without extra charge.

TICKETS AND RESERVED SEATS
For sale at Lyon & Healy's Music Store, 162 State-st.

Carriages approach the hall from Monroe-st., and leave toward Madison-st. Drivers will receive a number upon arrival, to be called by when they return.

Ladies' Abdominal Supporter.



TO THE LADIES.—If you are afflicted with Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, or with Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Headache, or Cold Feet,

An Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Cork Insoles have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease, and, by its tranquilizing influence upon the SACRO ILIAC PLEXUS, or NERVES, and in its powerful stimulus upon the blood, it possesses healing virtues rarely found at the best springs in Europe or America.

For Lame Back, Weakness of the Spine, and Pain across the Kidneys, this is the Best Appliance and Curative Agent known.

The Belt does not interfere with any action of the body, but acts as a stimulus and support to the trunk and spine, while reinforcing the kidneys with Nature's own healing energy.

For all forms of UTERINE COMPLAINTS it is unsurpassed by anything ever before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization. No lady would do without this admirable garment after knowing its powerful influence upon the Back, Spine, Kidneys, etc., for five times its cost.

Price of Belt, with Magnetic Cork Insoles, $10.

Sent by express C. O. D., or on receipt of price, and if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency sent in letter at our risk.

We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money paid for same where they fail to do all we claim after a fair trial.

By the wearing of a pair of Magnetic Insoles a uniform, soothing, and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and all the ills and pains resultant from cold feet completely avoided.

ONE DOLLAR secures them by mail at our expense and risk.

Send for the "NEW DEPARTURE" IN HEALING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE, containing testimonials.

For Sale by All Leading Druggists.

DON'T FORGET.
Office Magnetic Appliance Co.
IS AT
No. 218 State-st., cor. Quincy, Chicago, Ill.

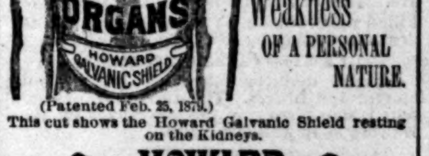
STRENGTH AND VIGOR.

The Howard Galvanic and Magnetic Shield combines Electricity and Magnetism.

CURES
Lame Back,
Weak Kidneys,
Lack of Vigor,
Lost Vitality,
Weakness
OF A PERSONAL NATURE.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM
LIFE OF THE ORGANS
HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD

(Patented Feb. 25, 1879.)
This cut shows the Howard Galvanic Shield resting on the Kidneys.



This cut shows Electric side of Shield No. 2. The other side is MAGNETIC.

It cures DYSPEPSIA by wearing it over the stomach; CONSTIPATION by wearing over the bowels. It improves the appetite, aids digestion, and enriches the blood. For Kidney Disease it is worn over the kidneys, and relieves all weakness and debility of the nervous and sexual system.

Its application to any part of the body where there is an ACHE or PAIN is at once felt by a sense of relief and gradual improvement. It combines more strength and curative powers than ten of any Belts, Girdles, Garments, or other appliances made.

By its use the full force of Magnetism and Electricity is concentrated on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Nerval Centres, or any other part of the body, and the cause of your trouble removed.

No measure is required. They fit perfectly, and can be worn at any time or kind of work, or on any part of the body, night or day.

Over 200,000 are in use in America. Thousands testify as to cures after all other means failed.

Price for No. 1, two generators ... $ 4
No. 1 A, four generators ... 6
No. 2, six generators, with pair Insoles ... 10

Sent by mail at our risk, or express C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying for them.

WARRANTED FOR YEARS as represented.
ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET FREE.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.,
134 Madison-st., cor. Clark, Chicago.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting, perhaps, from a trifling and unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proved its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB. 5,
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
The Celebrated Actress,
MODJESKA!
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, and Wednesday Matinee,
"AS YOU LIKE IT."
Thursday and Friday Evenings,
CAMILLE.
Saturday Afternoon.........GRAND MATINEE
Saturday Evening..........TWELFTH NIGHT
☞ Sale of Seats now progressing.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
REV. HENRY WARD
BEECHER
Saturday Evening, Feb. 3,
THE MORAL USES OF LUXURY AND BEAUTY.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 6,
EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION.
Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00, at Box Office.
☞ A limited number of seats on the platform are on sale at 75 cts.

Excursion from Waukegan, Saturday Night—Train returning after the Lecture, and stopping at all intermediate points.

FARWELL HALL.
CENTRAL LECTURE COURSE
The Fourth Entertainment of the Course will be given FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, by
"THE ROYAL ENGLISH HAND-BELL RINGERS,"
Assisted by the young and talented Elocutionist,
Miss Jessie Couthoui.
Single Admission Reserved Seat Tickets, 50 cents. Sale of Tickets commences Thursday Morning, Dec. 8th, at Farwell Hall Box office.
CENTRAL W. C. T. U., Managers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Manager
CROWDED HOUSES.
Matinee Today at 2, and every evening this week and next,
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S
NEW FAIRY OPERA
IOLANTHE; OR, THE PEER AND THE PERI.
Now the reigning triumph in London, New York, and Boston, will be given in a style of unequaled splendor by the BARTON OPERA COMPANY. Gorgeous Costumes, entire New Mountings, Complete Orchestra and Brass Band of 30 Musicians. Splendid Cast, Powerful Chorus.
Sale of seats for IOLANTHE next week now in progress.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
This theatre will soon be lighted throughout with the Edison Incandescent Light.
Grand Matinee Today at 2. Farewell Performance Tonight.
SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.
Direct from Harrigan & Hart's Theatre, N. Y.
Tomorrow evening, MARIE GEISTINGER.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
Tomorrow, Sunday, Evening, engagement of
MARIE GEISTINGER!
Supported by Amberg's Comic Opera Company.
Repertoire: Sunday evening—TROMPETTE. Monday—DONNA JUANITA. Tuesday—THE BAT. Wednesday Matinee—BOCCACCIO. Wednesday evening—FATINITZA. Thursday—GRAND DUCHESSE. Friday—LA BELLE GALATEA and OUR HUSSARS. Saturday Matinee—TROMPETTE. Saturday evening—PARISIAN LIFE. Reserved Seats now on sale. No advance in prices.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
GRAND MATINEE TODAY!
Last Performance Tonight.
JAMES A. HERNE'S
Grand Spectacular Production,
HEARTS OF OAK!
Week commencing Tomorrow, Sunday, Eve., Feb. 4, WM. STAFFORD Supported by ROSA RAND and a Powerful Company.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST MATINEE, LAST NIGHT, of the Popular Actor, Mr.
FRANK MORDAUNT,
And last two performances of Robert G. Morris' American comedy-drama,
OLD SHIPMATES.
Capt. Marline Weathergage......Mr. Frank Mordaunt
Next Week—The great tragedienne, MODJESKA.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., opp. New Court-House.
The management respectfully announce the engagement for one week, commencing Sunday, Feb. 4, of
MR. WILLIAM STAFFORD,
Supported by MISS ROSA RAND and a powerful company, in the following repertoire: Sunday and Monday evenings, "Merchant of Venice." Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinee, "Marble Heart." Wednesday matinee, "Lady of Lyons." Thursday evening, "Romeo and Juliet." Friday evening, "Hamlet." Saturday evening, "Othello."
Seats now on sale at the box office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY..........Proprietor and Manager
The Special Feature of the Season
JAMES O'NEILL!
In the Acme of Union Square Successes.
THE CELEBRATED CASE.

THE ART INSTITUTE,
Cor. Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.
THE MAGNIFICENT
GOBELIN TAPESTRIES
Belonging to Gen. Sheridan are now on exhibition; also loan collection of Paintings and Oriental Porcelain. Galleries open daily, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
SPRAGUE & KING..........Managers.
THIS WEEK,
The Fieldings' Vaudeville Combination.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at reduced prices.
Monday, Feb. 5—Rentfrow's Jolly Pathfinders.

TRADE E. & W. MARK
EARL & WILSON'S PATENT "SHORT-BAND" COLLARS & BEAD EDGE CUFFS ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION THE BEST MADE

XX.--NOTICE.--XX.
AS BLUE FLANNEL GARMENTS
Of Inferior Quality of Goods
are sold as the "genuine Middlesex," which are not made by that mill. The Middlesex Company, in order to protect their customers and the public, give notice that hereafter all Clothing made from THE MIDDLESEX STANDARD INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS AND YACHT CLOTHS, sold by all leading clothiers, must bear the "SILK HANGERS," furnished by the Selling Agents to all parties ordering the goods.
WENDELL, FAY & CO.,
SELLING AGENTS, MIDDLESEX COMPANY,
86 and 88 Worth-st., New York; 37 Franklin-st., Boston; 214 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

MORY,
BRILLIANT
ERTAINMENT!
RAND PROCESSION!
LL MASQUE!
RDI-GRAS
E SOLD.
ests completely masked
n dancing floor.
ppear in full masque will be
ED SEATS
State-st.
red Madison-st. Drivers
KER'S THEATRE.
SING MONDAY, FEB. 5,
UJESKA!
TCHER
RWELL HALL.
ECTURE COURSE
YAL ENGLISH HAND-
LL RINGERS,
essie Couthoui.
D OPERA-HOUSE.
Y'S THEATRE.
ERLY'S THEATRE.
GEISTINGER!
S THEATRE.
MATINEE TODAY!
S A. HERNE'S
TS OF OAK!
KER'S THEATRE.
K MORDAUNT,
SHIPMATES.
OLEY'S THEATRE.
LLIAM STAFFORD,
ADEMY OF MUSIC,
ES O'NEILL!
LEBRATED CASE.
N TAPESTRIES
MPIC THEATRE.
gs' Vaudeville Combination.
EARL & WILSON'S PATENT SHORT BAND COLLARS & BEAD EDGE CUFFS ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION THE BEST MADE
NOTICE.--XX.
FLANNEL GARMENTS
ELL, FAY & CO.,

GROUND-HOG DAY.

The Sagacious Burrower Given No Opportunity to See His Shadow.

A Terrible Blizzard Raging Throughout All the Northwestern States.

Snow, Sleet, Rain, and Thunder Storms from Manitoba to Kansas.

Railroad Travel Generally Impeded by Banks of Drifted Snow and Ice.

The Blizzard Continental in Extent, Backed by a Cold Wave in the Distance.

A Disagreeable Day in Chicago.

When the cold weather of Wednesday night and Thursday morning moderated Thursday noon the knowing ones knew what was coming; and they were not disappointed, for about 11 o'clock Thursday night snow began to fall quite briskly, and continued falling all day yesterday. During the day the storm was blinding at times, and late in the afternoon, as the mercury went higher, it was transformed into a sort of driving sleet, which was very disagreeable for those obliged to face it. The street-car companies worked their plows early and late, and kept the tracks comparatively clear, the grip-plows doing work very well. There was no interruption in horse-car travel to speak of, though the horses found the tracks very slippery. The snow on the down-town throughfares soon became tramped down by pedestrians, leaving the treacherous, icy surface, which has become so familiar during the last few weeks, and there were innumerable slip-ups on the part of walkers. The indications are that there will be soft weather before many days, and that a thaw will be one of the disagreeable events of the near future.

A reporter was informed at the Signal-Service office last evening that the weather began moderating Thursday shortly after noon, and that snow began to fall about midnight, continuing at intervals all day yesterday. Chicago had not been snowed in as had other places, but about an inch of "the beautiful" fell. Warmer and clearer weather is predicted.

The trains on all the roads running into Chicago were behind time yesterday on account of the snow, and some were unable to reach the city at all. The record of Capt. McGrath, Superintendent of Mails, showed the following delays: Morning trains—Baltimore & Ohio, first train two hours and forty-seven minutes, second train three hours; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, two hours and four minutes; Milwaukee & St. Paul, three hours and five minutes; Illinois Central, three hours and nineteen minutes; Michigan Central, one hour and five minutes; Eastern Illinois, two hours and thirty minutes; Chicago & Alton, fifty-five minutes; Fort Wayne, thirty minutes; Michigan Central, thirty minutes. Afternoon trains—Milwaukee & St. Paul, five hours; Burlington & Quincy, four hours; Iowa Division Illinois Central, nine hours; Jacksonville Division Chicago & Alton, two hours; Madison Division Northwestern, four hours. On the Galena Division of the Northwestern a train due yesterday morning will not get in until this morning.

Owing to the mixed condition of the mails the employés of the railway postal service were ordered yesterday to remain on duty until things are straightened out; that is, they must not spend any time at home.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was 8 a. m., 11 degrees; 9 a. m., 14; 10 a. m., 16; 11 a. m., 17; 12 m., 19; 1 p. m., 20; 3 p. m., 20; 6 p. m., 21; 8 p. m., 21. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.85; 8 p. m., 29.65.

THE RAILROADS

centering in this city were all suffering more or less from the snow-storm yesterday. The Eastern trains arrived considerably behind time. The trains from St. Paul on the Rock Island and Northwestern were unable to get through and the Milwaukee & St. Paul train arrived about six hours late, with no prospects of getting the succeeding train through. The trains from Council Bluffs and Kansas City by all the lines were from one to six hours late in arriving. The storm was severest between Chicago and Galesburg. But a small number of freight-trains were running on Western roads yesterday, and last night none were sent out. As the storm last evening continued with unabated fury it is feared that most of the trains which left here last evening will get stuck fast in the snow, or at least encounter serious trouble in getting through.

Railroads in Iowa Blockaded by Snow and Ice—Terrible Storms.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A severe snow and hailstorm has prevailed all day, the wind being strong from the north and west most of the time. All trains on the southwestern branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road have been abandoned tonight, as also the Minneapolis express on the Albert Lea route of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Trains from all directions are late. The storm is the hardest for the railroads thus far this winter.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Twelve inches of snow fell today, and it is still falling. Every railroad is blockaded tonight, and business is almost entirely suspended, as it has been for some time past. It causes much discouragement.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—This morning the roads were nearly cleared of snow, and it was thought trains would make regular trips, but another blizzard set in, and the roads are now in a worse condition than before. West of Newell and north of Waterloo trains are all abandoned; and with the fierce storm raging this afternoon it is quite possible that all trains at this end of the road will be stopped.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Illinois Central, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and the Milwaukee main lines are still blockaded. The snow is falling and a strong northwest wind blowing. There are no hopes of clearing the tracks until the weather changes.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The strong wind and snowfall of today has baffled the efforts of railroad men. On the Chicago & Rock Island all freight-trains are abandoned, and passenger-trains moving several hours behind time. Trains on the Chicago & Northwestern branch to Ames got through with considerable delay. The Des Moines & Fort Dodge is cleared to Grand Junction. Yesterday a train nearly reached Fort Dodge, but today all trains were ordered to cover. Not a wheel is moving on the Wabash narrow-gage roads north. Superintendent Gillmore, of the Fort Dodge, has ordered station-agents on the north end of the road to deliver all coal on hand belonging to the company to persons in need. The Wabash passenger train, due this morning, did not get in until afternoon on account of the snow. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was delayed from the same cause. The Milwaukee lines across the State are reported closed. The Illinois Central is having trouble from Waterloo west to Sioux City. There has been no train from St. Paul over the Minneapolis & St. Louis for two weeks. There is great scarcity of water for live stock in the northwestern part of the State. The present low temperature and high north wind indicate a bad night.

An Unexampled Storm of Hail, Sleet, Rain, and Snow Reported Throughout Illinois.

LINCOLN, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—This is ground-hog day, and it has been characterized by a great variety of weather. Snow came first, then hail, and in the afternoon rain, with thunder and lightning. The farmers are much pleased with the fall of snow, as it will greatly benefit the wheat-fields, which had become bare in many places, and were suffering from the severe weather.

PANA, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Ground-hog day weather here was as follows: Heavy showers of sleet from the east until afternoon, when rain set in with it, accompanied with vivid lightning. The ground is covered with ice and water, while everything exposed is covered with ice.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A snow-storm of greater severity than that which blockaded the railroads in this section for two weeks in the winter of 1880 has prevailed here today, and up to this evening there are no signs of abatement. The snow is rapidly drifting, the wind being fierce, and an embargo on business and trade is looked for. The Illinois Central train from the west, due here at 6:30 a. m., has not arrived up to 7:30 p. m.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Dakota blizzard and snow-storm has reached this city with its full force. Since midnight it has been snowing rapidly, and this afternoon especially the snow fell fast. The wind has also increased, which drifts the snow badly. The trains on all the roads have been running very irregularly today, and probably by tomorrow none will be able to reach this city.

CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—One of the hardest sleet-storms prevailed here this afternoon that has been known for years. Everything is covered with ice, and shrubbery of all kinds is weighed down. During the storm there were several flashes of lightning. Trains are all behind, and telegraph lines cannot be worked south of here.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The severest snow-storm in two years prevails in this city, and the weather is intensely cold. There is no business being transacted to speak of, and trains are suffering great inconvenience in traveling.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—It began to snow here early this morning, but soon turned into rain. It has thundered and lightened like an April or May storm. The rain continues to fall heavily.

High Winds, Snow, and Cold Weather in Wisconsin—A Cold January in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A snow-storm, accompanied by a high wind and the mercury 3 degrees below zero, set in at an early hour this morning. The storm increased in fury up to 10 o'clock this evening, the wind continuing to increase, though the mercury rose somewhat. The snow has fallen to a depth only equaled by the storms of two years ago, and is terribly drifted. Since noon all travel has been delayed. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has stopped all freight-trains east of the Mississippi, and other companies have taken similar steps. At 11 o'clock tonight the St. Paul Company reports that efforts, so far nearly successful, are making to move all passenger trains at this point on time. The Chicago train on the Northwestern, due here at 6 o'clock, arrived three hours late. All trains from the north are behind time. The streets are filled with snowbanks of such depth as almost to stop travel. The country roads are in such condition as to cut off all communication with the city for several days to come. The local meteorological report for January shows that during the month there were but seven days of clear weather. Snow fell on ten days during the month, aggregating a total depth of fourteen inches. It is pronounced the coldest January experienced here for thirty years, the mercury ranging below zero on nine days. The coldest time of the month was at 8 a. m. on the 21st., when the temperature indicated 28 below, and the warmest time at 1 p. m. on the 28th, when it was 33 above zero, the only day of the month that the mercury reached up to the freezing point.

Cold Winds in Nebraska—Cattle in Imminent Danger of Perishing—Streams Frozen to Their Beds.

LINCOLN, NEB., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—This has been a terribly cold day in this section of Nebraska. The storm that began yesterday continued during the day almost without interruption. A fierce wind, piercing cold, has been blowing all day. The thermometer at noon marked zero, and tonight it is 7 degrees below. Trains were late on all the roads, and travel by wagons is almost suspended. Further west the storm has been worse. A dispatch from Kearney says the snow was a foot deep last night. It is the worst storm that has swept over the western half of Northern Nebraska this season, and fears are entertained that many cattle will perish. The streams are frozen solid, and the grasses upon which the cattle feed are under a foot of snow. The indications tonight are not favorable to an early cessation of the storm.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The snow-storm which ceased this morning was the severest at Sherman, W. T., the highest point on the Union Pacific Railway, and extended east to Kearney, in this State. The greatest depth of snow falling on the cattle-ranges is thirty inches at Cheyenne, and, while it is almost unprecedented, the cattle-growers here assert that the chances are that herds will escape without serious loss. The overland train, which was due here today, is laying up at Laramie until the northwester subsides and the drifts are cleared. The mercury at noon ranged from 20 degrees below at Laramie to zero at Ogden. In this State the main railway lines are open.

The Tail End of the Blizzard in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 2.—The blizzard now prevailing over the entire State is nearly as severe as the previous one, and while not particularly disastrous will cause some suffering among cattle on the range. Continued cold weather has frozen some of the smaller streams to the bottom, so the question of water for stock will become a serious one. A heavy snow fell in Western Kansas, but the trains have not been seriously delayed on any roads. The winter is proving the most severe one for years.

ATCHISON, Kas., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The cold spell continues in this section. The wind is blowing from the north steadily, with snow all day, which has drifted. The trains are all behind time, and fears are entertained of a blockade on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific and Omaha Extension of the Missouri Pacific. The storm is general and extends to Denver, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, along which the storm is fiercest. The previous terrible cold and snow did damage to the cattle on the ranges, leaving them in a very poor condition to withstand this one. The suffering is intense, and reports to hand now indicate that many herds will be cut down at least 15 per cent.

Heavy Snow and Cold Weather in Michigan—Logging Operations Interfered With.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Reports from all points in Northern Michigan show that it is snowing hard at 7 p. m. and blowing. The weather is growing colder, and the thermometer stands at zero at several points north of here. From three to eight inches of snow has fallen at different points today, and it is now coming down thick and fast, with every indication of a blizzard. There is about thirty inches of snow in the lumber regions, which retards the log-cutting and skidding. A less quantity of logs is banked than usual at the present time.

COLDWATER, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A blinding snow-storm, accompanied by heavy winds, struck this place this morning and is still at it. Travel is very much impeded by heavy drifts, and merchants are very disconsolate over the lack of business, which is prevented by the severe weather. All railroad operations are seriously interfered with.

Trains Generally Abandoned in Utah and the Far West.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 2.—The Union Pacific train, due at Ogden this evening, is delayed by snow near Sherman, and the train which left Ogden yesterday is at Green River, and it is not known that trains will get through. The northern portion of the Utah is blockaded and trains are abandoned.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. T., Feb. 2.—The heaviest snow-storm in the history of the Territory came during the last four days. It is three feet deep in the city, and from twelve to thirty inches on the cattle ranges all over the Territory. There being no wind, the entire surface of the ground is covered. Cattle are suffering for grass, and unless the wind comes within three days and blows the snow off the exposed places the losses will be disastrous. The cattlemen are hopeful of wind. The temperature is 30 below. No wind. Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad are blockaded for the last forty-eight hours in the Rocky Mountains. The passengers are furnished with food. When the winds come drifts are bound to blockade the trains in places along the road for 400 miles.

Stormy Weather Extending Over Nearly the Whole Continent.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3—1 a. m.—Indications—For the South Atlantic States, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, local rains, east to south winds, and lower barometer.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather and rain, variable winds, falling followed by rising barometer, followed in the West Gulf States by much colder northerly winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy weather with rain, warm east to south winds, falling barometer, followed in Saturday night by much colder north to west winds and rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather with snow or rain, lower barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather with snow, northeast to northwest winds, stationary or slight fall in temperature in the southern portion, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, light snow, followed by partly cloudy weather, northerly winds in the southern portions, colder weather followed by rising barometer in the northern portions, lower barometer.

BULLETIN.

A storm has developed in the Southwest, central in Indian Territory, and snow prevails at all stations in the Northwest and in the Lake region. Light snow is also reported from New York and New England and local rains from the Southern States. The temperatures continue from 20 to 30 degrees below zero in the extreme Northwest. It is 22 degrees at Cheyenne and 11 degrees at Denver. It has risen east of the Mississippi but continues below freezing in the Lake region, New England, and New York. The following current temperatures were reported: Omaha, 4 degrees, snow; Leavenworth, 7 degrees, snow; St. Louis, 32 degrees, rain; Cairo, 61 degrees, south and threatening; Chicago, 18, sleeting. Rain is indicated for the Southern States, followed by a norther in Texas.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Alpena	10	12	N.E.	Fresh	.05	L.snw.
Bismarck	—20	..	N.	Fresh	.01	L.snw.
Buffalo	16	18	N.E.	Fresh	.35	L.snw.
Cairo	49	61	S.	High	0	Th'ng.
Cheyenne	—11	—22	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	20	18	N.E.	Brisk	.30	Sleet'g
Cincinnati	41					
Denver	—10	—11	N.	Light	*	L.snw.
Des Moines	3	2	N.E.	Fresh	.04	L.snw.
Detroit	19	15	N.	Brisk	.25	Sleet'g
Duluth	—4	—6	N.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Escanaba	2	—2	N.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak.	—11	—16	N.	Fresh	.02	L.snw.
Indianapolis	29	35	N.	Calm	.30	Lt rain
Keokuk	11	13	N.	Fresh	.07	L.snw.
La Crosse	—2	2	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	10	7	N.	Fresh	.05	L.snw.
Marquette	0	—3	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	16	17	E.	High	.65	H.snw
Mackinaw	6	8	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	0	—4	N.	Brisk	.01	L.snw.
Pittsburg	28	37	E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	25	32	E.	Fresh	1.57	†T.stm
St. Louis	28	32	N.E.	Fresh	.84	Lt rain
St. Paul	—2	—2	N.W.	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
Toledo	19	19	N.E.	Brisk	.08	Sleet'g
Yankton	—12	—11	N.E.	Brisk	.06	L.snw.

*Too small to measure. †Heavy rain.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.500	9.2	68	N. E.	7	*.03	Lt snow.
10:18 a. m.	30.528	18.1	83	E.	14	0	Lt snow.
2:18 p. m.	30.348	20.3	75	E.	14	*.14	Lt snow.
6:18 p. m.	30.285	19.5	80	E.	13	0	Sleeting
10:18 p. m.	30.203	18.1	83	N. E.	16	†.30	Sleeting

*Melted snow. †Melted snow and sleet.
Maximum temperature, 22.1.
Minimum temperature, 3.6.
Mean daily barometer, 30.380.
Mean daily thermometer, 15.9.
Mean daily humidity, 75.3.

Miscellaneous.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Samuel Vestal, an aged and well-known farmer living just across the line in Parke County, was this morning found in a field near his home frozen to death. He has recently given evidence of an unsound mind, and it is supposed wandered from the house in the night and was unable to find his way back.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—A light dry snow has fallen here the last twenty-four hours, accompanied by a keen wind. No interruption to traffic is reported. Trains are arriving here today about on time.

CHARLEY MAGEE'S MASCOTTE

A Grand Benefit Performance in Which a Young Englishman Carried Off the Prize.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Strolling along Dearborn avenue one day I was rather surprised to find myself tapped on the shoulder by a stranger, who said: "I fancy I've seen you before?" The speaker was a stout, gentlemanly-looking man, with heavy beard and mustache, and beside him stood an exceedingly handsome young lady. I looked at him closely——

"Blest if it isn't Charley Magee!" I exclaimed, clasping his hand. "How are you, old man?"

"Tip-top, Bill; how is yourself?" replied Charley, with a hearty grip. "Delighted to see you again, my boy! I never thought you would know me—took me for a confidence man at first, didn't you?"

"That great beard you've grown is enough to prevent any one recognizing you," I said. "And you are so very much changed—so much improved, too—besides, who would ever have thought of seeing you in Chicago!"

"Yes, I'm a new man," said Charley; "sound as a bell, and have sent the doctors to the right-about long ago. Let me introduce my wife—Mrs. Magee, dear boy; Mr. Harvey, a friend from the old country, and a fellow-passenger on the Caledonia, Nellie, my dear!"

The handsome young lady stepped forward with extended hand and pleasant smile. "It is just like meeting an old friend," she said, "I have heard Charley speak of you so often."

"Extraordinary how people drop across one another in the most unexpected places," continued Charley; "you thought I was growing oranges in Florida, or wrestling with Death in a dismal swamp in that out-o'-the-way, God-forsaken hole in Louisiana that Tom went to, and I thought you were sheep-farming in South Australia, and here we meet on the shores of Lake Michigan. Well, you're just the same old stick—I knew you at the first glance. I saw you come lounging lazily along, cigar in mouth and hands in pockets like a cockney loafer, dreaming away just as of old, with a face as solemn and owlish as Whatd'yecall'im—old Stick-in-the-mud, of the British Science Association, you know. 'Bill Harvey, by all that's lovely!' said I, and I planted myself in your way, but you didn't know me from Moses! What deep problem occupied your giant intellect?"

"I guess I was wondering where all the pretty girls were going, or why in thunder they don't put more tobacco in the three-for-a-quarter cigars—not the girls, the cigar-makers, I mean," I replied. "Those are the subjects that usually occupy my thoughts when I take Dearborn avenue for my after-dinner smoke."

"And you really have very many beautiful girls here, Mr. Harvey," said Mrs. Magee, "some of the prettiest I have ever seen, I believe——"

"The same sad, old story," interrupted Charley; "he has begun by wondering and admiring, and he'll go on fooling about in admiring wonder, like the monkey and the buzz-saw in the story, and first thing he'll know he'll get caught, and married, and done for, like his unfortunate old chum!" and Charley heaved a sigh and exchanged a merry glance with his wife.

"You didn't think I would get married so soon, I suppose?" he continued. "I had not much idea of it that day about eighteen months ago when I parted from you in New York. But such a story as I have got to tell you! You remember the spectacled old lady on board the Caledonia?"

"Whom we called Old Vinegar Phiz? the old lady who came to the concert?" I asked.

"Yes, the same old dame. But I dare not call her by that name now—she is my wife's aunt, that's why!"

"He can call her what he pleases," said Mrs. Magee; "the truth is, it is I who dare not call her names. He is so awfully fond of her, and indeed I wonder I don't get jealous some time."

"Well, Bill," continued Charley, "I may thank that old lady for my being a stout old Benedict today—moreover, that blessed old penny-show concert you refer to brought about the whole thing. But you must come and spend the evening with us, and I'll then tell you the whole story."

"The story of how an awful liar was punished?" asked Mr. Magee.

"Just so—only the punishment still lies in the dim future. Besides, Bill, I have got to hear the full tale of your experience and adventures since last we parted."

After some further conversation, from which I learned that they lived in Cleveland and were over here on a holiday trip, I was obliged to leave, but readily promised to call on them some hours later.

My acquaintance with Charley Magee commenced some five or six years ago, when we were both commercial travelers in England, going over nearly the same ground; he for a Scotch woolen manufacturer and I for a London firm in the tea trade. I had given up traveling and lost sight of him for some time, when I chanced to meet him one day in Glasgow. He looked very ill and seemed threatened with consumption, and I found he had just got over a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs. A well-known specialist had advised him to seek a warmer climate, and he had finally decided to go to Florida or Louisiana, where he had some acquaintances living, and as I intended to go to Australia by the overland route about the same time, we arranged to cross the ocean together.

Some two weeks later we were on board the Caledonia from London to New York. The cabin passengers numbered about sixty, and consisted of the usual miscellaneous crowd, and we had a very pleasant passage. After the first day or two at sea Charley's health rapidly improved, and his numerous talents and continual good-humor very soon made him the most popular man on board. He took the lead in arranging all games and amusements, was something of a musician and a good talker, with an immense fund of capital stories, and altogether just the kind of fellow who made friends wherever he went.

The concert referred to took place when we were passing through the iceberg region. It was not a concert after the regulation pattern—concerts at sea never are—so a short description of it may perhaps be interesting, while at the same time it will serve as an introduction to Charley's story.

Inside twelve hours the thermometer had fallen about thirty degrees, so that the upper deck was almost deserted. When some one proposed we should have a concert in the saloon the idea received unanimous approval, and Charley was bottle-holder and general managing committee, with full power to add to his number as he saw fit. A council of war was summoned to meet in Charley's cabin; ink-bottles, pencils, brushes, and charcoal were brought into requisition, and very soon great posters ornamented the mainmast and stairways:

"Grand Concert! For one night only! Saloon! Tonight! Vocal and Instrumental Music! Tragedy and Comedy! Recitations and Orations! Esthetic posturing and gymnastic exercises! Juggling! Spiritualism! Beauty Show! Christy Minstrels! Also songs and playing on the fiddle! Also piano and concertina!

"The performers are:

"Talmage, Ingersoll, Spoopendyke, Dr. Tanner, O. Wilde, Herr Most, Lily Langtry, Lydia Pinkham, Cetewayo, Gladstone, Jumbo, Moody, Mrs. Grundy, Mrs. Gamp, Bradlaugh, Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson, with many other stars.

"Admission—English, 2 shillings; American, 50 cents. Proceeds to deserving charities. Doorkeeper has power to refuse admittance to any gentleman not accompanied by a lady. Large bell will toll when the funeral is ready."

The bills were not all alike, as each member of the committee wrote as he pleased while the ink held out, but the above may be taken as a fair specimen of how the "concert" was announced to the passengers. It was somewhat amusing to listen to the comments of the crowd of steerage passengers who gathered around the mainmast to gaze at the bill we had there stuck up. One of these, an old Scotty, put on his specs, and with all due gravity proceeded to read it aloud for the benefit of the illiterate bystanders. "Am thinkin' it's a pack o' lees," he said, when he had finished. "Gladstone is in the Hoose o' Commons, an' I wud a heern s' it, wur he gangin' oot o' the country. I dinna ken the ithers but Meesther Moody, an' he's a godly man wha wudna hae ony han' in play-actin'. Two shillins! Weel, they'll hae mair siller than me that'll gang the noo! Still, 'gin I thocht Meesther Moody wus here I wudna begrudge it." "Begorra!" said an Irishman, "that's jist the price of a point o' whisky, an' faix it's meself would rather have the whisky any day"—a sentiment which seemed to express the opinion of the majority. After supper a few of the sailors set to work in the saloon, and in a short time the seats were arranged and a low stage erected. We had a curtain in one corner to shut off the performers, and in the other we mounted the state-room piano—one of those worn-out, crazy, wheezy, cracked, old musical-boxes that are only to be found on ocean steamers.

The bell was rung, and the room soon became pretty well filled. Word was sent to the steerage that a limited number would be admitted for half price after the cabin passengers had been seated, and by the time the first item in the program—a violin solo—was over the room was packed to the doors.

Mrs. Meredith, the old lady already referred to, occupied a prominent seat in the audience. I only knew her as "Old Vinegar Phiz," the name some irreverent scamp gave her, and by which she was generally called when her back was turned. In appearance she might have stood as a model for *Punch's* caricature, "Wants Her Rights!" she looked so very prim and practical, so very spectacled, so stiff and angular, and so eccentrically Quakerish and uncompromising. Strange to say, Charley had become a favorit of hers, and though she was, as we all knew, of that straight-laced Puritanical turn of mind that has no toleration for things theatrical, he had actually induced her to attend the concert. I don't think she saw the programs, and I do think she was brought there under false pretenses—however, there she was.

The entertainment consisted of various odds and ends, principally songs and recitations, and appeared to please the audience very much. Encores were loudly demanded and responded to, and soon the crowd in the back seats became rather noisy. To satisfy the clamor some readings were struck off the program and songs put in their place. However, things went on pretty smoothly until one young man, who sang "The Warrior Bold," received an encore and responded with a very low music-hall ditty called "Pull Down the Blind." As the first verse was finished the gentlemen in front hissed loudly, and the gentlemen behind as loudly applauded, and in the midst of the noise Mrs. Meredith rose from her seat, and gathering her skirts close around her, marched out in the most stately and dignified manner. "There goes Mrs. Langtry," shouted some one, a remark which brought Charley to his feet with a threatening look on his countenance. The hissing and cheering increased as the singer attempted to go on with the second verse, when Charley gave him an imperative signal to stop, but without effect. "Pull down the blind, love, don't be unkind, love——" In an instant Charley sprang on the stage, and, clutching the vocalist by the throat, half carried him behind the curtain, where I was stationed, and said: "Here, Harvey, keep this fool quiet while I pacify the crowd." I had no trouble doing so, for the poor devil was almost frightened out of his wits by the sudden attack. Stepping cooly on the stage as though nothing had happened, Charley began to sing "Hearts of Oak"—rounds of applause followed, and the audience was once more in good humor.

We had about ten performers altogether, including a professional elocutionist and a young lady supposed to be a variety actress, and with the exception of the incident noted the entertainment passed off satisfactorily. There was much good-humored chaff from the audience about the "stars," and the ship's surgeon delivered a humorous speech which explained and apologized for their absence, and at the same time proved we were better without them. The proceedings were harmoniously wound up by the performers and audience all uniting to sing "God Save the Queen," to the accompaniment of the piano, three violins, a flute, two concertinas, and a kettle-drum, which comprised all the musical powers of an instrumental kind which we had on board.

I had parted from Charley at New York shortly after we landed, and did not again see him until the meeting in Chicago, as related.

According to promise, I joined him and his handsome wife in the evening. The lady I found to be not only beautiful, but exceedingly intellectual and accomplished, so that I did not wonder at Charley's unconcealed pride and satisfaction.

After supper we got seated comfortably before the fire blazing in the old-fashioned English grate—Mrs. Magee on a footstool with her head on her husband's knee, and myself in an easy chair in the corner—when Charley said, "Well, Bill, my story must come first, I suppose? All right. Pass the cigars, Nell, please. Light up, old man—my wife don't mind the smoke——"

"Not in the least, I assure you, Mr. Harvey," said Mrs. Magee; "my brother's smoke-room was my favorit haunt until I got married, and I really like the smell of good cigars."

"Smokes herself, that's why," said Charley. "Don't you give it away, though."

"Oh, Charley!" exclaimed the lady reproachfully, with an upward glance and a smile that made my old bachelor heart sore with envy.

"I suppose you remember," began Charley, "my old friend, Mrs. Meredith, leaving the concert in a huff, and the dreadful bother I had explaining things to her satisfaction. I had got to have a liking for the old lady, and as she refused to recognize me the next day, I was at my wit's end to explain matters. She had concluded it was an intentional insult or annoyance on my part to bring her there on the pretense that it was a sacred concert or semi-religious business—I believe that's what I told her—whereas I had no more intention of offending her than I had of swimming to China. I saw I was much to blame for my thoughtlessness, as I might have known there would be something she couldn't swallow. Eventually I got her to listen to me, and, after much apologetic explanation on my part and frigid reserve on her's, she read me a short lecture on frivolity, and we became as good friends as ever. I don't know why I cared so much to keep her good opinion. There must have been a guardian-angel at my elbow, I think.

"You remember we announced that the proceeds of the concert would go to charitable purposes, and afterwards privately agreed to make a present of it to the stewards and petty officers for a blow-out. Some seven pounds, I think it was, we raised. Enough, anyhow, to give each man a satisfactory present, with a fair balance for a spree. I recollect the chief steward got a pound, and was carried to his bed, drunk as Bacchus—that was his share. All the others in proportion. In fact, I believe I had to take up a subscription to pay out the bartender's bill before all was over.

"The second day after—that was the day before we landed—I was chatting with Mrs. Meredith when she suddenly said, 'What did you do with the concert money?' 'It is in the hands of the committee,' I replied. 'For charitable purposes?' she asked. 'Yes,' said I. 'What have they decided to do with it?' 'Give it to the New York missions,' I replied promptly. 'Who is on the committee?' she continued; and I could not see what the deuce she was driving at. 'Oh, just a few of the fellows who arranged the thing—we haven't made a regular formal affair of it, you know,' I replied. 'Who is at the head of it? who has the money?' she asked. I was about to give her a long bogus committee list, with the Captain as Chairman and the purser Treasurer, but I thought better to not risk compromising myself with any more 'stiffs' until I knew what she was up to; so, as the readiest way to get out of it, I said I had the money. 'How much?' she asked. 'About ten pounds,' said I. 'My reason for asking,' she then explained, 'is simply this: There is a charitable society in New York of which I am a member, and in which I take a great interest. It is called the Corrigan Orphan Fund, after the founder. We are sadly in want of funds, and this money you have could be given to no more worthy object.' She then went on to explain the work and aims of the society, and finally wound up by making me promise to summon a meeting at once and place the matter before the committee. I can tell you I felt sold. I had no idea what way to get out of the mess my lying got me into. You remember I told you something of it, and you laughed like an unfeeling wretch and told me to give her a check for the money.

"I believe I kept out of her way until next day when we were about to land. I then told her we had decided to divide the money; that they would not give it all to one, but her society would have part; that a meeting was to be held after we landed, and I would take her address and send the check; that I would take care of her interests, and so on—in fact I told her lies enough to sink the ship.

"I had decided to send her a $5 bill, but did not want her to know how small the sum was until I got to a safe distance, while at the same time I thought it was quite enough to have to pay out of my own pocket; so I took her address and said good-by.

"Among the crowd at the custom-house my attention was drawn to an old gentleman and a young lady who were moving about evidently in search of some one. I need not stop to describe the young lady's appearance—I may just say I lost my head there and then by falling head over ears in love that same minute. While she was in view I believe I kept staring at her like a half-witted bogman, or a bashful, lovesick schoolboy. I was dead gone—no doubt about it. I turned round to point out my baggage, and when I looked back she had disappeared. Instead of going to my hotel I spent some hours wandering about the quay, hoping to get a look once more at the face that charmed me. My search was fruitless. I had intended hunting up some friends and spending a while in sight-seeing, and you may guess how bad a case I was when I assure you that for three whole days I did nothing but go mooning about looking for the pretty girl who had knocked me upside down.

"One morning I chanced to see a notice in the papers referring to the Corrigan Orphan Fund, and I got red behind the ears as I remembered my broken promise to my friend Mrs. Meredith, as the matter had entirely escaped my attention. I immediately looked up the address and set out for the office of the society. It was in the most out-of-the-way place imaginable; I had to traverse narrow back streets, go down a long alley, up a flight of stone steps, along a dark corridor, and then up three stories more before I arrived at my destination. Some kind of a committee meeting was in progress as I entered, there being about a dozen ladies present, one of whom was addressing the others in a vigorous speech. As I glanced round the room my heart jumped to my mouth. There, sir, seated at a desk in a corner was my ignis-fatuus—the sweet damoselle who had haunted my brain since the first hour I set foot in New York.

"Mrs Meredith, who sat in a chair at a distance, and was evidently presiding over the meeting, recognized me at once, and came forward and greeted me warmly. I was so nervous and excited I scarcely knew what I was doing. However, I managed to make some apologies for my delay, and ended by counting her out $50 as the subscription from the concert fund. I don't know how how mountain of contradictory lies escaped detection—I suppose when people get more money than they expect they are not so critical of the story that accompanies it.

"I gladly accepted an invitation to wait until the close of the meeting, hoping to get an introduction to the young lady at the desk, and in this I was successful. I found her name was Miss Derby, and that the time I first saw her she had been at the quay to meet her aunt, who was returning from a flying trip to England, and who was none other than my friend Mrs. Meredith. I also learned that they lived a long way off in the suburbs, and came there once a month to the Corrigan Orphan meetings, Mrs. Meredith being Vice-President and Miss Derby Secretary, and that I had just chanced to arrive when one of these meetings was taking place.

"Mrs. Meredith kindly invited me to call on her, and of course I jumped at the chance.

"But I need not go any further with the story—you can guess all the rest—how I used those letters of introduction you may remember I had; how I contrived to become a constant visitor at a certain house, and so on—you know how those things come about—suffice it to say that inside four months Miss Derby became Mrs. Magee, and here she sits before you.

"It was a genuine case of love at first sight, my boy! Mutual, too—eh, Nell?

"And now there is a strong branch of the well-known Derby Manufacturing Company located at Cleveland under the management of yours truly, for my respected and wealthy father-in-law has been kind enough to give me a valuable partnership in his business. Besides, my health has never given me a moment's trouble since the day I first looked in my wife's face, so that I am inclined to believe I have captured a veritable Mascotte."

I spent a pleasant evening with the happy couple, and since then, in response to a pressing invitation, I spent a week with them in Cleveland. I have had business in Cleveland a few times since. Miss Meredith, Mrs. Magee's pretty cousin, was telling me——

Well, no matter what. The story is quite long enough already.

What puzzles me now is: Does this Mascotte business run in families? G. B.

Not Till Afterwards.

During a week of prayer lately held in a Pennsylvania church congregation, one of the brethren had some remarks to make about temperance and the habit which certain people had of drinking cider.

"I am going to pray to the Lord," he added, "that any one in this congregation who makes or handles or sells the stuff shall have a burden of sorrow put upon him until he turns from the error of his ways."

"When do you begin, brother Smith?" asked a toil-hardened Granger, as he rose up.

"To-night, brother Tompkins—this very night."

"I wish you wouldn't. I've got forty barrels of cider on hand, and I want you to give me twenty-four hours in which to sell and ship. After that you can peel your coat and go in six-horse power."

A Valuable Discovery for Supplying Magnetism to the Human System.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the Nineteenth Century.

Marvelous Wonder of the Age.

Electricity and Magnetism Utilized as Never Before for the Healing of the Sick.

No curable disease can hold out against the influence of the Magneton. It relieves pain, heals the sick, and cures disease like magic. Scientists and physicians indorse and recommend its use in both acute and chronic cases. It is the greatest known remedy for nine-tenths of all prevailing diseases, and, what is better, A SURE PROTECTION AGAINST THEM. If you are sick, or sensitive to disturbing influences, wear the Magneton and be well. It will positively neutralize the effects of blood poison, cleanse the system of nearly all impurities, and protect it against all disturbing influences. Try it and be convinced.

Science is the mother of progress, though her most favored children are too often made to bear the whips and scorns of a doubtful people, who, not having brains to understand the nature of any new invention, are apt (either in ignorance or by arrogance) to cast discredit on the most valuable discoveries of the age, while interested bigots will always take advantage of this natural trait in human nature, and thus, for their own interests, retard the introduction of anything new in mechanism, science, or art.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

The following suggestions are intended to assist those wearing Magnetic Appliances during the transition from an unhealthy to a healthy condition. Many who are susceptible of being benefited by Magnetism, from ignorance of physiological laws, find the benefit they would receive considerably lessened by daily violations of the commonest rules of Hygiene. Nature requires all the assistance that can be afforded her; though there are many ailments (from which thousands suffer) that can be readily removed by Magnetism, without entailing on the patient any radical change of habit or mode of living, yet assurance is made doubly sure when Nature is fortified at every weak point, and no unnecessary obstructions delay her progress.

RHEUMATISM, in its various forms, is a disease where Magnetism asserts its superiority over all other remedies; and the kind of Appliances to be worn will depend on the part of the body in which it exists. If it be of a vagrant character, shifting its position from one part to another, a *Belt* is indispensable, as it will act directly on the great centres of nervous action. This coupled with a *Lung and Nerve Invigorator* is frequently all that is required in cases of ordinary rheumatism. But when the disease has become chronic, and is deeply seated in any one part, such as the knee, wrist, elbow, or shoulder, then *Knee-caps, Elbow or Shoulder Appliances, Wristlets or Anklets* should also be used; and in all cases the *Magnetic Friction Glove*, as an additional Appliance, may be employed with great advantage. In such cases the *Jacket* is supreme.

Temperance in all things is strictly enjoined, especially in rheumatism of an inflammatory or gouty character. The suppression of the nervous currents and nervous action, the great source of rheumatism, is admittedly occasioned by the absence of a due quantity of heat, causing congestion and stoppage of vital action; therefore we strongly advise, in most cases, that warm woolen garments should be worn over the entire body, and the Magnetic Appliances over all the parts affected.

SCIATICA requires nearly similar treatment to rheumatism. The diet should be temperate, and warm clothing should be generally worn, and *Sciatic Appliances*, placed over the affected part. When the attack is severe we recommend the addition of a *Belt*, and in some cases a *Lung Invigorator* and *Anklet*. As this disease is a local affection of the sciatic nerve only, it is frequently cured without any change of diet being necessary. [A strictly grain and milk diet, with fruit, works wonders in rheumatism, and also in all acrid humors, as Canker, Salt Rheum, Cancer, etc. Celery cooked in milk and eaten freely, and the milk also drank, is said to effect wonderful results in rheumatism.]

NEURALGIA.—To equalize the nervous circulation is the first consideration; and to effect that object a *Belt* and *Insoles* are always an important adjunct. If the attack be in the face or head, then a *Magnetic Cap* is necessary in addition. *Special Appliances* may be worn over any part acutely affected.

As this painful affection is most commonly associated with debility, to *tone* up the whole system is therefore most important. The clothing should be warm; the atmosphere of the house pure and dry. Sponge or shower baths may be taken in the morning, to be rapidly followed by the free use of the *Magnetic Glove*. All draughts must be avoided, and exercise in the open air should be frequent but not exhausting. Here the *Jacket* is the *ne plus ultra*.

MAGNETIC SOLES.—These soles are indispensable for persons suffering from cold feet, weak circulation of the extremities, etc., and are recommended to be worn with any of the other Appliances in every case, as they insulate the feet, so essential in guarding against the influence the earth possesses of abstracting the positive force of the body. This force retained, warmth is the inevitable result.

In cases of NERVOUS or GENERAL DEBILITY, the *Broad Belts* will be found of great advantage, but the *Jacket* is the SOVEREIGN REMEDY. A *Friction Glove* will be found an invaluable help.

We strongly advise the disuse of tobacco, especially by those with any constitutional or acquired tendency to paralysis; the use of food as a means of LIVING, and not living for the mere purpose of eating and drinking. A careful attention to clothing is very important. In so variable a climate as ours, invalids especially should wear woolen garments next to the skin. Temperance and moderation in all things are strongly enjoined.

NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS require special treatment, suitable in all cases to the locality and severity of the complaint. Paralysis, or loss of power, Epilepsy, Hysteria, Nervous Headache, Nervous Debility, St. Vitus' Dance, Deafness, together with Loss of Sight and Taste, all require the special use of the *Jacket*, aided, in many cases, by *Special Appliances*, which can be adjusted to any part of the body. The *Broad Belts* may be worn with great advantage in Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, and Hysteria. In paralysis the entire seat of the derangement can, if required, be covered with our Appliances and worn in the form of ordinary garments.

CONSUMPTION, in all its forms, is a disease in which the system is peculiarly susceptible to climatic changes and atmospheric influences, and above all others needs the protection which the Magneton Garments afford, and the curative and invigorating influence of the MAGNETISM they impart. In Consumption, as in all cases where the full constitutional protection and invigoration of the system is required, a full set of Magneton undergarments should be worn. No more effective treatment could be devised for any stage of the disease. Where the individual is confined to the bed the Garments may still be worn with comfort, or Magneton Blankets may be spread for the patient to lie upon, and also used as a covering. THIS TREATMENT WOULD BE ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE IN ALL BED-RIDDEN SUBJECTS, AS IT WOULD BE CERTAIN TO IMPART NEW LIFE AND AWAKEN AMBITION. Says Dr. Wetton: "One great advantage of the Magnetic Appliances in consumption is, that they prevent the waste of VITAL HEAT, and by regulating the action of the nervous centres, become a conservative and sustaining power that builds up and arrests the BREAKING DOWN of structure." In cases of weak circulation to the extremities, the Appliances may be worn in the form of *Anklets, Wristlets*, and *Soles*, or made into *Leggings*, of any length and dimensions, in order to maintain an equal degree of warmth throughout the whole system; a consummation highly necessary in connection with glandular and pulmonary derangements. This equalization of the VITAL HEAT must be attended to as a preliminary to every other curative resource; and warmth can be obtained by MAGNETISM when all other means fail.

The dietary should be of the most nutritious quality, embodying a large amount of the phosphates, or flesh-forming materials; farinaceous food of nearly all kinds; new and rich milk; a moderate quantity of good roast beef; and, in the great majority of truly consumptive cases, an abundance of PURE AIR is necessary, especially in the congestive and wasting types. All poisonous and decaying substances should be removed from the dwelling; the paper on the wall should be free from all arsenical compounds, which, being volatile and very largely used, impregnate thousands of houses with a deadly poison. No green paint or green paper should beautify the rooms; for, although their coloring materials are not the ONLY substance containing arsenic, yet they hold vastly more than others. In consumption we suggest healthy companionship and a daily thorough oxygenation of the blood by out-of-door exercise.

AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER AND CONSTIPATION usually require both a *Belt* and *Lung Invigorator*. The Belt to be worn low down over the loins.

In CONSTIPATION the diet should be of solid character, and well masticated.

Food should not be taken too frequently. Frequency of eating is a common cause of Constipation, as by overloading the bowels it causes incipient paralysis. We would recommend in all cases of Constipation that the diet should be diminished rather than increased; and that the food should be thoroughly masticated before it is permitted to pass into the stomach. In most cases a *Lung Invigorator* and *Belt* or still better a *Jacket*, are found sufficient to remove in *a short time, all symptoms of this complaint.*

With regard to CHILDREN, the most suitable diet is one consisting mainly of farinaceous foods, fruit, and milk. Meat, tea, coffee, and alcohol must of necessity do great harm. *The common practice of leaving the necks, legs, and arms of children uncovered is fraught with great mischief. Young persons even more than ourselves require to be protected against adverse atmospheric changes, for the obvious reason that they are weaker.*

The Appliances should be worn the flannel side toward the body.

The general arrangement of the Appliances and the Magnetic Strips they contain should not be altered. Attention to this will insure the most beneficial results and the retention of the magnetic power almost indefinitly.

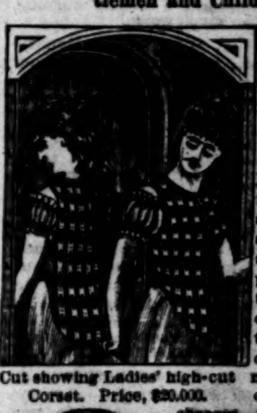
It is not essential that the Appliances be worn next the body, as the magnetic force penetrates with facility any intervening garment.

The Appliances should *not* be worn continuously, unless specially directed. As a rule, they should be taken off at night.

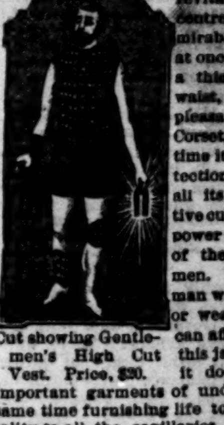
It is desirable that Magneton Friction with a *Glove* should be applied before putting on the Appliances in the morning, and after taking them off at night, care being taken to rub downward. So important, in fact, is the application of friction in facilitating a cure that we strongly advise the use of a *Glove* in connection with our Appliances in every case. Magnetic friction may be applied outside the garment, if the skin is too tender to bear contact with the *Glove*.

Try a pair of our superior Magnetic Insoles. No cold feet or chilblains when these are used.

The Magneton Jacket for Ladies and Gentlemen and Children.



Cut showing Ladies' high-cut Corset. Price, $20.000.



Cut showing Gentlemen's High Cut Vest. Price, $20.

In calling special attention to this garment we wish to impress upon the mind the all-important fact that our Magnetic Jacket furnishes full and complete insulation! Full and complete protection of all the vital organs of the body! Of the whole range of our appliances none so fully and completely recharges the blood and revitalizes the nerve centres as does this admirable garment, serving at once all the purposes of a thick, heavy vest or waist, combining all the pleasant features of the Corset, while at the same time it is a complete protection against malaria in all its forms, and a positive curative agent of great power for all diseases of the thorax and abdomen. No lady or gentleman with impaired health or weakened constitution can afford to go without this jacket, combining as it does two of the most important garments of underwear, and at the same time furnishing life to all the tissues, vitality to all the capillaries, and warmth, tone, and redoubled strength and power to every organ in the human body. We believe there is no other equal protection against disease and cure for the same now known. We have had experience to warrant all we say of these appliances, and people who have worn them will cheerfully testify to what we publish from their own experiences.

This Jacket, with the Insoles, comprises in itself a whole suit, equal to all our other Appliances combined. It is a thing of beauty, light, and easy to wear, convenient, and close-fitting.

In cases of Consumption, Paralysis, Spinal Weakness, Locomotor Ataxia, and all Blood and Nerve Disorders it is invaluable. Many persons, after wearing this garment for a season, declare they would not do without it for $500. It will repay twice its cost in the health and comfort it imparts in a single month. By sending us correct measures we can send a Pefect-fitting Garment to any part of the United States by mail or express. All letters of inquiry—inclosing stamp—will receive prompt attention, and certificates and testimonials from prominent physicians and others will be furnished on application.

Many persons suffer for years from chronic rheumatism, asthma, gout, lumbago, bronchitis, lung diseases, and other complaints, which baffle the skill of our best physicians, and expend hundreds of dollars in popular remedies and receive no good results. These people, as a last resort, seek relief in Magnetism, but instead of purchasing the Garments recommended for them, they consult their pocket at the expense of health. It is not wise to place a higher value upon money than health. Having decided this question, then go ahead and secure the best, as the best is the cheapest in the end.

Persons who fail to derive full benefit from magnetism are those who do not follow the advice and instructions given in regard to wearing the Magnetic Appliances. Not one instance can be found where the Garments have been wore as directed without producing all the beneficial and curative effects promised.

Send $20 in draft or in one bill in letter, at our risk, for Jacket and Insoles. See directions for measurements. They are designed for the special relief and prevention of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Nervous Prostration, Ague, Catarrh, Colds, Bronchitis, and all diseases caused directly by meteorological or climatic influences. Are specific also in Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Sleeplessness, Headache, Loss of Brain Power, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, and all forms of Pelvic Weakness of either sex, Kidney Affections, and all nervous and chronic diseases not attended with inflammation.

For sending measure for Jacket, ladies' or gents', it is well to measure over the undergarments only.

For Lady—Measure around waist, bust, the back from nape of neck to end of spine, from under the arm to hip, and from the hollow of the neck down over the abdomen as low as can be comfortably worn. Use tape measure and be exact. This will enable us to send a perfect-fitting garment.

For Gentleman—Send number of inches around chest and waist; length of spine; from hollow of neck to the lower portion of the abdomen, and from the arm-pit to the hip. In ordering Insoles send number of shoe worn.

Send for descriptive circular of over 30 kinds of our Magnetic Appliances. Mailed free on application. Beware of venders of spurious Electric or Magnetic Clothing and Shields.

For sale by all druggists.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Don't forget. Office Magnetic Appliance Co. is at No. 218 State street, corner of Quincy, Chicago, Ill.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, is stopping at the Palmer.

W. H. Holabird and E. R. Booth of Philadelphia are at the Leland.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Henry Ward Beecher were at the Pacific yesterday.

C. J. Kruez, St. Paul; W. C. Marshall, New York; and E. J. H. Estebrook, Boston, are at the Sherman.

Charles Rich, Bozeman, M. T.; R. L. Wilde, New York; and J. B. McCormick, Cincinnati, are at the Tremont.

Inspector Douglas returned to St. Louis yesterday, having gone there to look over the new Government building in connection with the investigation which has been going on regarding its construction.

Some sneak-thief, it was reported yesterday, entered the rooms of Mr. J. F. Bradley, at No. 3 North Clark street, Thursday night, while Mr. Bradley and his wife were absent, and stole $150 worth of clothing and jewelry.

G. Metcalfe, Liverpool, England; Horace E. Billings, London, England; C. F. Meyer, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. R. Rickford, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Ira C. Calef, Vermont; and E. W. Goggen, San Francisco, are at the Palmer.

The Rev. S. Garnett, Boston; D. G. Gillette, New York; W. R. Corning, London; B. Whiteland, Liverpool, Eng.; S. Vaille, Paris, France; Bluford Wilson, Springfield; and J. B. Pond, New York, are registered at the Pacific.

Mr. E. M. Phelps—Mayor Harrison's candidate for Mayor—refused to state yesterday whether he would accept the nomination for the Mayoralty even if it were tendered him. He said that he hadn't given the subject any thought.

James Cook, 15 years of age, was knocked down, run over, and had two ribs fractured by a carriage on Dearborn street, between Monroe and Madison, yesterday. He was taken to his home, No. 120 Courtland street, by the Central Station patrol.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, La Salle avenue, North Side, has secured the services of Mr. Albert R. Sabin as chorister, who will take charge of the choir Sunday. Prof. Frank H. Williams has resigned his charge of the choir to accept a similar position with the Second Baptist Church on the West Side.

Oriental Consistory and the coördinate bodies of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in this city have removed to the Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted streets, where the rooms have been fitted up in a suitable manner for the proper rendering of the beautiful and impressive grades of this order of knighthood.

The original Saloonkeepers' Association met at No. 369 State street yesterday afternoon. Only about a dozen members were present. The Committee on License reported that they had succeeded in keeping the Council from raising the fee, and they were instructed to do all in their power to keep the license at $52.

Judge Gary made his appearance on the bench yesterday minus a good deal of the hair and whiskers which have hitherto adorned his countenance. He uses a base-burning stove in his residence, and sometimes it becomes full of coal gas. Yesterday morning he undertook to open the door and look into it, and an explosion took place which gave him a serious singeing, and might have been much worse.

Helen Voislowsky, from whom Deputy-Sheriff Best obtained some valuable diamonds a few days ago on a writ of attachment, yesterday had Justice Brown issue a writ of replevin for one of the jewels, a handsome three-stone ring, and Constable George Hartment served the writ, and now has the ring in his possession. Mrs. Voislowsky says the ring belongs to her husband, and should not have been taken by the Deputy-Sheriff. The case comes up Feb. 16.

The Graceland Cemetery Company has started a line of omnibuses to run eight trips each day between Diversy street and Graceland, leaving the former at fourteen minutes after each hour from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. This arrangement will be kept up until the horse-cars are running on the Green Bay road, which will be as soon as the snow clears off and the frost is out of the ground so that the track can be laid.

The disappearance of an overcoat from the Grand Pacific Hotel was accounted for yesterday by the presence of a fellow giving the name of Sherman Hinze, who, according to the statements of the officers, is an old-time sneak-thief, having been in trouble in Laporte over some satchel-stealing, and in other places on account of other alleged thefts. Being found loafing about the place he was run in and locked up at the armory.

Arthur Rend and Harris Levi, aged 17 and 15 respectively, were arrested last night by Detectives Elliott and Murnane, having in their possession ten dozen silk handkerchiefs, which were identified as having been taken from Gus Metzle's place, Nos. 168 and 170 South Market street. It is thought that they stole them from the store, although there is no direct evidence that they did so. They will be held to await an investigation.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors and officers of the Woman's Hospital took place yesterday morning at their building, No. 3411 Cottage Grove avenue. There were twenty-eight patients under treatment during the last month. The total receipts for the month were $1,183; expenditures, $963; balance, $219. One death occurred during January. The committee to obtain contributions for the new building is hard at work.

During the January term of the Criminal Court, presided over by Judge Tuley, fifty-eight prisoners were sentenced, and their disposition and aggregate amount of imprisonment is as follows: To penitentiary, 21, for 87 years; to House of Correction, 12, for 7¼ years; to County Jail, 16, for 1,723 days; to Reform School, 4, for 16 years. Five prisoners were fined in the aggregate $120. In addition one case of five years and one of seven to the penitentiary are still pending on motions for new trials.

Mr. Robert Fraser, the gentleman who gives such a humorous rendition of Private Willis in the performance of "Iolanthe" by the Barton company at the Grand Opera-House, was surprised by the ladies of the company Thursday evening. When the curtain fell at the close of the first act of the opera the ladies gathered about him, and one of their number, on behalf of the others, presented him with a handsome cameo locket as a testimonial of their esteem for him as an actor and a gentleman.

At midnight a carpenter named John Ender staggered into the Harrison Street Station covered with blood from head to foot, his scalp being lacerated in a horrible manner in half a dozen places. He said that he had been robbed of $40 in a house of ill-fame on State street, and that after robbing him several of the women beat him over the head with various pieces of crockery, and then ejected him from the house. He was rendered insensible by the beating, and was unable when he reached the station to direct the officers to the house where the robbery occurred. There were no arrests.

A little boy, 10½ years old, Victor D'Unger by name, residing at 2234 Prairie avenue, while returning from an errand to a grocery store, was knocked down by a rough-looking man on Cottage Grove avenue, near Twenty-third street, last evening at about 7 o'clock. The package, as well as a little change, the lad had would doubtless have been secured by the sandbagger, had not a gentleman who heard the boy's cries rushed across the street to his rescue. The assailant escaped. Fortunately the little fellow's injuries are slight. Is not this a nice city to live in?

George Kleinsmith, 17 years of age, was adjusting a belt in the machine-shop of Warren Springer & Co., at No. 199 South Canal street, when his clothing was in some way caught by the machinery and he was thrown against the ceiling with considerable force and injured internally, his right arm being sprained and his scalp cut. The Desplaines street patrol-wagon was called to take him to the County Hospital, but he refused to go there, and was eventually placed upon a train and taken to his home at Garfield. His injuries are not fatal.

Yesterday afternoon, while a quantity of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad mail matter was being prepared at the general office for transportation to the trains, three men walked along in front of the place, and one of them deftly snatched a large bundle of mail matter. Mr. F. A. Porter, one of the employés of the company, witnessed the theft and chased the three men for some distance, eventually capturing one of them, Mark Meyers, but this was not the fellow who had the bundle. He was held and turned over to the officers of the Harrison street patrol. He is booked at the armory for being an accessory to a larceny.

Indications now are that the Chicago Mardi-Gras, which will be given at Battery D armory, under the auspices of the Chicago Turngemeinde next Tuesday evening, will be very successful. The committee having in charge the arrangements for the event have labored arduously, and they promise a grand entertainment for their patrons. For several days a large force of workmen has been engaged constructing a substantial gallery in the spacious hall which will accommodate 1,500 people comfortably, and Mr. Kindt, who has constructed the chariots and paraphernalia which will be used in the grand pageant, is now engaged in decorating the hall. The building inside and out will be lighted up with electricity, and appearances are favorable to a brilliant scene. The pamphlet containing a description of the tableaux that will be presented will be ready for distribution today.

Among the collections for the German sufferers yesterday reported were the following: Collections from C. S. Lang, $8; employés of Peter Schoenhofer Brewing Company, $46.50; collections from Dr. G. A. Zimmerman, editor of *Deutsche Warte* (fourth collection), $235.63; Fred G. Frank & Bro., $10; Ernst Schlick's collections, $23; Sovereignty Lodge, No. 148, I. O. B. B., $15; the Rev. Mr. Norden's collections, $13; B. Baumgartner, Frankfort Station, $10; collections of A. Fuerstenberg, $45; collections in Campaign County, Illinois, $200; Court Washington, No. 20, I. O. F., $25. Total up to date, $27,705.47.

Among the heavy transfers recorded yesterday was that of the property known as Nos. 168 and 170 Washington street, being 51 feet front by 60 deep, with a four-story and basement stone-front building. It was sold for $80,000 by David Campbell to Henry B. Mason. It is the intention of the purchaser to convert it at once into a first-class office building by putting in a skylight and elevator, and changing the position of the stairs. It is intended to have it ready for occupancy by the 1st of May. It is Mr. Mason's impression that any injury which might be caused by the removal of the Board of Trade will be more than compensated for by the rush of lawyers to get desirable offices in the neighborhood of the Court-House Building.

On Thursday night, about 7 o'clock, as Mrs. Keatley, residing at 431 Harrison street, was walking on Centre avenue, near Adams street, a young man of 18 or 20 years of age passed her, and at a point where there is a descent of two steps in the sidewalk, suddenly turned at the bottom of the steps, confronted the lady, raised his hands as if to strike, and when she involuntary threw up both hands to ward off the expected blow, he grabbed a small satchel which she carried, containing her purse with $38 or $40 in money, wrenched it from the handle, and ran. An elderly gentleman pursued the thief, but to no purpose, and then reported the case to police headquarters, no policeman being in sight. Neither thief nor money has been found.

The assault-to-kill case against Samuel and Dominick Toney and Joe Belinda, the three Italians who were mixed up in the row at the saloon on West Randolph street kept by the two Toneys, in which now Sergt. Thomas Kearns received a dangerous pistol-shot in the back while trying to make an arrest, came up for examination yesterday before Justice Walsh. The police having thoroughly investigated the case, and learned to their satisfaction that Dominick Toney fired the shot which wounded Kearns, Capt. Bonfield said the prosecution desired to enter a nol pros in the case as to Samuel Toney and Joe Belinda. These two were accordingly discharged. Dominick thereupon waived examination, and was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail, which he furnished.

The Alumnæ of Rockford Seminary held their ninth annual reunion and banquet at the Palmer House yesterday. Mrs. Carrie S. Brett presided. After a handsomely served supper they proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: President, Mrs. Dr. Campbell; First Vice-President, Mrs. Wagner; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Collins; Secretary, Mrs. Walter Talbot; Treasurer, Mrs. T. B. Wells. The President delivered an address of welcome, and was followed by Miss Sill, the President of the Seminary, and Mrs. Grove, ex-President of Mount Holyoke Association. Letters, speeches, and reminiscences followed from all the different classes since 1854. The next reunion will probably take place on the third Friday in January, 1884.

Ald. Peevey made himself very ridiculous at the Council meeting Thursday night by introducing the resolution requesting and directing the Chicago City Railway Company to clean and purify the Stock-Yards cars and keep them in proper condition for people to travel in. If he had stopped to think he would have remembered that the Archer avenue barns of the South Side Street Railway Company were very badly scorched a few weeks ago, quite a number of cars were damaged, and all the company's facilities for cleaning cars wiped out. Men have been at work rebuilding the barn, and now that that is finished, as it was yesterday, the cars will be cleaned just as regularly as they used to be. The failure to keep them in the old-fashioned apple-pie order was inevitable.

POST-OFFICE BUSINESS.

The following figures show the work done at the Chicago Post-Office during January: Carriers employed, 246; delivery trips daily, 737; collection trips daily, 711; registered letters delivered, 32,043; mail letters, 3,257,250; mail postal-cards, 741,668; local letters, 472,204; local postal-cards, 466,082; newspapers, etc., 1,250,580; letters returned to the office, 10,623; letters collected, 3,025,106; postal-cards, 1,109,269; newspapers, etc., 1,049,184; total postage on local matter delivered, $27,365; domestic money orders issued, $85,887; international orders, $27,702; domestic orders paid, $698,982; international, $14,590; remitted to New York, $152,000; Postmaster's deposits, $751,675; sales of postage stamps, etc., $158,357.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

was at the Pacific yesterday, where a TRIBUNE reporter had a brief talk with him. "Politics in New York State," said he, "are a trifle mixed. Gov. Cleveland has shown himself a sensible man thus far, and has not made any mistakes, but we don't know what he may do by and by."

"How about the Republican party?"

"It is waiting for something to turn up. The next election will decide which party shall hold sway. The President, I think, is really attempting to hold the party together and to muster it on middle ground. It has held power so long that factions have arisen in it. Its worms are all in its own belly, and if it took a little vermifuge to drive out its worms it would be in a much healthier condition. I don't know how much influence the Conkling men may be using, but with all of Conkling's great ability I do not think he can unite the Republican party. The tariff question is making very considerable stir in both parties. The Democrats are as much in the mud as the Republicans are in the mire. They can't afford to lose Pennsylvania, neither can they afford to lose any of the Western States, which are all for free trade. I am a free-trader myself, and the workingmen are taking largely to this view. The tariff question is dividing the parties very much, and the present agitation does not promise much peace to the community. The protectionists, like a hungry baby, do not like to let go of the teat."

A SILVER WEDDING.

At 133 South Halsted street, corner Adams, occurred an event on the 31st ult. long to be remembered by those who had the pleasure of participating. It was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bulloch's marriage. They have resided in the city for many years, and are well known in the scientific circles of society—the Bulloch microscope being familiar in the scientific world. Last Wednesday evening a large number of friends came, bringing elegant presents, to wish them "many happy returns of the day." The guests were entertained with supper, games of various kinds, and fine music, to which a goodly number danced.

Mrs. Bulloch was presented with a beautiful "tea-combination" consisting of a sugar-bowl and cream-cup, with a bell in the arch above. They received, also, another elegant "tea-combination" from Mr. James M. Kirkley, the druggist; a splendid soup-tureen from Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Smith, of Ogden, Utah; a handsome cake-basket from Mrs. Mary Slade; a beautiful card-receiver from Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Jeffery. They were also the recipients of two handsome spoon-holders, a cake-spoon, napkin-rings, spoons, knives, pickle-casters, and numerous other useful as well as ornamental articles.

After being refreshed by a wholesome supper, games, and music, and dancing occupied the time until early morning, and all went home feeling that the time had been very pleasantly spent.

BY ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

THE $5 MAN

is operating again. His scheme is substantially the old one, and it has been equally successful, notwithstanding the warning given the public. His story used to be that he was going to the theatre. Now it is that he wants to get supper. The time he makes his appearance, however, is the same—when most of the stores are closed up. An employé of the Public Library named Moe was taken in by him Thursday night, and also two or three others in the same vicinity. The well-dressed youth came into the library and asked for Mr. Poole, who was out. Then he said he had two ladies outside in a sleigh, and wanted to get them supper, but was $5 short. He was employed in a store underneath, and could get in, but unfortunately had left the key of the safe at home. Would Mr. Moe oblige him with the loan of $5 until morning? He would give his watch as security, and, if Mr. Moe had any doubts, he would take him to the store and show him that he was all right. Mr. Moe was satisfied the man was telling the truth, and let him have the money without collateral. Had the watch been taken the fellow would of course have redeemed it in an hour or so, or the next morning. If he tries his scheme on some one who happens to be posted, the watch should be received as security and the police notified. Then they can catch him when he calls for it, as they seem to be utterly unable to do so now.

THE GERMAN AID SOCIETY.

The Directors of the German Aid Society met yesterday in monthly session. Mrs. Louise Börlin, of the ladies' branch, reported that the ball recently given by the ladies had netted the society $1,461, and her request that this sum be used as a nucleus of the building fund for the proposed Old People's Home was granted. The January report of Charles Enders, the society's agent, showed the following figures: Calls for aid or employment, 100 per day on the average; employers called, 85; given employment, 125; invalids placed in hospitals, 23; aid given to 78; medical treatment provided, 3 families; and 20 families furnished with fuel; free transportation furnished in 15 cases; lost baggage recovered in 3 cases; amount disbursed for aid, $620.77. The Treasurer reported $1,428 in the treasury. It was announced that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, conformably to the wishes of the society, had erected a comfortable waiting-room for immigrants in the rear of Battery D Hall. E. Klingenberg, the recently-appointed collector, reported collections amounting to $288; also that the following gentlemen had become members of the society, paying as annual fees the sums affixed to their names: F. H. Franke, $10; O. L. Wullweber, $5; W. C. A. Thielpaper, $4; Henry Winter, $25; Conrad Pirrung, $4; Joseph Teufel, $4; F. Katz, $4; Fred Foss, $4.

THE CITY-HALL.

There is diphtheria at No. 29 Wisconsin street.

There were 220 cases of scarlet-fever and thirty-nine of small-pox reported last month.

Small-pox was reported at No. 432 Sedgwick street. A death occurred at No. 806 North Halsted.

Marshal Swenie received $100 yesterday from the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association for the Firemen's Benevolent Fund.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at No. 196 Peoria, No. 90 Townsend, No. 89 Pratt, No. 596 North Robey, and No. 3186 Wentworth avenue.

The bids for cleaning the streets this year were not opened yesterday, Commissioner Cregier deferring the examination until Wednesday, expecting that more proposals will come to hand.

Superintendent Lieb of the Water Office has collected about $100 from the officers and employés at the City-Hall for the sufferers by the German floods. Mayor Harrison gave $25.

The Committee on Finance will meet Monday afternoon and take up the appropriation bill, the members being convinced that the Council intends to do nothing in the direction of increasing the saloon and other licenses.

Some of the saloon Aldermen still have hopes that the $104 fee on the $52-and-1-per-cent-of-gross-receipts scheme will go through, but the better element in the Council are inclined to let the Legislature fix the amount, being satisfied that it will not be less than $500.

Commissioner Cregier and several of the Aldermen examined yesterday the specimen of Medina-stone pavement brought from Cleveland. There is nothing particularly new about it, and the Commissioner told the contractors to put in bids like other parties if they wanted to put down any of it here.

The Controller yesterday delivered to Collector Onahan warrants for the collection of special assessments for curbing, grading, and paving the following streets: North Park avenue, from Menominee street to Centre; North Franklin street, from Kinzie to Illinois; Division street, from Clybourn avenue to north branch of the canal; Twenty-third street, from State to Indiana avenue; Prairie avenue, from Twenty-sixth street to Thirty-first.

Lieut. Schaack had a conference yesterday with City-Attorney Grinnell about a suit which Bartram, the Clark street saloonkeeper, had commenced against Schaack and two other policemen. Bartram was arrested not long ago for keeping a disreputable place and fined and his license revoked. In order to get even he claims $5,000 from the officers, thinking he can recover under Judge Rogers' decision that arrests made by policemen are illegal. Mr. Grinnell will defend the suit.

John Wade, a Board-of-Trade weigher, owing to the action of the railroad companies, is seeking to outwit them by getting appointed City-Weigher. He had a talk with City-Attorney Grinnell Thursday, but was informed that a "roving commission" could not be given him—that he must tell where his scales are located, and what he weighed, before he could be appointed under the law. He went away after promising to do this, but nothing was heard from him yesterday. As it is not likely that the railroad companies will allow him to use their scales, it is doubtful if Wade succeeds in becoming a city official without pay.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Judge Prendergast yesterday declared the office of Justice of the Peace of South Evanston, held by George W. Huntoon, to be vacant, and also the office of Constable of Gross Point, held by P. F. Dwyer. The basis of the declaration in each case was a failure to give sufficient bond.

Several drop-lights are missing in the offices in which changes were made in December, and the Chief Janitor was yesterday instructed to look them up. The suspicion is that they went out with the change, but nothing short of an investigation, which has been ordered, can establish the facts.

The complaint against Coroner Boyden that he had failed to turn unclaimed bodies over to the County Undertaker came before a committee of the County Board yesterday. Mr. Albright championed the cause of the Undertaker, and the result of his eloquence was that the Coroner will be requested to give up the bodies in the future. The contract price for burying such bodies would not pay for the commonest kind of a box to place them in, and the Undertaker's interest in the matter is consequently looked upon with a degree of suspicion, especially since there are those who claim that a certain Commissioner has an interest in the matter, and that, instead of the bodies being buried, they are sold to the medical colleges for the benefit of science.

The Commissioners had under consideration yesterday several bills for carriage hire contracted by Commissioner Albright in hauling witnesses to the grand jury. They took the position that he had no right to contract any bills in the name of the county without the authority of the board, and sat down upon the claims. The Commissioner got back at his associates, however, by calling attention to the fact that a large number of bills of the same character, contracted by others, were pending, and the result was that a reconsideration was had, and he was told that his carriages would be paid for if State's-Attorney Mills would approve the bills. If Mr. Mills refuses to give his signature to them the Commissioner will have to pay the bill himself, which he will regard as a hardship.

OPPOSED TO DOUBLE PAY.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts yesterday took up the pay-roll of the Clerk of the Criminal Court for January, and, as had been foreshadowed, objection was made to paying Chief-Clerk Mamer, on the ground that he was drawing pay as Senator at Springfield and that it was impossible for him to perform the duties of both offices at the same time. It was explained that he worked in the office every Saturday and Monday, but the committee could not see the propriety of his drawing pay at both ends of the line, and its conclusion was to lay the matter over and to call the Senator before it before auditing his claim. The facts in the case are that he has heretofore drawn his pay—$166.66 per month—from the county with more or less regularity whether he was in Springfield or elsewhere, and he will no doubt regard any inquiry into his prerogatives in the matter with disdain. The question is in the hands of the board, however, and if he should be cut off from the privileges he has enjoyed it is said that other lawmakers will be compelled to share the same fate.

THE GRAND JURY

yesterday wound up its work, and will report this afternoon. Two indictments, it is understood, will be returned against the Warden of the County Hospital, each of which will charge him with falsifying, defacing, and altering the public records, etc., and two against the Storekeeper, one charging him with defacing the records and the other with larceny in removing certain supplies from the institution. In addition to these, report had it that it was probable that an indictment would also be returned in connection with the same matter against ex-Clerk Donnelly for embezzlement, growing out of his receiving $15 from a patient, as is alleged, and failing to make any account of it. The jury will also, it is said, submit a report in writing—a sort of a moral indictment—censuring the system in vogue of receiving and dispensing supplies at the hospital, and complaining about the quality of meat furnished by the contractor. It promises to be quite exhaustive, the report being that the foreman has been working on it for several days, assisted by several of the other members.

THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—HIGH LICENSES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE DISCUSSED.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' League held its monthly meeting last night, President F. F. Elmendorf in the chair.

Mr. A. Paxton submitted the following report of his work during January: Total number of saloonkeepers prosecuted for selling liquor to minors, 37; fined by Justices of the Peace, 11; held to the Criminal Court, 2; continued, 14; nonsuits, 10. Five cases were tried in the Criminal Court, three of which were continued, the others being assessed $20 and $50 respectively by Judge Tuley. He also stated that efforts were being made to stop as far as possible the sale of adulterated liquors, and at the request of Dr. Moore, the City Physician, he had obtained several samples of liquor from as many saloons which would be analyzed.

Mr. Elmendorf, for the committee appointed to confer with the Commercial Club relative to

HIGH LICENSE,

reported that a majority of the club were favorable to high license, and had appointed a committe to coöperate with the league in the movement.

The committee whose duty it was to wait upon the committee of the Citizens' Association reported no definite progress and was continued.

It was announced that Mr. Storrs' lecture had netted the league $1,366.75, which had been apportioned among the three divisions of the city.

The consideration of the pending High-License bill in the General Assembly came up, and the Secretary read a letter from H. A. Parker, Chairman of the License Committee of the House, to Mr. Elmendorf, in which he suggested a line of action on the part of the league which would in his opinion materially strengthen the chances of the bill, which makes $500 the lowest saloon license in this State. Mr. Parker went on to say in this letter that six of the eleven members of the committee were from Cook County, and it was going to have a bad effect if the bill, which is looked upon as a Chicago measure, should be presented with the indorsement of only one of the Cook county members, and that one (himself) living outside of the city limits. Of the Republican members he thought Stimming and Struckmar were in favor of high license, but would not approve of one as high as $500. He did not know the status of the Democratic members, Messrs. Mette, Sheridan, and McNally, but suggested that efforts be made to

WIN SOME OF THEM OVER TO THE MEASURE,

and to bring Stimming and Struckmar squarely up to support the bill. Yielding to this advice the meeting appointed Messrs. F. F. Elmendorf, H. W. Rogers, Thomas Hood, J. C. Shaffer, and S. C. Spencer a committee to wait upon the Cook County Representatives on the committee at their earliest convenience, and if necessary to go to Springfield in furtherance of the bill.

Mr. J. C. Shaffer was also delegated to publish and circulate a petition to the Legislature to pass the bill, and was empowered to employ a number of men to widely distribute the same.

An invitation was received from the Citizens' Law and Order League of Massachusetts to send delegates to a National Convention to be held in Boston Feb. 22 for the purpose of organizing a National League. The selection of delegates was left with the President.

The question of the position of the league touching the appointment of

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

came up for discussion, and the meeting called for Mr. Paxton's opinion. That gentleman said the most of the present incumbents were in harmony with the league, but Justice Demars and Fisher should be strenuously objected to. Some one queried as to Justice Walsh, and Mr. Paxton responded that there was no Justice before whom he would take a case with greater confidence than Justice Walsh. He thought the league should endeavor to persuade Justice Wallace to accept the renomination. The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

showed subscriptions amounting to $560; disbursements, $312; balance on hand, $498.49.

The President announced the appointment of the following committees for the ensuing year, this being the first meeting since the annual: Finance, J. P. Rumsey, F. P. Fisher, W. P. Rend, R. D. Fowler, C. C. Spencer; Publication, F. P. Fisher, I. J. Mason, J. C. Shaffer; Public Meetings, Thomas Hood, W. H. Newcomb; Branch Organizations, E. D. Redington, J. M. Wallace, R. T. Crane; Legislative, J. C. Shaffer, J. P. Rumsey, F. P. Fisher; Judiciary, Philip Myers, H. W. Rodgers, H. T. Thompson.

THE TWO DROMIOS.

EVERY BIG CORPORATION WILL SOON HAVE A DUPLICATE.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is not, it appears, the only large and well-known corporation which has lost its name, so far as Illinois is concerned. The Standard Oil Company, an organization which controls, with hardly an exception, the entire business of refining petroleum in the United States, has also met with a similar loss. That concern, though doing an extensive business in this State, has, naturally, never thought it worth while to organize under the Illinois laws. It does no refining in Illinois, but it brings an immense quantity of oil into the State. All the oil-tank cars which come to Chicago, the distributing point for the entire Northwest, are owned by that corporation. Its name is as valuable a trademark on a barrel of oil as can well be conceived. Naturally, therefore, it would object to the loss of that name at this great distributing point. On the 18th of January a license was issued at Springfield by the Secretary of State to the Standard Oil Company of Chicago, with a capital of $20,000. The persons named as corporators are James C. Rogers, Charles J. Hurlbut and John McGaffey. A reporter called last evening on Mr. Rogers, who is a commission merchant, and lives at No. 651½ West Washington street. He refused, however, to furnish any information about the company or who was back of it, simply saying that it was a new concern and meant business.

Nothing was said at the time of organization about this new corporation, and no attention was paid to it until early this week, when some gentlemen prominently connected with the old Standard Oil Company arrived in the city from the East. According to a statement made a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday by an individual who is on the inside, these Eastern men have come here for the purpose of buying up, swallowing up, or getting out of the way in some manner this new-fangled Illinois corporation, which they think would interfere materially with them in the transaction of their business. There are still some small oil refineries which are not controlled by the Standard Oil Company, and it is possible that in some mysterious way—at least so the representatives of the old Standard Oil Company fear—they may combine with the new Illinois corporation and do mischief to the old company. Negotiations, it is understood, have been going on between the Eastern and the Western organizations with a view to a compromise, but what result, if any, has been reached is not known. The taking out of the license by the Standard Oil Company antedates by some days that for the new Western Union Company, and Mr. Hurlbut and his associates are, therefore, entitled to the credit of this new departure, which has had and is having so many imitators.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

License was also issued yesterday afternoon to the United States Express Company, a corporation with a capital stock of $100,000, the corporators being O. C. St. Clair, P. House, and Charles H. Clows, of Springfield.

Mr. H. D. Colvin was asked by a reporter last evening whether the application for a license was made by people connected with the real United States Express Company, or was an enterprise similar to that of the new Western Union Telegraph Company. As usual, Mr. Colvin was very reticent.

"But," asked the reporter, "have you not heard of this application for incorporation?"

"Well, I heard an intimation of it."

"People will call it a joke if it is a new company trying to deprive the old company of its name. They will say you are hoist with your own petard."

"O no; they won't. The cases would be entirely different. The United States Company has no special franchise which any other company could not get. You and I if we had the money could do the same business over the same roads as the United States Company by paying the same rates as the United States Company. The cases are entirely different."

ST. VALENTINE.

HIS DEVOTEES UNUSUALLY NUMEROUS THIS YEAR—STATIONERS IN HIGH FEATHER.

This is the season of the year when the windows of the stationer shops blossom out with lurid caricatures of impossible beings which are characterized as valentines. Now it is that the lovesick young man breathes his affection for his sweet one to her through the medium of a bit of lace paper, two bleeding hearts skewered together with an arrow, and a sentimental verse. St. Valentine is abroad in the land, and the clarion note of his herald can be seen as well as heard on every hand. The playful "kids" are already laying plans for hurting the feelings of their bitter enemies by picking out the most hideous valentines displayed, and are anxiously waiting for Feb. 14 to arrive, when they will adorn themselves with false faces and arm themselves with dark-lanterns to go forth as embryo letter-carriers, regardless of the reign of Uncle Sam. They are anxiously waiting the time when they can chalk

AN IMITATION ENVELOPE

on the front door-step, dislocate the bell, and be in hiding until they can laugh in childish glee at the luckless man who tries to pick up the top step. Then he will make the air livid with sulphurous utterances while the prattling little fellows make good their escape.

Yesterday a reporter dropped in at several of the stationery stores to see what the prospect was for an observance of the day.

"Our sales," said the proprietor of a large down-town place, "have been immense so far, and with these early indications it would appear that we will surpass all previous years. It is wonderful to us."

"I supposed that the custom of sending valentines was dying out," remarked the reporter.

"Not at all. It has been stimulated by the introduction of cards for other seasons. The Christmas card is a comparatively new thing—it was not known when I entered the business a few years ago—and the Easter card is a very recent introduction in the West. These cards have boomed the valentine sales, and every one appears to think that all of his juvenile friends must have a valentine. As a consequence our sales have been very large, even at this early date."

"How about the prices this year?"

"Well, we sell the Prang cards at three cents each, and have valentines at all prices up to $15. Of course we have the comic valentines too, but the styles and designs of these are about the same as last year, with a few additions."

"Who are your principal patrons in these goods?"

"It seems to me that they are

PURCHASED BY ALL CLASSES

of people, from the small boy to the elegant matron, and from the servant-girl to the business-man. It appears to be a duty with them all to send so many valentines every year."

Said another stationer: "We are disposing of a good many valentines already, and the elaborate ones appear to have the call. I have supposed every year that the sales would drop off, but, on the contrary, they appear to be increasing. It is wonderful."

"Do you have many 'callow youths' come in to purchase love-tokens for their lady loves?"

"O yes; any number of them. They act bashfully, and try to make their purchases on the quiet. If any one glances their way they blush and look as though they were ashamed of themselves; but they are good purchasers, and always want the handsomest valentines."

Several other stationers corroborated these statements as to the increase in the sales. It would seem that the most popular valentine this year to give a lady is a diamond ring. Several young gentlemen have adopted this token of regard for their young lady friends, and it is generally made to fit the first finger of the right hand. The marriage-license clerk will probably be kept busy, as a consequence, and St. Valentine will be worshiped or cursed by the unfortunates who enter into Hymen's bonds under his auspices.

QUININE.

THE FOREIGN MANUFACTURER GETS THE ADVANTAGE BY USING PARAFFINE INSTEAD OF ALCOHOL.

One of the prominent wholesale druggists of Chicago in conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter stated that the trade generally were very much pleased with the defeat of the attempt to reimpose the tax on quinine. He gave an explanation which is entirely new of the true inwardness of the Pennsylvania anxiety to have "protection" for its quinine manufacturers. Circulars have been sent out to the drug trade all over the country by Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Sons asking them to use their influence to have the quinine tax restored. These explained the decline in the American production of the drug entirely by the baneful influence of the repeal of the tax. "The truth is," said the Chicago druggist, "that while these Philadelphia 'infants' were depending on Government pap for their support their foreign competitors, thrown on their own resources, had gone to work and made radical improvements in the processes of manufacture. The American manufacturers—under the protective system only Pennsylvania industries are American—are still using the old ways of making quinine and want the Government to

MAKE UP THE DIFFERENCE

to them. Formerly quinine was extracted from bark by the use of alcohol, in which case the foreign manufacturers had the advantage of us on account of our high tax on alcohol. But to offset this is the fact that the bulk of the alcohol is recovered and the cost of alcohol in Europe is in a great measure regulated by its price in bond here with all expenses of transportation added. But it is now believed that the foreign manufacturers do not use alcohol in the extraction of the quinine, but make use of paraffine in grain form. This makes a great saving. The paraffine they also import from the United States. The two largest chemical manufacturers in the United States who have amassed fortunes from the protection so called now acknowledge

THEIR INABILITY TO COMPETE

with foreigners, because these are more clever than they. Now, if years of protection and all the wealth and its advantages accruing therefrom do not avail to produce the kind of ability desired, protection is of no advantage to them at all. They would have learned how to make these goods more economically if left to their own resources. Since quinine has been on the free list the price has declined and there has been no corners in quinine as in former times, when the price has ruled as high as $4 per ounce, and that in times of dire necessity, when the poor communities especially were obliged to buy. It was not a very difficult matter to corner the market when the source and amount of supply could be calculated to a certainty. Quinine is principally used in the West and South, where malaria is always prevalent. It is an important factor in the cost of producing sugar, cotton, rice, corn, and all the great staples. The number of men employed in the manufacture of quinine is comparatively small, and hence the labor question enters very little into the calculation."

SUBURBAN.

JEFFERSON.

Thursday evening the Providence Lodge of the village held its annual meeting, at which the officers for the ensuing year were installed. After the ceremonies were concluded a banquet and ball were given at the Avenue House, at which there was a large attendance of invited guests.

Last evening a ball was given by Fire Company No. 1, located at Maplewood, at Aurora Turner-Hall. The proceeds of the entertainment were for the benefit of the company in aid of the purchase of uniforms, apparatus, etc. The receipts were larger than expected.

EVANSTON.

Mr. Peter Shaddle, who came from New York in 1835, and who has since resided in this county, died early Thursday morning in Evanston.

The clerk and judges at the late election can now draw their pay at Room 31 County Building.

There are a variety of rumors afloat concerning the Chicago & Evanston Railroad. One is that the road will never reach Evanston from the fact that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (which is said to be the real company) agreed to give it no encouragement. Another rumor is that the Northwestern has bought out the Chicago & Evanston Road, while a third rumor is that the new road is within half a mile of Rosehill.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Day at Cincinnati—A Brilliant Reception to Mme. Nilsson.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2.—The "Flying Dutchman" was given tonight at the music-hall. There were more present than could find seats, but the crowd was not so great by 1,000 or 1,200 as on the night previous. Galassi slightly sprained his ankle three days ago, but it gave him no trouble, and he thought nothing of it until this morning, when it became very painful, and he could not bear his weight upon it. A physician was called, and fears were entertained lest he could not appear tonight. He was strongly urged by Col. Mapleson and others to make the effort, and when the curtain went up Galassi was there, though a little pale. He did not limp, and went through his part creditably. Mme. Albani took the part of Senta. To the even musical effects of the event was added a magnificent stage presentation. Albani was greeted at the beginning with a warm reception, and the audience remained in the mood to give her an encouraging word. Galassi was also handsomely treated.

The auction sale of choice seats for the two extra operas which are to be given on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week was begun today. The choice of boxes sold for $55 and the first choice of seats for $25. There were 573 seats sold before noon at an average premium of $3.91. In the afternoon premiums began at $2.50 and ran down to $1. The management were very much gratified at the result of the sale.

A reception was given from 2 to 5 o'clock this afternoon to Christine Nilsson by Mr. and Mrs. Eliott H. Pendleton at their residence on East Fourth street. It was a notable society event. About 400 guests from the first families in the city were present. Mme. Nilsson stood upon Mrs. Pendleton's right, and the guests were presented by Mr. Pendleton. Mme. Nilsson wore a plain black gown, and a bow of satin ribbon was fastened at the throat of the open corsage by a diamond button. On her left breast shone the royal decoration of King Oscar of Sweden, a blaze of diamonds. At her corsage was an immense cluster of English violets. She seemed quite as much at home in the drawing-room as on the stage. The charm of her presence was felt by all, and the guests returned again and again for one more word or smile from the queen of song.

Smith's "Double Uncle Tom's Cabin Company" Wrecked in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—C. H. Smith's "Double Uncle Tom's Cabin company" has come to grief here. Business was very poor, and the landlord of the hotel at which the company stopped seized one of the donkeys, some of the dogs, and other articles of property. The remainder of the company went to play in a country town, and on their return here an attachment for an unpaid balance was served at the instance of the musicians.

FIRST CHICAGO MARDI-GRAS.

Tuesday next at Battery D Armory a limited number of tickets only will be sold. Reserved seats now on sale at Lyon & Healy's music-store, 162 State street.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The thirty-eighth annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, published elsewhere, shows that the last year has been one of prosperity. The receipts have been over six millions; payments over over five millions, of which nearly two and a-half millions were for death claims, leaving a net gain of $946,068.55. The assets of the concern are $35,005,348, and liabilities (including $32,913,309 reserve fund) $33,453,714, leaving a net surplus of $1,551,634 at face value, or $2,901,905 at market value. By the New York Standard the surplus would be $5,113,815. The number of policies in force is 47,837, insuring $129,619,105.

A comparison with last year's statement shows that the condition of the company has been materially improved during the year, and that in all substantial respects its progress has been gratifying. The total payments to its policyholders during the last year exceeded by $362,459 the amount of premiums received from them, and yet a substantial addition was made to the company's assets, surplus, and volume of business. All its assets have been rigidly cut down to a cash basis. All of its securities which would not bring their face value in the market are stated at their actual value, according to the most conservative basis, while its other securities, having a market value of $1,350,271 in excess of their face value, are put down at par. Rating the assets at their actual market value the surplus is $2,901,905.56; and if the lower standard of reserve, adopted by the State of New York, be substituted for the legal standard of the State of Massachusetts, the surplus would be $5,113,815.56.

THE MUTUAL LIFE.

The return for the year 1882 of the Mutual Life Insurance Company will be found in another column. The showing is in the highest degree encouraging and is evidence that the company is rapidly growing in favor. Nearly 6,000 more policies are in force than at the close of the previous year, and the amount of insurance outstanding has risen near $15,000,000. The assets of the company now aggregate almost $98,000,000.

Buck & Rayner's fragrant Dentifrice preserves and beautifies the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
William H. Corklin, Chicago	49
Esther M. Whiling, Waupun, Wis.	48
Robert O. Johnson, Chicago	29
Clara J. Colson, Chicago	20
Lawrence Leahy, Chicago	35
Mary Shanahan, Chicago	25
Anton Jagodzinski, Chicago	22
Antonia Rogalska, Chicago	20
James Cooney, Chicago	45
Mary Bratt, Chicago	28
Clet Sautaire, Chicago	32
Phebe Sebley, Chicago	40
Joseph Singer, Chicago	29
Mary Priezen, Chicago	21
David Hennessey, Lake	21
Katie Collins, Lake	19
Henry Reedieck, Chicago	21
Lizzie A. Christ, Chicago	18
Charles H. Halla, Chicago	39
Lucy A. Foessler, Chicago	32
Joseph Griffith, Chicago	26
Annie Sangenback, Chicago	20
Jacob Balon, Chicago	22
Mary Norak, Chicago	19
James Morres, Chicago	22
Nellie Savager, Chicago	18

DEATHS.

HAAS—In this city Jan. 31, very suddenly, Fred Haas, of No. 230 Ewing-st., age 36 years 2 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place Feb. 4 at 1 o'clock p. m. from his late residence. Services at St. Paul's Church, thence to Graceland.

EDESHEIMER—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, of pneumonia, Alfred, infant son of Max and Cora Edesheimer, aged 5 months.

Funeral Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from residence, No. 3 Twenty-second-st.

WAUGH—Sidney, aged 3 years and 5 months, son of John E. and Matilda Waugh.

☞ Manchester (England) papers please copy.

BEAHEN—Feb. 1, Mary, beloved wife of James Beahen, aged 21 years and 8 months.

Funeral Sunday from residence, 136 North Canal-st., to St. Patrick's Church, where a high mass will be said at 9 o'clock Feb. 4; thence by carriages to Calvary.

May her soul rest in peace.

SINCLAIR—At Kensington Feb. 2, Alfred Hector, beloved son of Hector M. and Marietta C. Sinclair, age 7 years.

Funeral at Kankakee at 2 o'clock today.

READ—In Denver, Colo., Dr. A. M. Read, of this city.

Funeral from Grace Episcopal Church Sunday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock.

QUINN—Feb. 2, James Quinn, in his 80th year.

The funeral will start from the residence of his son, Ald. J. M. Quinn, 15 Hammond-st., Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock a. m., to St. Vincent's Church, Webster-av.; thence by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Elgin papers please copy.

SWEENY—Feb. 2 at noon, Mrs. James Sweeny, 82 Oak-st., aged 65 years.

Funeral Sunday, Feb. 4, to The Church of the Holy Name; thence by cars to Calvary.

☞ Grand Rapids (Mich.) and Port Colborne (Canada) papers please copy.

HICKEY—Feb. 1, Charles Kelley, son of Daniel and Sarah Hickey.

Funeral Sunday, Feb. 4, from his late residence, No. 61 Wright-st., by carriages to the Church of the Annunciation; thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

WEBSTER—The funeral of Mrs. Lydia T. Webster will take place at 111 Centre-av. at 10 o'clock today.

MACKIN—At 833 North Clark-st., Feb. 2, at 6:45 p. m., of pneumonia, Ernest Chesterfield Mackin, aged 9 months and 20 days.

COHOON—Feb. 1, 1883, of old age, Mrs. Mary A. Cohoon, aged 75 years 1 month and 5 days.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Weaver, 3232 Arnold-st., Sunday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Few, few shall part where many meet.
The snow shall be their winding sheet.
HER CHILDREN.

NAGLE—Feb. 2, 1883, Patrick Nagle, of No. 2727 Bonfield-st., aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Feb. 4, from his late home to St. Bridget's Church. Services at 10 o'clock. From there to Northwestern Depot, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH—Thursday, Feb. 1, at 4 p. m., Charlie W. Smith, aged 3 years and 4 months, son of Philip Smith.

Funeral Saturday, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, from residence, 308 Rebecca-st., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends are invited.

O Charlie, dear, how we loved you,
None but us can tell;
But God, who loved you better,
Has taken you home to dwell.
Gone to meet his mamma.

BUSCHWAH—At 5:45 p. m., Feb. 2, 1883, Minnie K. Buschwah, wife of Peter Buschwah, aged 29 years.

Funeral from residence, 146 Eugenie-st., to St. Michael's Church, thence by carriages to cemetery.

STEVENS—Feb. 2, at her residence, 1420 Wabash-av., Julia E. Stevens, widow of the late Francis A. Stevens.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PHELPS—At his residence, 987 West Madison-st., at 11 a. m. Thursday, C. A. Phelps, late member of Board of Trade.

Services at 3 p. m. Saturday at residence. Remains to be taken to Bloomington for burial.

BRANNOCK—Feb. 1, Stephen E. Brannock, aged 28 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 152 Superior-st., Sunday, Feb. 4, at 10 a. m., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

CASE—At Kakakee, Ill., Feb. 1, Charles Everard, son of Elisha W. and Jane E. Case, aged 28 years 11 months and 5 days.

Burial private.

☞ Denver (Colo.) paper please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SERIES OF POPULAR LECTURES on Architecture before the students of the Chicago University are being given by W. L. B. Jenney, the architect, Wednesday evenings of each week in the chapel of the university. The subject for next Wednesday evening is "The Alhambra and the Medieval Period in France."

J. S. SMITHSON, ESQ., WILL SPEAK in the First Congregational Church, corner Ann and Washington-sts., Sunday evening, Feb. 4, at 7:30, on the subject, "The Soul's Balance Sheet." All are invited. Seats free.

MISS MARTIN WILL GIVE A COURSE of weekly lectures at the residence of Mrs. Loring, 2635 Prairie-av., commencing on Feb. 12. Subject, "Representative Painters."

PROF. ELISHA GRAY WILL LECTURE before the Philosophical Society this evening at Apollo Hall. Subject: "Light, Heat, and Electricity: Are They Expressions of the Same Force?" With illustrations of experiments.

PROF. H. D. GARRISON WILL LECTURE at the Grand Opera-House Sunday, Feb. 4, at 3 p. m. Subject, "Darwinism." The theory and the arguments for and against it will be plainly stated and illustrated by numerous views.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will speak in Central Music-Hall this evening and Tuesday evening.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

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DRY GOODS

TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 9:30 A. M.

PERUMPTORY.

UNDERWEAR, Scarfs, Notions, Mittens, Gloves, &c., &c., the stock of a Jobber retiring this line of Specialties.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

214 & 216 Madison-st.,

WILL SELL AGAIN AT AUCTION

Wednesday, Feb. 7,

SEVERAL LINES OF

Very Nice and Seasonable

BOOTS AND SHOES

That will do any retailer good to have.

COME AND INSPECT THEM.

Thursday, Feb. 8, at 9:30,

TRADE SALE OF

Crockery and Glassware.

We shall sell a large stock of desirable goods in

W. G., C. C., Porcelain, Hotel, Rock, and Yellow Ware.

New Lines of Glassware, Lamp Goods, &c.

Goods packed for Country Merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Regular Sale

FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

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In the future, as in the past, the best efforts of THE TRIBUNE will be devoted to the purification of the public service; the sweeping away of all unjust taxation, both National and local; to the maintenance of a sound currency; to the establishment of a good civil-service system; to the utmost economy in public expenditures; and to a rigid accountability in public trusts.

THE TRIBUNE wages war against all monopolies and combinations which deal unjustly with the people and rob them of their earnings by extortionate or dishonest charges. It advocates National as well as State supervision and regulation of railroads and their tariffs on freight and passengers. Experience shows that when left to themselves they commit extortion and oppression, and act towards the public without conscience or fairness.

Among the principal contents of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE are:

NEWS OF THE WEEK—A page of Editorial Note and Comment and compact review of the general news of the week.

NEWS-LETTERS from Washington and New York by well-informed observers; correspondence from contributors in London, Paris, and other centres of this country and in Europe.

A WEEKLY REVIEW of the doings of Congress and the Illinois Legislature during their sessions by our special reporters.

EDITORIALS—From one to two pages of thoughtful articles on political, social, scientific, and agricultural subjects by able and independent writers.

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THE MARKET REPORTS OF THE TRIBUNE are full, complete, and correct. THE TRIBUNE is by far the best Commercial Paper in Chicago.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is thus a valuable general newspaper for the family, for the farmer, and for the active business or professional man who cannot keep pace with detailed daily issues, and especially for Western people. Its conductors will spare no effort not only to maintain its well-earned supremacy, but to make its popularity still more decided.

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Suitable for presents. Try it once.
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Send $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail box by express (charges light) of the best candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

Candy
KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

FOR RENT.
STORE AND BASEMENT, 54 Dearborn-st., now occupied by F. E. Hooker; can give possession in five days. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

Finest and Best
TEETH
$7.00.
CUMMINS
DENTIST,
70 State Street,
Cor. Randolph.

BIRDS
HARZ MOUNTAIN
CANARIES
Kaempfer's, 127 Clark.

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Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

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Large variety and very low prices.
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DEVOTED TO

Literature, Agriculture, Social Interests, and General Affairs.

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re, as in the past, the best efforts UNE will be devoted to the puri- he public service; the sweeping unjust taxation, both National the maintenance of a sound cur- e establishment of a good civil- m; to the utmost economy in ditures; and to a rigid accounta- trusts.

NE wages war against all monop- mbinations which deal unjustly ple and rob them of their earnings te or dishonest charges. It advo- l as well as State supervision and f railroads and their tariffs on assengers. Experience shows that themselves they commit extortion ion, and act towards the public cience or fairness.

principal contents of THE WEEK- are:

THE WEEK—A page of Editorial mment and compact review of the of the week.

ERS from Washington and New l-informed observers; correspond- contributors in London, Paris, and of this country and in Europe.

REVIEW of the doings of Con- Illinois Legislature during their ur special reporters.

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Ned, the Children's Dog.

[Midway (Ky.) Clipper.]—Everybody in Midway knows old "Ned" the children's dog. He formerly belonged to the late Mrs. Margaret Buford, but as there were no children at her house he came to town, and took up his abode at S. N. Rodgers'. He goes to school with the children every morning and remains there all day. When they go out to play he goes too, and is quite expert at catching a ball; indeed in a game he takes the place of a child. When the bell rings he is the first to run into the schoolhouse, and when the classes are called up to recite he takes his place in line at the foot. After the child next above him has recited, he answers the next question by an intelligent bark and bow of the head. Should a question be missed by the child at the foot of the class and passed to the next by the teacher, Ned will answer it in his peculiar way. Spelling seems to be his favorite branch of study, his answers in that being exceedingly quick and vigorous. Although he turns the children down, after his fashion, he never goes above them. He will fight for any of the pupils, as well as teachers, and could not be induced to stay where there are no children.

LITERATURE.

Are American Artists Destitute of the National Element?

A Sample Volume of a Large Class of Noxious Books.

The Periodical Publications of a Great Publishing House.

Brief Mention of Half-a-Dozen Minor Works—Literary Notes and News.

English and American Painters.

The latest volume in the Illustrated Art Hand-Books series is a work on English and American painters, prepared as to the former by Wilmot Buxton and as to the latter by S. R. Koehler. In this book American artists are treated homeopathically. Their proportion of space in the work is as 35 to 186. That is, out of 221 pages American artists receive thirty-five pages, while English painters are favored with 186. It is true that in a hand-book space is limited, but the proportionate allotment here appears to be disproportionate to the relative merits of the artists of the two countries. Prior to Hogarth English artists were but imitators and copyists, and with few exceptions have remained so to this day. The influence of the foreign schools is predominant in their productions, and it is only the few who show any marked tendency to stray from the beaten paths. The charge of lack of originality made against American painters applies with equal force to their transatlantic brethren. Moreover, American art began, or at least attained prominence, at about the same period that English art first showed signs of forming a distinctive school in the works of Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and their followers. Watson, Smybert, and Feke attained fame in this country early in the eighteenth century. We have no especial fault to find with Mr. Buxton's treatment of English art and artists. It is comprehensive, condensed, generally fair, and sufficiently detailed to serve the purpose intended. Exactly why Benjamin West should be spoken of as an "American painter," yet classed among the English, is not quite clear. Neither is it evident why Copley—who never crossed the ocean until he was nearly 40—should be ranked as an eminent "British artist"!

Mr. Koehler's charge that American have no "national art" and that there is an absence of "a national element in the subjects treated," is only partially correct. In the absence of any definition of what is meant by a "national art" that part of his statement may be left unchallenged. The rest of it is certainly obscure. American painters never weary of reproducing American landscapes, coast scenes, harbor views, and the like. The demand for them is steadily increasing, and home views are the subjects most felicitously treated by all of our best artists—even by those who have studied for years abroad. It is difficult to see where the "national element" is to find its place in the works of our artists unless it be in their choice of subjects. In genre pictures there is not much room for a "national element," yet even here the tendency is to give characteristic American surroundings. "Girl Reading a letter," "Study of a Peasant," "Reading the newspaper," and hosts of similar subjects from everyday life are given accessories *not* of perukes, wigs, gold lace, and court costumes, but equally picturesque effects are attained by such surroundings as we see about us. The "newspaper reader" is on the porch of a New England inn; the "letter reader" stands in the cosmopolitan library, and the "peasant" is crossing Long Island sands at Sundown. Whatever of "national element" can be illustrated in this manner certainly is developed by the genre painters. In portrait painting there is but little room for the "national element," we admit. Our historical painters have been few in number, yet where can more of the "national element" be found than in the works of Trumbull, Leutze, Huntington or White? And right here Mr. Koehler is guilty of inaccuracy or lack of information. Edwin White was the last of our historical painters. Mr. Koehler says of him that "the bulk of his work . . . . deals with the past of Europe." As a matter of fact, all his greatest works have American subjects, although they were undeniably painted during the artist's residence abroad. "Washington Resigning His Commission" was painted for the United States Government, and, hanging at Annapolis, is the best known of Mr. White's works, but many others are in the possession of private parties. "The Burial of De Sota," "Landing of the Huguenots in Florida," "Evening Hymn of the Huguenots," "Raising of the Flag at Fort Sumter," "Sabbath Morning on the Mississippi," his great work, "Signing the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower," and a number of other works were certainly filled with the "national element," and all his genre pictures were thoroughly "national" in character and spirit. The same is undoubtedly true of many other artists.

The illustrations in this book are abundant, and generally of very inferior quality. Many of them are taken from old stock, and are doing service for the third or fourth time, reminding us of the patent ironing table which was a ladder or a comfortable settee as occasion might require, and was therefore "handy to have in the family." The book is published by Scribner & Welford.

A Book of Evil Influence.

"The Duchesse Undine; or, Slain by a Woman's Lie," is the title of a hysterical aberration by Hanson Penn Diltz. We had hoped that the hyperbole of Augusta Evans and the sensualism of Ouida were fast disappearing before the advancing steps of cultivated literary taste, as the savage must give place to civilization. That there are mistaken individuals who would retard the consummation of so desirable a result, is evidenced by the production of the book under consideration, wherein the poison of "Strathmore" and the extravagance of "Macaria" are combined to make a story worthy only of a place in dime-novel catalogs. The women of the book are all tainted by sin and transfigured by loveliness. Francesca is described as "perfect as a figure of Praxiteles," having "the Cleopatra power of fascination," features that are "the perfect orthodox Greek of Aspasia and of Helen," and eyes that are "dark and unfathomable, like those of Andalusian donnas!" She also has a robe that falls in "Rembrandtesque folds"—whatever those may be—and walks in a storm which is said to make the scene "Dantesque." Undine is pictured quite as liberally: "A linen à la Watteau wrapper enshrined the full, voluptuous form of this Locusta, the bosom gleamed like alabaster through a profusion of point d'Alençon, and the feet were ensconced in silver-embroidered slippers, while the unconfined auburn tresses fell in showers to the carpet. The sea-deep azure eyes were warm as the impassioned dreams stirring her soul, and a smile of supreme triumph lingered on her lips." Henrietta Stantalis is desribed as "a brunet, dark as the leaves of the Calla Ethiopica, and richly endowed with that sultana-like beauty that is the rarest on earth." Of this trio of Graces the first is a ruined girl, the second a siren who draws men to dishonor and death, while the third deliberately murders her father to avenge her mother's wrongs!

Nor must it be thought that the author has slighted his masculine characters; for each is a phenomenon of beauty who lives to gratify some pet vengeance. Want of space prevents our doing justice to the dazzling array of words which exhaust comparison to frame these portraits, which

Do lack the semblance of humanity:

but we cannot refrain from making mention of Ferdinand, who is the fortunate possessor of "the splendid limbs that ever belong to heroic souls and passionate hearts," as well as of a "Circassian drawl" and "the cultured ease of a cosmopolite." If such absurd extravagance were the worst feature of this novel we could be content to speak of it as silly and sensational; but it is impossible to pass lightly over the evil which such stories disseminate and foster. They laud purity in scattered phrases of theory, but exhibit vice in constant practice, and clothe the latter with such voluptuous surroundings that the former seems, by contrast, as cold and undesirable as poverty. This cannot fail to inflame and vitiate the imaginations of such as are either too young or too ignorant to rightly estimate the worthlessness and falsity of such a picture. Women, even most beautiful women, are not always degraded by the love of a power which shames a possessor who can only obtain it at the price of honor. Nor have those unhappy exceptions who have consummated such exchange ever failed to pay in gold and be rewarded in counterfeit coin. For the great world of the majority—the world where dwell honorable men and loyal women, and whose homage alone is acceptable to proud souls—is not so dazzled by beauty that it cannot separate it from vice, and worship or dethrone it accordingly. All too true is it that licentiousness may smile beneath a lordly coronet and sway the jewels on beauty's bosom. But here, as behind brutal brows and under loathsome rays, it is its own Nemesis; it can no more justly be made the type of luxury than of want; and a book which offsets feeble and undemonstrated virtue by pictures of vice in all the attractiveness of sumptuous surroundings and all-powerfull beauty, makes of fiction an ignis fatuus that but serves to lure the ignorant into a mire which breeds by its poisonous breath a false and fading light.

Published in Philadelphia by T. B. Peterson & Bros.

Harpers' Periodicals.

The bound volumes of *Harper's Monthly Magazine* constitute a complete library in themselves. Covering a period of thirty or forty years, they furnish a record of what has been done in the world around us and illustrate important events in the most admirable manner. Volumes 64 and 65, with the familiar bindings, have been received and embrace the monthly issues between December, 1881, and December, 1882. At no time since its establishment has the magazine been more prosperous or conducted with greater ability and skill. Its drawings, instead of being mere pictures, rough and crude in workmanship, are now finished works of art, and while no better in execution or design than those of at least one other competitor, are equal in merit and excel in number. It would be impossible to find room here for the names of the contributors to this periodical, who during the many years of its existence have furnished its pages with novels, essays, editorials, illustrated articles, and anecdotes. In such a list would be included nearly all the writers who have become prominent in literature during this century. And the foremost artists have contributed from their pencils to give interest and renown to the art features of *Harper's Magazine*. The bound volumes are an endless source of pleasure and amusement to young and old as they turn and return the pages, ever finding something new in the pursuit of recreation, and obtaining a vast amount of useful information.

Next in importance to the *Magazine* comes the ever-popular *Weekly*, of which the bound volume for 1882 is now ready. This is a sort of illustrated diary of current events of which it would be very rash to attempt to estimate the number of interested readers. In their bound form there is no limit to the amusement they will afford, especially to young people, and the character of the illustrations may be said to improve with nearly every issue. *Harper's Weekly* occupies no uncertain ground in politics or in fact on any other question. Its reading matter is bright and varied and its illustrations nearly all devoted to the most important of current events.

Last, but not least, among the Harper periodicals is the *Bazar*, "a repository of fashion, pleasure, and instruction." This is a woman's journal, devised to please, interest, and instruct the ladies, and its success in its mission is best proven by its continued prosperity. The bound volume contains cuts of about every article of wearing apparel for women and children, while its pages comprise also many works of fiction in serial form. Take the three periodicals and it would be difficult to find three others of equal merit covering the same fields in this country or in Europe issued by a single publishing-house.

New Poems Worth Reading.

"Idler and Poet" is a collection of short poems by Rossiter Johnson, of which it is safe to say that, if success be commensurate with merit, their welcome is assured. There is a fineness and finish about the little poem entitled "Opportunity" that will not permit it to be lightly forgotten; and no one, we think, can read unmoved the pathetic lines on the death of a baby called "Laurence":

He came—can we ever forget it while the years
of our pilgrimage roll?—
He came in thine anguish of body; he passed
'mid our anguish of soul.
. . . .
The dim eye forever retracing the few little
footprints he made.

Among the humorous poems are to be noticed the one supposed to accompany the flinging of "An Old Shoe" after the departing bride—embodying such philosophic reflections as:

You'll walk no more with lovers
By moonlight on the green;
But somewhat anxiously inquire
The price of kerosene.
Warm, girlish fancies now make way
For figures coldly true;
And tradesmen's duebills take the place
Of tender billets-doux.

And the one already so well known, or "Ninety-nine in the Shade":

O for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers!

The book closes with "A Rhyme of the Rain," which might justly be called a song, for the lines sing themselves in blithest fashion, while they tell how it can

Set the drooping grass a-springing,
And the robin's throat a-ringing.

The collection would be decidedly benefited, however, if "A Woman of the War" were eliminated. It is a poem so forced and commonplace that we can but wonder why the author has allowed it to mar a really good work by such doggerel as:

Was there death, green death, in the atmosphere?
Was the bright steel poisoned? Who can tell?
Her weeping friends gathered beside her bier,
And the clergyman told them all was well.

With this exception these poems are not such as to discourage hopes of high success for the future of their author, since he who can sing humble songs so well may yet, with patience and labor, set the world listening to some still sweeter melody.

Published in Boston by James R. Osgood & Co.

Brief Mention.

"In the Whirlpool," by Emile Zola, just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, is one of Emile Zola's naturalistic romances, and is the one from which Zola's new play of "Renee" has been dramatized by him. It is a study of the life led by a certain class of speculators and pleasure-seekers who made the gay capital of France their home and field of operations during the reign of the Emperior Napoleon III. Its world is the world of fashion and fashionable dissipation, and the various vices of the exciting period are exposed in Zola's usual style. The incidents are dramatic.

A new edition of Hawthorne's works, called the Riverside Edition, is now being issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston. The first two volumes are "Mosses from an Old Manse" and "Twice-Told Tales," and they are certainly very pleasing and attractive-looking works. The bindings are snuff-colored, with maroon labels, rough edges, and gilt tops, with clear type and fine etchings for frontispieces. It is a good time to reread Hawthorne, whose superior as a writer of fiction has yet to be developed in this country, and this set promises to be all that could be desired by the most fastidious reader.

"Ice-Cream and Cakes" is a new collection of standard, fresh, and original recipes, and contains, so reads the prospectus, the fruit of many years' experience and experiment, together with a description of the processes followed by the great French and Italian confectioners. There are more than 100 different recipes for ice-cream, water-ices, and the various forms of iced dainties given, with rules for preparing all the various flavorings. There is also a collection of recipes for cakes, embracing several hundred different sorts, many of them new and original, and all carefully tested.

"Art and the Formation of Taste" is the title of a series of six lectures by Lucy Crane, daughter of Thomas Crane, an artist of Chester, England, and sister of Thomas and Walter Crane, well-known illustrators. In fact, Miss Crane wrote the rhymes for the toy-books that made Walter's fame, and she also selected the songs for "Baby Opera" and "Bouquet." Miss Crane's lectures were delivered in London and other towns, and it is remarkable how much of interest her skillful treatment gives to a somewhat hackneyed and oft-treated subject. There was great danger of falling into mere commonplace talk, but this Miss Crane has avoided and confined herself to a plain application of common sense to the fine arts. The book is handsomely gotten up, and is prefaced with a memoir of its author.

"Youth, Its Care and Culture," by Dr. J. Mortimer Granville, appears to be an American edition with annotations of a work that has been for some little time extant in England. Its author is an English physician of note, who has produced several popular works on semi-medical subjects, as will be readily perceived by his numerous references in footnotes. The most of the advice it contains is wholesome and correct, though there are many persons of equal experience and judgment with the author who might disagree with him in regard to some few of his recommendations, such, for example, as that qualified one of the use of tobacco and stimulants for young adults. A little lapse of this kind in favor of appetites for which a writer may have himself a weakness, when their indulgence is in no case a necessity and is often most injurious, is a blemish in the work. Apart from this defect we can only commend it.

"Portia; or, By Passions Rocked," is a novel by the author of "Molly Bawn," "Phyllis," etc. Like them it possesses the charm of naive girlhood and light-hearted youth, as well as the fault of superlative and superfluous adjectives. The story is romantic to the verge of sensational; a condemnation it escapes, however, by virtue of its genial humor. It is a love-story from first to last, and overstrained in places—notably in the scene after the ball when Portia, retiring to her room, sees through Fabian's open door that he is not in his, and unhesitatingly seeks him in the grounds, trailing her snowy satin robe across the wet grass until she finds him asleep in the starlight and keeps watch beside him till the day breaks. "Desirable" does not seem to us so appropriate a word by which to describe the tout ensemble of a young lady that it should be repeated to apply to both Portia and Dulcinea. We confess, also, to have been far more affected by the bathos than the pathos of a sentimental passage which pictures even a heroine's tears as "*liquid-loving* drops." Notwithstanding these defects, the book is sure to be a favorite with the majority of novel-readers, since it has a graceful style, a not impossible plot, and characters that are spirited without being fast.

Literary Notes.

It is thirteen years since the Lenox Library was incorporated in New York, and it is not yet opened to the public.

An interesting announcement by Messrs. Harper is that of Poe's "Raven," illustrated by the late M. Gustave Doré. The illustrations were bought from M. Doré by Messrs. Harper some time ago and put in the hands of American engravers. The book will be a companion volume to Doré's "Ancient Mariner."

The Philadelphia *Medical Register* for January contains the following item: "The Homeopathic Pharmacopœia recently published by Messrs. Boericke & Tafle has been suppressed by the courts after a short suit, in which it was proved that it had in great part been stolen from the United States and National Dispensatories."

The success of their "Campaigns of the Civil War" has induced the Messrs. Scribner to prepare a companion series on the naval campaigns of the War. This will be completed in three volumes, as follows: 1, "The Blockade and the Cruisers," by Prof. J. Russell Soley, U. S. N.; 2, "Operations on the Atlantic Coast," by Rear-Admiral Ammen; 3, "Operations on the Gulf and Inland Waters," by Commander A. T. Mahan. The first volume will be ready early in the spring.

The following autograph letter from Hawthorne in regard to the first publication of the "Twice-Told Tales" is interesting:

SALEM, Nov. 7, 1838.—DEAR SIR: I thank you for your proposition respecting the "Twice-Told Tales," and am willing to put them into your hands. If I mistake not, however, the remaining copies, at 62½ cents, would not balance my demand against the Stationers' Company. Instead of a power to settle all accounts, it will perhaps be better to give you merely an order to receive the books. You have been misinformed in regard to my having a new work in preparation. I have been advised by some of my friends to prepare another volume of tales, but have as yet taken no steps toward it, nor given the matter any serious consideration.

Please to present my best respects to Mrs. F. and Mrs. P. I shall call on the latter as soon as I hear of her arrival in town. Yours truly,
NATH HAWTHORNE.

Books Received.

WHIST OR BUMBLEPUPPY? By Pembridge. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price 50 cents.

ICE-CREAM AND CAKES. By an American. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $1.25.

IN THE WHIRLPOOL. By Emile Zola. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro.

NATURE SERIES: THE COLORS OF FLOWERS. By Grant Allen. London: Macmillan & Co. Price $1.

ILLUSTRATED ART HANDBOOKS: ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINTERS. New York: Scribner & Welford.

ART AND THE FORMATION OF TASTE: SIX LECTURES BY LUCY CRANE. London: Macmillan & Co. Price $2.

A HANDBOOK OF LITERATURE. By Esther J. Trimble. Philadelphia: Eldredge & Brother. Price $1.50.

INTRODUCTION TO CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY. By the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Smith. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

LIFE AND SPEECHES OF THE HON. GEORGE BROWN. By Alexander Mackenzie. Toronto: The *Globe* Printing Company.

PALADIN AND SARACEN: STORIES FROM ARIOSTO. By H. C. Hollway-Calthrop. London: Macmillan & Co. Price $1.75.

THE CLERICAL LIBRARY: OUTLINES OF SERMONS ON THE OLD TESTAMENT. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. Price $1.50.

THE PROMUS OF BACON ILLUSTRATED BY PASSAGES FROM SHAKSPEARE. By Mrs. Henry Pott. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

RIVERSIDE EDITION OF HAWTHORNE'S WORKS: MOSSES FROM AN OLD MANSE—TWICE-TOLD TALES. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

CONCORDANCE TO THE REVISED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By John Alexander Thoms. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $2.50.

Periodicals Received.

Wide-Awake for February.
The *Wheelman* for February.
The *Sanitarian* for Jan. 25.
The Chicago *Medical Review*.
Longman's Magazine for February.
The *Critic*.
The *Literary World*.
The *Athenæum*.
The *Victorian Review* for December.
The *United States Monthly Magazine* for January.
The *Overland Monthly* for February.

THE GOOD OLD WAY.

John Mann had a wife who was kind and true—
A wife who loved him well;
She cared for his home and their only child:
But, if I the truth must tell,
She fretted and pined because John was poor
And his business was slow to pay;
But he only said, when she talked of change,
"We'll stick to the good old way!"

She saw her neighbors were growing rich
And dwelling in houses grand;
That she was living in poverty,
With wealth upon every hand;
And she urged her husband to speculate,
To risk his earnings at play;
But he only said, "My dearest wife,
We'll stick to the good old way."

For he knew that the money that's quickly got
Is the money that's quickly lost;
And the money that stays is the money earned
At honest endeavor's cost:
So he plodded along in his honest style,
And he bettered himself each day;
And he only said to his fretful wife,
"We'll stick to the good old way."

And at last there came a terrible crash,
When beggary, want, and shame
Came down on the homes of their wealthy friends,
While John's remained the same;
For he had no debts and he gave no trust:
"My motto is this," he'd say—
"It's a charm against panics of every kind—
'Tis, Stick to the good old way!"

And his wife looked round on the little house
That was every nail their own,
And she asked forgiveness of honest John
For the peevish mistrust she had shown;
But he only said, as her tearful face
Upon his shoulder lay:
"The good old way is the best way, wife—
We'll stick to the good old way."
—*New York Ledger.*

An Important Find of Greek Sculpture.

ATHENS, Jan. 5.—[London *Times*.]—Dr. Schliemann's resumption of the excavations at Hissarlik has failed to develop anything confirmatory of his Ilian hypothesis. The famous stratification of civilization which was supposed to testify to the extreme antiquity of the city which stood on Hissarlik is shown to be untenable, and further work on the site is stopped. The Austrians excavating at Gulbaktche, opposit Rhodes, on the main land, a site the ancient appellation of which is unknown, have made a fortunate discovery of an entire mausoleum, not unlike that at Harlicarnassus, and ornamented with reliefs in a very fine style of art, portions resembling strongly the sculptures of the great Pergamean altar. They comprise scenes from the "Odyssey," combats of Amazons, etc., the figures in general being in accordance with the treatment and costume of the florid epoch of Greek art, but many of the figures are in distinctly Asiatic costume. The sculptures are in a fine sandstone, which neither lends itself to finish or preservation, as does marble, but the condition of the work is so good as to indicate an early interment. When reconstructed, as it will be at Vienna, it cannot fail to throw new light on Greek art. The Turkish Government very liberally decided that the series of reliefs ought not to be divided, and so the Austrian Government has secured the entire monument.

ENGLAND.

The Radicals Dissatisfied with the Gladstone Government.

Dilke and Chamberlain Regarded with Considerable Suspicion.

Gladstone Seriously Ill, and Must Soon Give Over Work.

Louise Michel in London—British Adventurers in the United States.

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—Mr. Gladstone's family and medical men are making the least of the Premier's illness; Mr. Gladstone's confrères are only talking in subdued breath of the possible breaking up of this herculean constitution and its possible effects upon the Liberal party and Parliamentary legislation. The truth is, Mr. Gladstone is very seriously ill; and it is perfectly well known his outward activity has been meant only to cover real and somewhat alarming symptoms to which heretofore Mr. Gladstone has been a stranger. The Midlothian campaign has been abandoned, for the present at least; and this rouses suspicion on all hands that the illness of the great statesman is more serious than the public are led to believe by the tone of the friendly press. Mr. Gladstone brooks difficulties, and is not daunted by small obstacles. His leadership needs defense before the Liberal party of the country; and these Edinburg speeches were to give him the opportunity of defending his Egyptian and Irish policies and the legislation on the "Laws of Procedure." There is

DEEP AND WIDESPREAD DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE LIBERALS

on all these questions, which has been kept suppressed, but not in the least eliminated.

Mr. John Bright was the one Radical in the Cabinet who would not stand the reactionary ventures of Mr. Gladstone's policy of war in Egypt. He withdrew in a very prompt and creditable fashion, and told the world that the bombarding of Alexandria was wanton and wicked. The Radicals of the country perfectly well knew that the only English interest was the interest of the Egyptian bondholders; and that some of these are either in the Ministry, or are closely related to it. This whole Egyptian question is tentative in the minds of the members of the Cabinet; they do not know how to move. The Liberal party is divided, and so is the Cabinet. The Irish question is just as unsettled as when the present party came into power. The enforcement of law in Ireland is both lax and severe, and has really been up to now almost simply experimental; outrages are perpetrated daily, and Parnell and his party are as determined and desperate as ever. The Egyptian campaign estranged the sympathies of the old-fashioned Radical section of the Liberal party, and the Irish legislation has been far from satisfactory.

The present Ministry came into power really through the Jingo business of the Tories. The country was sick and tired of seeing its armies roaming over the continents, carrying on wars, inglorious enough, with savage races and tribes; and the country turned out the Jingo party. Mr. Gladstone, John Bright, Joseph Chamberlain, Sir William Harcourt, launched unmeasured anathemas upon the Beaconsfield Government for its war with the Afghans. Only fancy a Government of these very names perpetrating

THIS HORRIBLE WAR IN EGYPT!

It is reported that the Cabinet is united; that Mr. Chamberlain's conscience keeps pace and is on good terms with his Ministerial conduct. If so, Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, is not the Mr. Chamberlain, the Radical Birmingham Mayor. The half-and-half speeches of Sir Charles Dilke have not helped matters. He is not very sure of his way when speaking of needed legislation on home affairs. He was elected for Chelsea as a Radical; and he is certainly brazen enough when he comes before his constituency and tells them that his views at the time of his election were "crude and academic." He falls in with the Egyptian and the Irish businesses, and all the rest of it.

Meantime Mr. Jesse Collings, member for Ipswich, and Mr. Joseph Cowen, member for Newcastle-on-Tyne—true, genuine Radicals, men of the people—arraign the Government with a bill of indictment that has deeply impressed the country, and that has really staggered Mr. Gladstone. This is "the true inwardness" of this matter. Mr. Gladstone is ill;

HE IS VERY ILL.

He is not ready to go to Scotland to make his defense. Nobody but Mr. Gladstone is equal to a defense. What is the matter with Mr. Gladstone? His brain is giving out. He cannot sleep. Mr. Gladstone is just past his 73d year, and age is telling on him, and soon he must give over work. Lord Hartington will be his successor as Prime Minister of England. A very different sort of man is Lord Hartington from Mr. Gladstone. He is a Cavendish. So soon as the old Duke of Devonshire dies, Hartington goes into the Lords as the head of this old and rich house. He is a bachelor just under 50 years of age. His town-house, Piccadilly, is kept up by his father at an expense of $80,000 a year. He is a sporting man, and consequently indolent. But he has convictions on political subjects, though he is supposed to be none too careful in the matter of social morals. He moves with the times. He has been steady, and has grown with the people, and is credited with being thoroughly honest. Mr. Chamberlain is able and—ambitious. Pity it is, but so it is, both he and Sir Charles Dilke have fallen in rather with the Whig section of the party; and the great mass of the Liberal party begin just a bit to suspect them. Sir William Harcourt is a political "prig," and it is whispered about that he has "permeated" these two quondam Radicals with his own "opportunist" principles. Moreover, the Prince of Wales is no fool. He is wise in his generation. He has Mr. Chamberlain much at Sandringham, and he just shows them how "nice" Royalty is.

However this is the fact, the Radicals of the country feel that

THEY HAVE BEEN "SOLD OUT."

Lord Derby is in the Cabinet. So is Sir Charles Dilke; but Sir Charles tells the country that his views when elected for Chelsea were "crude and academic." This is really hard on the Radicals, who carried the last election and put the present Ministry into power. Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign was looked forward to with eager interest. It was the last hope of reconciling and composing the agitation and discontent of the Radicals. Now that campaign is abandoned. Mr. Gladstone is nervously prostrated. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says as little as decency permits. It is not satisfied with Sir Charles Dilke's speeches. It admits the trenchant power of Mr. Joseph Cowen's speech, and only criticises him for criticising his party. This, however, is a rule to which Mr. John Morley, the editor, is not wholly unaccustomed himself.

Actual reform in domestic legislation is not within a measurable distance of time. There is in England one franchise for the boroughs and another for the counties. It was supposed when the present Government came into power that one of its first legislative measures would be what is called the "assimilation of the franchise," but up to now it has not been touched; and indeed no greatly important reform question can be said to be on the Ministerial program, much to the disappointment and mortification of the advanced politicians of the country.

LOUISE MICHEL.

This "grande citoyenne" has at last come to London. We all expected to see her red petticoat, and to hear her "rattling" dynamite propagandism. We have been disappointed in both. She wore a black gown; and her speech, made in French, was in a low voice, translated into English by an interpreter sentence by sentence. She lectured in Steinway Hall—a small, dingy place—to just twenty persons! The deaths of Louis Blanc, Gambetta, and Gen. Chanzy are the French events of such transcendent importance that the appearance of this dynamitist has not been a ripple upon the life of London. London is too old to be "bamboozled" out of its arm-chair and from its glass of after-dinner port by such wasted political forces as Louise Michel and Herr Most.

OSCAR WILDE AND MRS. LANGTRY.

Why will sensible Americans make such laughing-stocks of themselves bytimes? Only it is just a little mortifying to one's patriotism to know that no other people on earth can be so imposed upon socially as Americans. Oscar Wilde is a palpable humbug. He lands in Liverpool and comes up to London, and he falls as flat as his humbugging insolence merits. He is nobody in London—but a joke. All the artists in England have had their estimate of American sense and honesty greatly increased by the criticisms of the press upon the acting and demeanor of Mrs. Langtry. She is simply an adventuress, and it is a shame that she should flaunt her social indiscretions so recklessly before the pure, simple wives and daughters of our American households. Some day America will feel that self-protection and social decency will impose it upon her as a duty to forego her curiosity to see such human debasements as the Wildes and Langtrys. Her hospitality will not be less, but much wiser and to better purpose.

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER.

ADULTERATED TEAS.

A New York Traveling Man Gives the Dealers' Side of the Question.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of the 28th inst. you give publicity to some very sensible remarks concerning the extensive frauds which are being perpetrated by a class of unprincipled, dishonest dealers at home and abroad in the article of teas, which it seems have grown into an evil of such large dimensions that it has become necessary for Congress to take some action in the matter in order to prevent, if possible, its repetition in the future.

If there is any way to stop the adulteration of food products certainly every honest merchant will lend all the aid in his power to bring about such a result. While we heartily approve of your efforts to expose such frauds as the one under consideration, it seems to us that some portion of your remarks on this subject are a little ambiguous, and are susceptible of being interpreted into an entirely different meaning than what you doubtless intend; as, for instance, when you say that "the Chinaman at one end of the route is in league with the importer, the jobber, the wholesaler, and the retailer at this end to defraud the consumers of tea"—you make no exceptions in your general charge, but include all who sell teas as being equally guilty of cheating in quality, in quantity, and in price.

While we have no doubt that there are some dishonest men in the tea trade as well as in every other branch of business, we contend that this fact is the exception and not the rule. For years it has been our lot to be engaged in the occupation of a traveling salesman, the most of the time with a leading wholesale grocery firm of your city; at present we are representing a tea and coffee house of New York, and so far as our experience has gone, and our opportunities for observation have been numerous, we are more than satisfied that the great majority of the retail merchants the country over honestly try to buy the best tea they can for the grade it is represented to be. As a matter of policy, saying nothing of the moral obligations involved in the transaction, it is better, as well as much easier, to deal fairly with our patrons, and we know, and everybody else knows—who knows anything—that no responsible, sensible business-man, from the importer down to the cross-roads merchant, who has a reputation and character to sustain, ever thinks of palming off on his customer an inferior quality of [illegible], or any other article of merchandise for that matter, by representing it to be something better than it really is, and if dealers in general and consumers in particular would patronize this class of business-men more than they do they could always rely on getting full value for their money. There is, however, in every community a certain class of persons who are always ready to grab at anything which looks cheap, especially if some gift is offered in connection with it as an inducement for them to buy; and if they get cheated in the transaction, as they generally do, it does not appear to teach them anything, for they are always ready to bite at the next swindle which comes along. In the meantime they amuse themselves by abusing legitimate merchants, or resort to all sorts of schemes to get something for nothing.

If it is true that such gigantic frauds are being committed in the tea business that it has become necessary for the Government to interpose some laws on the subject that will effectually suppress or at least render the importation of spurious teas more difficult, then it is clear to our mind at least that the people themselves are to a very great extent responsible for the fact, for, as we have before remarked, if the consumers of tea would make it a rule to patronize those merchants in whom they have some confidence and respect, and would be contented to pay what good teas are worth and refuse to buy the worthless stuff that is being peddled over the country by itinerant merchants who work off the rubbish by the aid of cheap chromos and cheaper crockery, the sale of spurious teas would very soon cease altogether. We don't imagine, however, that anything we can say on this subject will do any good, as there is a certain class of persons who will go right along in the future as in the past and allow themselves to be humbugged until the end of time; hence, if the people will drink and eat adulterated food, some way will be discovered to supply the demand, however stringent the laws may be on the subject.

In regard to your charge that the retail merchants are making altogether too much profit on teas, we desire to say that we know from personal observation and experience that, so far as the leading retail merchants of the country are concerned, the consumers of today are getting a much better grade of teas for the same money they paid for an inferior article of tea a few years ago. We know that very little if any money has been made in the last year by the legitimate importers and jobbers of teas, who have had to compete with the mean, low-grade, trashy stuff which is really not fit to drink, and is not cheap at any price. These teas are put into the auction-room, sold low in price, and prices quoted through the country. The public does not know anything about the quality, and naturally concludes that they are good teas. Really good teas are not lower; and, in fact, some kinds are actually higher. When we consider how active the competition is in all branches of business, when we know that the margin of profits is whittled down to the finest point, and what little there is made by good management is frequently swallowed up by shrinkage in values or by the extra expenses which have in some way crept into all departments of trade, when we see so many merchants go down in their desperate struggles to compete with their more fortunate rivals in business, it seems very strange that any one whose opinion is worth anything should undertake to claim that the merchants of the present day are making too much money in any business.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

COMMUNISM.

When my blood flows calm as a purling river,
When my heart is asleep and my brain has sway,
It is then that I vow we must part forever,
That I will forget you, and put you away
Out of my life, as a dream is banished
Out of the mind when the dreamer awakes;
That I know it will be, when the spell has vanished,
Better for both of our sakes.

When the court of the mind is ruled by Reason,
I know it is wisest for us to part;
But Love is a spy who is plotting treason,
In league with that warm, red rebel, the Heart.
They whisper to me that the King is cruel,
That his reign is wicked, his law a sin,
And every word they utter is fuel
To the flame that smolders within.

And on nights like this, when my blood runs riot
With the fever of youth and its mad desires,
When my brain in vain bids my heart be quiet,
When my breast seems the centre of lava-fires,
O then is the time when most I miss you,
And I swear by the stars and my soul and say
That I will find you, and hold you, and kiss you,
Though the whole world stands in the way.

And like Communists, as mad, as disloyal,
My fierce emotions roam out of their lair;
They hate King Reason for being royal—
They would fire his castle, and burn him there.
O love! my! ove! does my passion thrill you?
Across the miles do you hear my heart?
O love, I could clasp you, and crush you, and kill you—
It is well that we are apart.
ELLA WHEELER.

A Qualified Official.

[Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*.]—A very estimable woman, so far as character is concerned, was sent with high recommendations to Senator Vest of Missouri for a place in one of the departments. Understanding that a clerical post was what was wanted, the Senator told her to make her application in writing. Next day the good woman brought her formal application. The Senator and a friend looked over it, and concluded that it clearly showed the writer incompetent for the position sought. She was informed of the verdict, and said, with a burst of tears: "Now, see how easy it is to make a mistake. That was written by a person high up in the department. As for myself, I can't write at all."

SCIENCE.

The Wonders of the Vasty Deep—Where to Go in Winter—Scientific Notes and News.

Under the Ocean.

Among other subjects discussed in the National Academy of Sciences, Prof. A. E. Verrill, of Yale College, describes the physical and geological character of the sea bottom off our coast, especially that which lies beneath the gulf stream. He has made 1,500 observations this summer for the United States Fish Commissioners. He has cruised from Labrador to Chesapeake Bay and about 200 miles out to sea. About sixty miles outside of Nantucket is a streak of very cold water, and animals dredged up are like those caught in the waters of Greenland, Spitzbergen, or Siberia. The water is fifty fathoms deep, and the bed of the ocean is of clay. Bowlders weighing 800 or 1,000 pounds are dredged up. Prof. Verrill believes that they are brought down by icebergs from the arctic regions and dropped when the ice melts. The boulders are found as far south as Long Island. Further out to sea, seventy to 120 miles south from the southeastern coast of New England, the bottom of the sea, which has inclined very gradually eastward, forming a table land, takes a sudden dip downward, so that whereas the water on the edge of the bluff is 100 fathoms deep, at the bottom of the basin it is 1,000 fathoms deep. The slope is as high and as steep as Mount Washington, and on its summit, which is level, a diver, could he go to so low a depth, could not put out his hand without touching a living creature. The temperature further in shore is 35 degrees in August, on the edge of the submarine Mount Washington 52 degrees, and toward the bottom of the basin 39 degrees, while further out to sea the temperature of the water grows colder. On the surface the jelly fish, nautilus, and the Portuguese man-of-war, with other tropical fish, are found. In this belt the tile fish, about which so much was said about a year ago, were found in immense quantities, but this summer, although expeditions have been made for the express purpose of catching some, not one could be taken. Undoubtedly they had been killed, to a fish, by a storm which carried the cold water into the gulf stream; indeed, it is known that a cold current of water resting on the ocean's bed may contain arctic fish, and a current of warm water floating over it on the surface may be alive with tropical fish.

As to the quantity of light at the bottom of the sea there has been much dispute. Animals dredged from below 700 fathoms either have no eyes, or faint indications of them, or else their eyes are very large and protruding. Crabs' eyes are four or five times as large as those of a crab from surface water, which shows that that light is feeble, and that eyes to be of any use must be very large and sensitive. Another strange thing is that where the creatures in those lower depths have any color it is of orange or red, or reddish orange. Sea anemones, corals, shrimp, and crabs have this brilliant color. Sometimes it is pure red or scarlet, and in many specimens it inclines toward purple. Not a green or blue fish is found. The orange red is the fish's protection, for the bluish-green light in the bottom of the ocean makes the orange or red fish appear of a neutral tint and hides it from enemies. Many animals are black, others neutral in color. Some fish are provided with boring tails so that they can burrow in the mud. Finally, the surface of the submarine mountain is covered with shells, like an ordinary sea beach, showing that it is the eating-house of vast schools of carniverous animals. A codfish takes a whole oyster into its mouth, cracks the shells, digests the meat, and spits out the rest. Crabs crack the shells and suck out the meat. In this way come whole mounds of shells that are dredged up.

Winter Health-Resorts.

The *Sanitarian* gives some common-sense advice to invalids with chronic pulmonary disease in search of a home for the winter. Cease troubling yourselves, it says, about the range of the thermometer, the hight of the hills or mountains, or with the certificates of persons who wish to say a kind word for this or that hotel, or the kindly treatment received. Study the weather charts; find the place which has the largest proportion of clear days—places which will admit of outdoor exercise daily are the best. Clothing will do the rest. Cold climate and clear weather, in clean places, free from dust, and sufficient woolen clothing are only equaled—not surpassed—by the balmy air of a Southern resort with only an equal proportion of clear days. Not the Northern or the Southern, but the clear weather and the clear atmosphere of a place are the conditions most favorable to such invalids. For this latitude, in conjunction with agreeable conditions, invalids will do well to consider the advantages of Newport. For persons who, in the opinion of their physicians, or from supersensitiveness of cold, require a warmer climate, the Bermudas offer unsurpassable attractions. Florida and the Gulf coast from Galveston to New Orleans also present a delightfully balmy winter beat for both sportsmen and invalids who would be much out of doors. For a drier atmosphere go to the high lands in the interior of the Carolinas and Georgia; and for those who would go further, New Mexico and Southern California offer conditions of healthfulness equal to any in the world.

Scientific Notes.

Plans for a tunnel through the Great St. Bernard have been prepared by M. Vautheleret.

British architects appear to concede that plumbing and other sanitary arrangements of American houses are far better than those of the English.

Cleveland (O.) people are thinking about discontinuing the electric light on account of its high price. They have better light than before, but at four times the cost of the gas formerly employed.

Paper pulp strengthened with cotton or woolen fibres is now used to make a neat and sufficiently durable stocking costing much less than the price of laundrying a pair of cotton or woolen stockings.

A freight-wagon has been patented in Germany that can be drawn on rails or on ordinary roads to the water's edge, when, by unscrewing four nuts, the body of the wagon is freed from the wheels, and can be towed to any distance, being thus transformed into a stout boat.

Recent experiments made in Paris have been successful in producing artificially in the laboratory specimens of almost all kinds of rocks of igneous formation, such as lava, basalt, etc., thus imitating Nature in her most secret processes, and completing on a small scale in a few days what she requires years to accomplish.

Some curious facts were lately related regarding hydrophobia before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Bert. It seems that inoculation with mucus from the respiratory passages of a mad dog caused rabies, but that with the salivary liquids did not. Reciprocal transfusion of blood between a healthy and a mad dog caused no rabies in the former.

A malignant tumor, *Les Mondes* states, was produced on the cheek of a man by the bite of a large black fly, which was killed in the act. The pustule was cauterized, and the patient took internally in twenty-four hours 500 grams of Spanish wine, 300 grams of rum, and 200 grams of Chartreuse without experiencing the least symptoms of intoxication.

The Japanese fruit kaki (diospyros) has been successfully cultivated in France during the last year, and why can it not be introduced into this country, thus adding to the fruits on sale in our markets one that is said to compare favorably with the best English apricots? It belongs to the same family as the persimmon, and is universally raised and highly prized in both Japan and China.

It has recently been discovered that the pericarp or seed vessel of oats contains a certain substance which has a peculiarly stimulating effect upon the nervous system, this effect never lasting more than an hour, and varying in intensity according to the kind of oats, being more rapid and transitory in its action if the oats have been ground. The new substance is an alkaloid, and has received the name of avenine. Its discovery may suggest some valuable points to the owners and drivers of racehorses.

For making luminous paint this is the receipt: Take oyster shells and clean them with warm water. Put them into the fire for half an hour, and then take them out, cool them, pound them fine, and remove the worthless gray parts. Put the powder into a crucible with alternate layers of sulphur. Close the lid and seal it up with sand made into a stiff paste with beer. After the crucible has been over the fire for an hour and afterward cooled the contents will be found to be white. Sift the powder carefully and mix it with gum water. This gives a paint which remains luminous for a long time after dark if it is first exposed to daylight.

RAILROADS.

Another Hornet's Nest Stirred Up in the Southwestern Association.

Manager Gault, of the Wabash, Explains that He Was Only Experimenting.

The New Southwestern Association Will Try Once More to Get a Secretary.

The Board of Trade Muddle—The St. Paul Road Preparing to Invade Michigan.

Trouble in the Southwestern Railway Association—The Wabash Found to Have Been Cutting Rates on Grain from Missouri River Points to St. Louis.

The most important subject which was discussed at the meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association held in this city last Wednesday was not given out for publication. From the record of the proceedings just furnished to the General Managers of the various Southwestern roads it appears that the affairs of the association are not running as smoothly as has been claimed. Charges were preferred against the Wabash for cutting the rates from Missouri River points to St. Louis. After a heated discussion Mr. Gault, of the Wabash, admitted that he had authorized one firm to make contracts for grain at 10 cents per 100 pounds, the regular rate being 15 cents. Mr. Gault said the reason for doing this was that the prevailing rates rather favored Chicago, and consequently but little of the business was coming to St. Louis, and he

JUST WANTED TO SEE

what rate was necessary to bring the business to St. Louis. He further stated that when the Commissioner informed him that the rates made by the Wabash were in violation of the agreement he ordered the above-mentioned firm to make no further contracts at less than regular tariff rates. Mr. Gault also expressed his belief that the Alton had been cutting rates, but this was emphatically and indignantly denied by Mr. Chappell, the General Manager of the Alton, who stated that his road had not taken a pound of freight at any time for less than regular tariff rates. The Chicago managers claimed that the Wabash has been playing false for some time past, and that the rate-cutting has been carried on until very recently, as was indicated by the large consignment of grain to St. Louis by the Wabash lately. A resolution was introduced that as it seemed to be impossible to enforce the maintenance of rates the Southwestern Railway Association

SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED.

The resolution, however, was not entertained. A resolution was then passed, upon the motion of Mr. Gault himself, that the business carried by the Wabash at a 10 cent rate should be placed into the pool at a 15 cent rate. The Chicago Managers then proposed that the percentage and divisions be readjusted on a more equitable basis. They claimed that the percentage allowed to the Northern Division (Chicago roads) was too small, which accounted for the fact that the Chicago roads were carrying far more than their allotted proportion, and had to pay over a large amount every month to the Southern Division (St. Louis roads) to make good the deficiency of the latter. As Mr. J. B. Carson, General Manager of the Hannibal & St. Joe, was unable to be present at the meeting, immediate action on the proposition was postponed, and it was decided to hold a general meeting of the association in this city Feb. 15, when an effort is to be made to have the percentages and divisions readjusted, and that if the roads are unable to agree upon it themselves the matter is to be submitted to the arbitrator, by whose decision the roads pledge themselves to abide.

Another Effort to Be Made Next Tuesday to Secure the Election of a Secretary for the Southwestern Passenger Traffic Association.

Another effort will be made next Tuesday to elect a Secretary for the new Southwestern Passenger Association, for which day Mr. E. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Rock Island and Chairman of the Committee of Southwestern Passenger Agents, has called a meeting. So many ineffectual efforts have already been made to agree upon some person for Secretary that the opinion is gaining ground that some of the roads are not very anxious to have a Secretary elected. Since the new agreement has been adopted some of the roads seem to have come to the conclusion that the agreement will not correct the evils from which the Southwestern passenger business has been suffering. The agreement is in such a shape that it will be an easy matter for roads that mean to be dishonest to cut the rates or violate its provisions without much fear of detection; and the Secretary, who is charged with the duty of seeing that the agreement is faithfully carried out, will hardly be able to detect any violations of its provisions, as the roads which do not mean to act fairly will take special precautions not to let their tactics be found out. In order to enforce the penalties for violating the agreement the Secretary must have positive proof of the guilt of the accused party, and how he can secure such proof is hard to see. It is for this very reason that no faith is placed in the sincerity of some of the roads as regards the strict maintenance of rates that it is so difficult to find a competent man to accept the position of Secretary, though the roads are willing to pay a good salary. The contract is for but one year, and it is almost certain that after the expiration of the year the man who accepts the position of Secretary will find himself out of a job, as he is sure to antagonize one or more of the roads during his term of office, and these will not vote for him again when the question of reëlection comes up. It was the intention to put the new agreement into effect Feb. 1, but owing to the inability to elect a Secretary this could not be done, and even if a Secretary is elected next Tuesday the agreement cannot possibly be carried into effect before March 1, as the Secretary will yet have to prepare rules for carrying into practical effect the purposes and objects of the agreement, and it will take some time to adopt these rules and have them promulgated among the agents of the various roads.

The Railroads Still on the Warpath Against the Board of Trade.

The General Freight Agents of the Eastern roads held a meeting yesterday at the office of Mr. Moore, Joint Pool Agent, and discussed the trouble with the Board of Trade. It had been rumored for some days past that one or two of the roads were not in sympathy with the other lines in the matter, and that they proposed to take independent action if the trouble was not settled in some way or other by the end of the week. The roads thus accused stated that since they had joined in the movement they would abide by the action of the majority. It was agreed to make no overtures to the board for a settlement of the troubles, but to maintain their present attitude until the board should ask for a conference to have matters amicably settled.

It is generally admitted that the railroads have made a serious blunder in carrying on their warfare against the board, and that they have greatly prejudiced their case by withholding all information not only from the board, but also from the general public, thus inflicting great injury upon the business interests of the country. The railroads, it is claimed, had a good case and justice on their side, and there was therefore no need of showing so much malice. They ought to have rested on the merit of their case, and simply refused to go on 'Change or to allow Board of Trade weighmasters to do the weighing until the obnoxious arbitration rule was rescinded, but the reports of shipments and other necessary information should never have been withheld.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Building into Michigan.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* says: "Rumor has it that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul people have given up all endeavors to obtain control of the Wisconsin & Michigan Road, owing to the price demanded by the owners of the latter road, and the St. Paul will make an effort to reach that section of country through the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway lines. It is said that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul owns a large amount of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western stock, and will make an effort to push its construction north to the State line, and thence east along the Menomonee Range. The latter road has lately purchased seventy miles of steel rail, and has 250 choppers at work clearing land in order that the rails may be laid from Antigo in the spring. This will carry the road twenty-five miles into Michigan. J. O. Thayer, general land agent of the road, said yesterday that as soon as clearing is completed the grading will commence if the weather is favorable, and fifty miles of track will be laid. The other twenty-five miles of rail purchased will be used for relay. The timber that is being removed at Antigo is mostly pine, maple, birch, elm, basswood, and hemlock, and in the swamps cedar and tamarack. Sawmills are erected along the line of proposed construction as fast as the timber is chopped. Mr. Thayer says that three years ago there were nothing but wigwams at Antigo, and at the next rating the Antigo post-office will be made a Presidential office. Judging from this fact, he says, new towns will undoubtedly spring up and grow rapidly all along the new line as soon as it is in running order."

The Conquest of Dakota.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—It is now reported on the best authority that the long-discussed plan of building an extension line from Aberdeen, Dak., west to the Missouri River will be carried into effect by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company early in the coming spring. The Northern Pacific Company has recently made surveys for a line to extend from a point near Moorhead, Minn., on the main line, to Aberdeen and thence to the Missouri. The building of such a line would, of course, make a road directly through the territory occupied at present or prospectively by the St. Paul Company, and the action of the Northern Pacific is understood to be the influence which has decided the St. Paul to carry out the project so long considered.

Cincinnati, Van Wert & Michigan Election.

VAN WERT, O., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Cincinnati, Van Wert & Michigan Board of Directors held a meeting here today and elected Gen. Burt, President; Col. J. W. C. Marble, Vice-President; J. Halstead, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Pennell, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer; and E. C. Dawes, of Cincinnati, Superintendent. Messrs. Grinnell and Halstead are New York gentlemen. As soon as the weather permits track-laying will be resumed north of Paulding.

The Wisconsin Central's New Line.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—As soon as the weather will permit the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company will send out a surveying party to locate the new line to be built by the company through Penokee Range. The new line to be built next season will extend thirty miles due east from the main line, and thence in a northeasterly direction into Michigan.

Damages Asked for Alleged False Imprisonment.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 2.—Forty-seven Hungarians arrested for complicity in the railroad war at Bangor have brought suit against the Superintendent of the Lehigh & Lackawanna Railroad, who made the complaint, the Justice who issued the warrants, and the Constable who served them. The charge is false imprisonment. Each complainant claims $5,000 damages.

Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western and Oil City & Chicago Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2.—The gross earnings of the Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western and the Oil City & Chicago Companies in 1882 were $895,475; expenses, $454,386; net earnings, $441,089.

The Oregon Central's Land-Grant.

ASTORIA, Ore., Feb. 2.—The Astoria Chamber of Commerce has engaged Clarence A. Seward to advocate the forfeiture of the Oregon Central Railroad Company's land-grant before the Congressional committee.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. Stillman E. Dana has been appointed General Baggage Agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway.

Mr. Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central, with his wife and a party of friends, will leave for New Orleans today to witness the Mardi-Gras festivities in that city.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago brought here yesterday two car-loads of European emigrants. The Chicago & Grand Trunk brought here two car-loads Thursday and one car-load yesterday.

The General Freight Agents of the roads in the Northwestern Traffic Association and the Davenport, Rock Island & Moline Association held meetings yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, but transacted nothing but routine business.

Capt. J. R. Innes has been appointed Superintendent of the Michigan Central ferry-boats at Detroit. Mr. D. S. Sutherland has been appointed Division Superintendent of the Michigan Central in place of Mr. E. P. Murray, transferred.

Mr. John A. Nesbith, formerly Agent of the Madison County Ferry Company at Venice, Ill., has been appointed Live-Stock Agent of the Chicago & Alton at St. Louis in place of L. D. Boak, who has accepted a similar position on the Missouri Pacific.

Col. J. S. McNamara, late chief clerk of the freight and passenger department of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railway, has just received the appointment of Union Ticket Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway system, with headquarters at Galveston.

Mr. George W. Holdrige, General Superintendent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, announces that Roswell Station, Mo., at the junction of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs and the Atchison & Nebraska, has been opened for business Jan. 29, with C. A. Leach as agent.

Commissioner Fink announces that at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Joint Executive Committee held Friday, Jan. 26, 1883, it was agreed that the charge for grain-doors should remain as heretofore—35 cents per door; that 70 cents be the maximum amount paid on any one car; and that no allowance be made where the car is already furnished with grain-doors.

Mr. J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central, has issued the following circular to agents and connections: "Until further notice we will not receive any live stock or perishable freight for Point St. Ignace or beyond. Any ordinary freight is liable to be delayed at Mackinaw City until the straits are again open, and shippers should be made to understand this."

The Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic (Low Joints) expects to be able to make final arrangements for carrying out the agreement for weighing east-bound car-load freight recently adopted. The General Managers to whom the plan for the new weighing association has been referred for approval have all appended their signatures, with one or two exceptions, who, however, are said to be in favor of the agreement and will approve it before the meeting takes place next Tuesday.

It is said the Presidents of the trunk lines have authorized Commissioner Fink to arrange for the admission of the New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad into the trunk-line pool whenever that company desires to enter the pool. This is done only for the purpose of facilitating a union with the new line without recourse to a special meeting of the committee of Presidents. There has been no formal invitation to the Lackawanna to join the trunk-line pool, and no application for admission has been made by the new line.

The announcement made yesterday that Mr. P. G. Beam had been appointed General Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at San Francisco has created the impression among some people that he is to take the place of Mr. T. D. McKay, the efficient General Agent of the passenger department of the Burlington at San Francisco. The appointment of Mr. Beam does not interfere with the duties of Mr. McKay, who will continue in his present position. Mr. Beam has special charge of the Burlington's emigrant business on the Pacific coast.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following call for a meeting of the Joint Executive Committee (passenger department) to be held in New York Feb. 20: "In accordance with Sec. 3 of resolution, Art. 6, passed at the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee (passenger department) Dec. 9, 1882, a meeting of the committee is hereby called to be held at its office in New York, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m. Members should come prepared to take final action upon the proposed plan specified in said resolution. Other current business will be considered and acted upon at that meeting."

Commissioner Midgley held a conference yesterday with Mr. J. F. Barnard, General Manager of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, for the purpose of making a new agreement for the maintenance of rates and the distribution of freight over the road, the old agreement having expired. The peculiar location of this road enables it to take business both via the Southwestern Association roads and the Iowa Association roads. Under the old agreement this road was allowed a certain percentage of the business. If it carried less than that amount the Association had to make good the deficiency. If the road carried more than its allotted share, it had to pay over the surplus amount to the association. The new agreement to be made with the road is to be similar to the old one.

MISSING.

St. Louis Excited Over the Mysterious Disappearance of Another Young Girl.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Another case of mysterious disappearance of a young girl has come to light, which is all the more interesting from the fact that the last time the victim was seen was at an early hour this morning, when, after being rescued from the possession of a scoundrel who had inveigled her to the city from her country home, she was handed over for safe-keeping to the police, who took her under their protection. This afternoon, however, they claim that they know nothing about her, and careful search has failed to discover what happened to her since the officers of the law assumed responsibility of her case. Yesterday evening a man, who has since been recognized by the police as the notorious William Galloway, registered and retired to the room assigned to him, from which at about 1 o'clock this morning the night watchman heard screams issuing, which strange occurrence resulted in the discovery that the man had, unknown to the hotel people, taken to his room a girl of 15 named May Williams, whom he had brought in from St. Charles, Mo., the same day. The man was promptly ejected from the hotel, and the girl was handed over to the police, who took her off for protection, since which time she has not been seen.

LIVE-STOCK.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Maryland Being Stamped Out.

The Veterinary Laws of Illinois and Their Utter Inefficiency.

Chicago Beef Selling for Less in Baltimore than at Home.

Notes from All Over the World That Will Interest Stockmen.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Maryland.

Quite naturally breeders in Maryland feel aggrieved because of reports which have from time to time appeared in Western newspapers charging that the State of Maryland is a hot-bed of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. They freely admit that the disease does exist in some of the swill-milk stables in or near the larger towns and cities, and they do not deny that a case may be found at rare intervals in some parts of the country more or less remote from the towns; but they deny emphatically that the disease is epidemic, and doubt the statement that it is spreading.

If there is on this continent a single county which contains as many cattle of highest breeding and of as great performances at the pail or in the show-ring as are now in Baltimore County, Maryland, its name has not been made known to the public. Men of great wealth have undertaken the work of building up herds of Jerseys, of Aberdeen-Angus, and of other cattle which shall not have their equals in America. They have not hesitated to spend money lavishly when by so doing they could secure animals of great value. Without reference to data, which might considerably enlarge the list, one may count in the suburbs of Baltimore City seventeen herds of Jerseys in which are 264 females of great value, and costly herds of Guernseys, Ayrshires, Dutch-Friesians, Aberdeen-Angus, and Herefords. Owners of these herds ask if it is reasonable to suppose that they would permit without protest the continuance of a condition of affairs which would constantly threaten these herds with extermination.

Unpleasant as they no doubt were, the articles published in the West, the reports there current, somewhat exaggerated as they may have been by the fears of Western stockmen, and the resolutions adopted by agricultural and live-stock associations served to fully awaken the breeders of the Eastern States to the necessity they were under of exerting themselves earnestly if they would not lose their Western customers, and for the protection of property in which large sums were invested.

In 1880 an act was passed by the General Assembly of Maryland "to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of this State." This act makes it the duty of the Governor to take measures to promptly suppress the disease and prevent it from spreading. It gives him power to quarantine, slaughter, or destroy animals known or suspected to be afflicted with the disease, but it makes no appropriation for the purpose of paying part or all of the value of animals so slaughtered. But when animals are slaughtered a record of the fairly-appraised value is to be kept, that the next ensuing General Assembly may be induced to make payment. The attention of Gov. Hamilton was called to the existence of the disease in at least one herd, but he refused to sanction the slaughter of the animals upon the ground that the State could not legally destroy the property of an individual without making suitable recompense therefor, and that as no money had been set aside from which to pay for such property he would not order the slaughter of the herd. Through the efforts of a lawyer of Baltimore, who is largely interested in Jerseys, a contract was made by which the owner agreed to take his chances of securing his pay from the State, and the herd was slaughtered and the disease stamped out.

Fully aroused to the gravity of the case the Maryland Live-Stock Breeders' Association in August last adopted resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, During the past few months the Western and Southern agricultural press has asserted in the most positive terms that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists and is on the increase among the cattle in many sections of our State; and

WHEREAS, Such assertions, whether true or false, are equally damaging to our interests as breeders of improved live stock; and

WHEREAS, We believe that ample provision for stamping out the disease has been made by the General Assembly of Maryland in its act of 1880, which needs only rigorous enforcement to accomplish the purpose; and whereas the Governor has asked our assistance in ferreting out the existence of the disease which is in many instances concealed until the diseased animals have been disposed of, thus adding greatly to the dangers of its increase; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Governor for his declared intention to put in force the act of 1880, and that we respectfully appeal to him to at once issue the necessary proclamation and quarantine the herds when necessary, and pledge him our hearty coöperation.

Resolved, That each member of this association be pledged to send to the Secretary the location of all animals or herds affected—or supposed to be affected—with this or other contagious disease, to be by him transmitted to the Governor.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep secret the sources of such information.

The publication of the above in the Baltimore papers brought from one who was not a member of the association a report of the existence of the disease in an adjoining county. The herd was promptly isolated and the disease stamped out.

It is believed that the act of 1880 will meet the requirements of the case, provided an appropriation great enough to pay promptly the fairly appraised value of the animals and other property it may be necessary to destroy. That such an appropriation will be made by the Assembly next winter Maryland breeders devoutly hope. That they will earnestly work to secure all needed legislation they earnestly declare. All the intelligent, progressive, and honorable breeders, farmers, and business-men who understand the case are a unit in favor of utterly eradicating the disease, which finds its lurking places only in the swill-milk stables and in those of the more shiftless and careless people who buy cows from the stock-yards cow-scalpers. Certainly there seems to be reason to hope that with wealth, energy, and intelligence upon the side of health and safety that State will soon find itself perfectly free from the taint which now injures the interests of every breeder within her borders, and threatens their best herds with irreparable loss. Many if not all of those who own highly-bred animals in Maryland are, naturally enough, very anxious to prevent the approach of any other cattle which they are not positively assured have not been exposed to the contagion. Some of the herds are so isolated that they are practically in quarantine, as no other cattle are allowed to come on the farm where they are.

THE TRIBUNE has received from a number of the more prominent breeders of Maryland strong assurances that they will heartily support any bill which may be brought before Congress for the purpose of stamping out pleuro-pneumonia wherever in the United States it may exist. They do not, however, agree with Western and many of the Eastern men that the Hatch bill which now awaits the action of the United States Senate would be better than nothing, but hold the view that it would be better to wait a few months until Congress shall again meet and then try to get a law the provisions of which shall amply cover all the requirements of the case.

Veterinary Laws of Illinois.

Two years ago the Illinois General Assembly passed an act for preventing the introduction into the State of contagious or infectious pleuro-pneumonia. The act forbids the bringing into Illinois of any animal of the bovine kind from countries in which the disease may be found to exist. Heavy penalties were provided for violations of the law, but no adequate provision was made for detecting such violation, so that the State has been practically almost as much exposed to the danger of infection or contagion as it would have been had no such act passed. It is true that one Inspector has been employed during the year by the State, but he has not been authorized to go outside of the limits of the city and the Chicago Stock-Yards. Even if he had good reason for believing that animals from the infected regions were coming into the State at any one of the many points on its borders where railroads enter, no means were at command with which to pay the expenses of making an investigation. Yet there has been good reason for believing that quite a number of cattle from the infected districts have within a year come West, and there is no good reason for supposing that some at least of these did not enter the State of Illinois contrary to law.

If the owners of cattle in this State wish to secure safety for their herds they must secure such means from the Legislature as will suffice for making the existing law, really, of service. No matter how willing the agents of the State may be to do all the law is intended to do, they are hampered by want of means. There is no need of pointing out the absurdity of expecting one or two men to properly guard a frontier hundreds of miles in length and on which there are many places of entry.

Refrigerator Beef.

"Chicago beef" is the sign displayed in a number of places in Baltimore, and upon boards before the shops is given the additional information that porter-house steaks are sold at 15 cents, sirloin at 12½ cents, rib-roasts at 12½ cents, rounds at 12 cents, soup meats six cents, liver six cents, and corned beef eight cents per pound. This beef is, much of it, from the class of cattle from which Chicago gets her supply of beef, thin perhaps, but healthy, and the fact that the beef is sold for less money in Baltimore than it is retailed for in Chicago is suggestive. Either the refrigerator-car is a great boon to those who in the East eat beef, or Chicago butchers are making a good profit—or both. If refrigerator-cars enable people to slaughter beeves and send their flesh a thousand miles to sell for less than the same beef can be profitably retailed for at the place where slaughtered, it may be a good plan for Chicagoans to induce some one on the plains of Kansas, Nebraska, or Wyoming to kill beeves there and send the dressed meat to be sold here as "Nebraska beef, fresh from the plains," at, say, 5 to 10 cents per pound. The time is coming when this will be done, and the piratical rapacity of the retail dealers in meats will hasten the coming of the day.

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner Monroe street and Michigan avenue, shows the condition of the Chicago horse market during the last week:

Description.	Age.	Hands.	Weight.	Price.
One pair workers...	6	16	2,800	$400
One pair workers...	5	16	2,900	375
One pair workers...	7	15¾	2,700	350
One pair workers...	5	15¾	2,750	400
One pair workers...	7	16	2,900	325
One pair workers...	6	15¾	2,750	300
One black driver...	7	15½	1,000	250
One bay driver.....	6	15¾	1,100	175
One car-load cheap ones, per head...				65

Notes for Stockmen.

T. W. Harvey, Chicago, received from quarantine at Quebec Monday last the Aberdeen-Angus bull Eurymedon (2,089), a fine Erica. He also received the cow Meenatchie (3,725) and her calf, Young Favorite 3d (3,563).

Exports of fresh beef from the United States last year were 53,983,739 pounds, valued at $5,375,480. In 1881 the exports of beef aggregated 96,784,881 pounds, of the value of $9,250,562. This shows a shrinkage of 42,801,142 pounds, worth $3,875,082.

In the stable of W. T. Walters, near Baltimore, Md., stands a gray—almost white—Percheron mare now over 20 years old. She is probably the first of the breed brought to America, and is an active, strong, and shapely animal, with perfectly sound feet and legs, despite her life of usefulness.

The Iowa Short-Horn Breeders' Association proposes to duplicate the premiums taken at the American Fat-Stock Show by Iowa exhibiters. The *Breeders' Gazette* says of this offer: "The Iowa Association has inaugurated a very practical movement for the encouragement of Short-Horn breeders in that State; and there is no better tribunal to decide the merits of Short-Horns or other beef breeds than the Fat-Stock Show.

Monday last Messrs. Anderson & Findlay received from quarantine at Quebec twenty-nine Aberdeen-Angus cattle of the choicest breeding and condition. The females are Hawthorne (4,031), Barbara of Earnside (3,710), Barbara 2d of Earnside (5,741), Queen Mary of E. (5,743), Lizzie of Balfling (4,722), Lady Welford (3,818), Waterside Bess (6,291), Waterside Polly (6,322), Wild Rose (3,402), Millstream (3,389), Tibby 2d (5,820), Princess Dagmar 5th (5,818), Lovely 3d (5,815), and four heifers.

As an instance of the great influence of inherited traits and as a suggestive item for breeders of stock may be mentioned the fact that Mr. Collison, of Caroline County, Maryland, became blind at the age of 30 years. None of his sons or daughters were ever afflicted with loss of sight, but the sons of his daughters—there was quite a number of them—all became blind at the age of 30. None of the offspring of the male line have been blind. The peculiarity of this case is in the fact that the trouble disappeared for one generation to reappear only on the female side of the house, and then in the sons only of the daughters.

For John V. Farwell there arrived Jan. 29 from Scotland a Pride bull calf out of Guitar (4,749), by Viscount Duff (1,365), a full brother of Young Hero (1,837), which sold at the Montbletton roup for £207 15s ($1,340). He also received the cows Carolina (3,959), Rompie 4th (4,146), first as a yearling and first as a 2-year-old at Mintlaw shows; the cow Heatherbell of Aberlour (5,981), and Scottish Maid (2,229). At the same time there arrived for George Anderson, Libertyville, Ill., the Aberdeen-Angus bull calf Knight of Alford 2d (2,187), and the heifers Waterside Hecuba (6,302) and Waterside Myrtle (6,321).

Those of the delegates to the National Agricultural Convention who had any preconceived theories about them when they went to Washington a week or two ago were in a fair way to lose their faith in their old opinions, for not a few new statements of disturbing facts were made at this experience meeting. One of the old notions which was not attacked was that the milk of Jersey cows is hurtful to their own infants as well as those of human beings. No one controverted the point, yet more than one was of the opinion that, if the milk of the Jersey be relieved of its wonderful amount of fat, the skimmed milk will not be injurious. It is the great amount of fat and the relatively small quantity of muscle-producing material which proves to be too much for the stomachs of the youngsters.

Gen. James S. Brisbin, author of the "Beef Bonanza," published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, says in a letter on Aberdeen-Angus cattle: "I would advise our stockmen to go a little slow on the 'beautiful black Scotch cattle.' They are to my mind unsuited to Montana, and remarkable for nothing but their high price and sleek hides. For beef I would not give one Short-Horn Montana steer for two Polled-Angus. The red Short-Horns are good enough for me, and we have made our beef record on them. I have 4-year-olds that will tip the beam at 1,700 pounds each, and dress 1,000 pounds of clean meat." Unfortunately for Gen. Brisbin's position, the Montana cattle have not made a remarkably favorable impression in the market, nor is the weight attained considered noteworthy for 4-year-olds. The complaint has been that the Short-Horn cross on the Long-Horn produces in Montana and Oregon a beast too leggy to be popular.

NO EFFORT IS FRUITLESS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Striving and failing, striving and failing—
One barren conquest to scores of defeats:
What is the use of the strife unavailing
When earnest endeavor such recompense meets?

Winning and losing, winning and losing—
Losses increasing, and gains growing less:
What can the end be but shame and confusion,
Bankruptcy, ruin, and hopeless distress?

Studying patiently, trying to learn
Something of man, and the place where he dwells,
What doth it profit when sages confess
Themselves like to children playing with shells?

Fear not, though oft defeated;
Be not with aught cast down.
Allied with God, you'll triumph yet,
And wear the victor's crown.

Though Fortune mock your toiling,
And competence deny,
The "pearl of price" you still may find,
Your passport to the sky.

O student disappointed!
Your wisdom is not vain;
For those whom learning humble makes,
The lore eternal gain.

ELMHURST, Ill. W. J. H. HOGAN.

Not a Hapsburg at All.

[*Pall Mall Gazette.*]—A correspondent signing himself "J. R. V. M.," writes to us as follows: "Now that the reigning house of Austria has celebrated its 600th anniversary, it may be worth noticing that the present Emperor is not a Hapsburg at all. 'Everything in that house,' says Kossuth, 'is usurpation down to the very name. They are not Hapsburgs; they are Lorraine-Vaudemonts—"rebellious crown officers of France,"' as Napoleon I. used to style them. The Lords Denbigh, of the house of Fielding, are the only Hapsburgs on earth, not they.' The present dynasty of Austria has as much title to be called Hapsburgs as the present dynasty of England to be called Plantagenets, or Stuarts, or Tudors. The rapid growth of Austria was in great measure due to the privilege of female succession—a privilege which the other feudal principalities of Germany did not have, but which was conferred on the Duchy when constituted by Frederic Barbarossa. Add to this a marvelous skill in match-making, and the greatness of the house is explained."

HUSBANDRY.

More Facts Concerning Women in the Role of Farmers.

German Carp, and How the Agriculturist May Cultivate Them.

Farm Houses That Need the Attention of a Sanitary Engineer.

False Weather-Prophets—Exports of Provisions in 1882—Notes and News.

Farming for Women.

Some weeks ago THE TRIBUNE published a letter which has drawn out a large number of communications showing a desire to find a way by which women may secure a living without being subjected to the keen competition, to the confinement to unwholesome and unpleasant quarters, and to the degrading loss of independence which attends many of the occupations into which women without means naturally drift when suddenly compelled to work to support themselves and perhaps others. Women who have no training for any special work other than housekeeping naturally and almost invariably turn to the needle for support when the necessity comes for earning their own living. That they should so generally refuse to do for others that which they have long done for themselves, housekeeping and cooking, is somewhat remarkable.

The life of the woman who, in the larger towns at least, depends solely upon her earnings with the needle for existence is one almost without hope of improvement. The competition is so keen and the pay so small that little more than a bare existence can be gained, even by the most constant and wearing toil. It is therefore not surprising that anything which seems to promise an occupation which will give independence, comparative ease, and the necessaries of civilized life excites interest at once. Poultry-raising, floriculture, and beekeeping seem to promise something of this. If these occupations are followed near large towns the are likely to prove more profitable than near villages. It is almost necessary that the floriculturist should be close to a large town or city to secure success.

The hatching of chickens artificially has been suggested as one of the occupations by which women may gain a comfortable livelihood. Not a few of the incubators offered are so high in price or so difficult of management that few women who need their aid can afford to buy one. They need a device which is simple, easily managed, and inexpensive. It is said that rather more than a hundred years ago Dr. Reaumur, the inventor of the thermometer which still bears his name, discovered that eggs might be hatched successfully by placing them where they would be kept at the proper temperature by the heat from manure from horses. A few years ago this method was revived by Prof. Corbett, of New York, who applied his Yankee ingenuity to the work, and succeeded in overcoming many if not all of the obstacles to success, but has for some reason not yet succeded in driving all the hens out of business, although he did succeed in winning about half a hundred medals.

The plan followed is to prepare a bed of horse manure much as gardeners do for hotbeds by forking it over carefully and thoroughly. It seems to be essential that this manure should be from horses fed with grain, as that from those not so fed fails to supply enough heat to hatch the eggs with uniform certainty. Of course the material should be free from snow or ice. The manure should be built into a heap about six feet square, and in a building which is well ventilated, and should be without a floor. When the heap is about eighteen inches deep the hatching apparatus should be placed in the middle. This should be a box or a barrel, of which the wood should not be too thick—a flour barrel is as good as anything. The manure should be built up around this, but none of it should be packed down. Means should be taken for ventilation. The temperature will probably rise to 120 to 130 degrees, but before the eggs are put in it should be reduced to 100 to 102 degrees, and should be kept at 100 to 105 degrees, care being taken to remove the eggs out every day to cool. The building should not be allowed to become so cold that the eggs cannot be removed without danger of their becoming chilled.

After the chicks are hatched they should be placed in a box kept at an even temperature by being surrounded with manure, much as the hatching apparatus should be. There should be no corners into which the chicks can crowd and smother or trample the weaker ones to death. These make the simplest and least expensive apparatus for the purpose. What difficulties may be found in the practical management experience alone will tell. It is not unlikely that the regulation of the temperature would require much care and experience, but it is possible that the apparatus will give fairly satisfactory results for a nominal outlay.

The Farm Fish.

In regard to the conditions necessary to the successful culture of carp there seems to be a general misunderstanding. A well-known agricultural paper recently stated that in a pond covering an area of fifty to seventy feet diameter, and not necessarily costing more than about $50, thousands of carp can be raised, to furnish abundant food for the table and sport for those who love fishing. The pond might be made an ornament to the lawn, and more to like effect.

In a report on the carp and its culture in rivers and lakes, issued by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the author, Rudolph Hessel, who has charge of the Government fish-hatching establishment in Washington, says that in stocking ponds "three females are calculated to two males, sometimes twice that number, per acre." The most liberal estimate of the number of the increase "will not," he says, "exceed 800 to 1,000 young fishes to one spawner, the aggregate per acre amounting to from 4,000 to 5,000." Too many young fish should never be kept in a pond. From 4,000 to 5,000 young fish to the acre require a pond very rich in natural food. Where there are too many young fish in a pond they grow very slowly, as want of an abundance of food retards their growth materially. In ponds thus overstocked fish are sometimes scarcely more than two inches long when 2 years old. The head grows a little, but the body remains small. Under favorable conditions the fish will attain a weight of two and three-fourths to three and one-fourth pounds when 2½ years old in the Northern States, and may grow to two and three-fourths to four pounds in one year in warm climates.

If from an area of an acre the farmer can secure even 500 fishes of an average weight of two pounds dressed, he will have received 1,000 pounds of food of excellent quality. Estimated as being worth five cents a pound on the farm the income from each acre would be $50 per year. This would be without plowing, planting, or cultivating, and with but a little labor and care in breeding and in harvesting. This estimate is much below the results which experience shows may be attained by care and skill, but it is probably not too low for the general average. There is no doubt that many will try carp culture, and fail. They may be of that class which is ever ready to enter upon any new scheme which seem to promise large results from little labor, and which is equally ready to abandon the new enterprise as impracticable as soon as it is discovered that care and system is necessary to success. To the farmer who is systematic, observant, and careful, carp culture promises a most satisfactory means for increasing his comfort and profits.

Farmhouse Drainage.

An item in a paper recently noted the death of the wife of an Eastern clergyman who had within a few months laid away, one after another six children, the last being a mere babe. There was a suggestion that the overruling hand of Providence had for some inscrutible purpose bereaved this godly man whose life had won the love and respect of all who knew him. No one seemed to think that the hand of the architect who planned the house in which this family lived might have had more to do with it than had Providence; nor was any mention made of any attempt to discover or remove the cause of their sickness, but the probability is that in some choked drain or unnoticed cesspool lies the real cause of the death of this family.

Probably no one thing is more generally neglected in locating and building farmhouses than the healthfulness of their surroundings. In hundreds of homes there is not even a pretense of drainage; in thousands more the only drainage consists of a wide wooden box buried in the earth, one end opening in the outer air some distance from the house, the other opening into the cellar in which are kept fruit and vegetables in different stages of decay. Over this are the living and the sleeping-rooms, through which the foul gases, conducted through the rotting wooden drain or arising from decaying vegetables and fruit, find their way to poison the inmates. In many instances the waste water from the house empties into this wooden drain and finds its way through its joints to completely saturate the soil.

Many country homes are breeding-places of disease because of neglect of the plainest and most necessary sanitary measures. The winter days offer an opportunity for thoroughly overhauling, removing, or repairing drains and other things, which by their continuance might endanger the health of the household. No more important work can be done at any season. A day or two spent in this work now may save weeks of time and pain, and very possibly heavy bills from the doctor and the druggist. If there was no nobler consideration, the saving in money and time alone will repay all outlay in this much-needed work. Every drain should be thoroughly inspected, all wooden drains through which waste water from the kitchen and the laundry flows should be taken up and cement-pipe laid with perfectly tight joints. No drain should be permitted to open under or close to the house without being perfectly ventilated and trapped. All places where slops are thrown should be cleaned, and emptying dish-water, wash-water, and other waste fluids near the dwelling should be stopped.

Weather Prophets.

To those who will give the subject a moment's thought the absurdity of the predictions of such weather prophets as Tice, Vennor, et al. will be apparent. Any one can place such prediction as he pleases opposit each day in the calendar, and can scarcely fail to hit close to the truth. The fact is that no scientific principles are yet known by which the weather can be predicted with any degree of accuracy for more than a day or two. The United States Signal Service may justly be credited with the possession of about as much trustworthy knowledge as any one has of the laws governing the weather, and it is beyond a doubt well acquainted with the theories on which Tice, Vennor, and such weather prophets base their predictions. If those theories were well founded the signal service would be very ready to adopt them for the honor of the service; but for the credit of the service they have not been used as a guide by which to foretell the weather.

It is earnestly hoped that some of the proposed plans for making the signal-service reports of practical value to farmers generally along the lines of the railroads will be ere long put into successful operation. Some of the plans suggested seem to be simple and well worth trying, upon the theory that if they did no good they could do no harm. If by being forewarned of the approach of bad weather the farmer shall be enabled to save a part of his harvest, or to make suitable provision for protecting property of various kinds from approaching storms, the cost of the service will be richly repaid. As it is, the signal service is kept in operation largely for the benefit of commerce on the waters, which, vast and valuable as it may be, is insignificant when compared with agriculture.

Items for Agriculturists.

The Wisconsin Cane-Growers' Association is to meet in Madison Feb. 13, 14, and 15.

It is said that the Syrian bees introduced in the West are good workers and very prolific.

On Feb. 21 the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society will hold its annual meeting in New Orleans.

Feb. 17 the New York State Sugar-Cane Association is to meet in Geneva, C. J. Reynolds, Corning, N. Y., secretary.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association is to be held in Mankato, Minn., Feb. 17.

Farmers in the West may rejoice that the United States Senate has put pine lumber on the free list. This has heretofore paid a duty of $2 to $3 per 1,000 feet.

Of cheese there were exported in the year ended with December last 103,739,207 pounds, valued at $11,481,919. In 1881 exports of cheese amounted to 140,358,094 pounds, valued at $15,506,904.

The seventh annual convention of the Iowa Butter and Cheese Association will be held in Marshalltown Feb. 21 to 23, inclusive. R. M. Littler, Davenport, is Secretary, and will answer inquiries.

During the twelve months ended with December, 1882, exports of butter were 7,637,249 pounds, valued at $1,516,950. In the year 1881 there were exported 21,220,341 pounds, valued at $4,072,644.

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists, and Seedsmen will be held in St. Louis, commencing on Wednesday, the 20th of June, and continuing in session three days.

Exports of bacon in 1882 were 314,488,728 pounds, worth $33,681,398; of hams there were exported 31,346,435 pounds, valued at $3,351,875; and of lard 232,536,658 pounds, worth $27,694,121. In the year 1881 exports of hams were 57,010,572 pounds, of lard 310,195,218 pounds, and of bacon 550,922,038 pounds.

Do not forget that just now, when fresh grass is beyond their reach and fresh vegetables seldom come in their way, sour milk will be much relished by poultry. It improves their health and has a tendency to increase the number of eggs. It is estimated that fifty chickens will drink two bucketfuls of milk per day when fed on dry food. In cold weather a moderate seasoning of red pepper in the milk will be of service.

PAYING THE PIPER.

What Egypt Is Expending for the Advantages of British Occupation.

CAIRO, Jan. 12.—You will remember that a year ago there was a terrible hue and cry raised by the Anglo-French Controllers, the English Foreign Office, and by the publicans and sinners who make money and manufacture "enlightened European public opinion" on the banks of the Nile, about Arabi's "atrocious" demand that the War Department should be allowed for the year 1882 the sum of $3,000,000. It was stated that this would undo all the good that had been done by the famous "Liquidation Commission," that Egypt would no longer be able to pay her debts, and that the country would be ruined.

Today the following figures appear in the budget of 1883 side by side with the figures of Arabi's budget of 1882:

1882—ARABI'S BUDGET.

Ministry of War..............................$2,114,805

1883—BRITISH BUDGET.

Ministry of War..............................$1,000,000

At first sight it would seem that the Egyptian army under its present British auspices was to cost $1,114,805 less than Arabi's army did. This is, however, a pure fallacy, as a more attentive examination of the budget will disclose:

1882—ARABI'S BUDGET.

Ministry of War	$1,114,805
Gendarmerie	991,710
Total expense of army	$3,106,515

1883—BRITISH BUDGET.

Ministry of War	$1,000,000
Gendarmerie	1,710,540
Reserve fund for Soudan (all of which goes to defray expenses of preparing troops for the Soudan)	500,000
Total expenses of army	$3,210,540

It will thus be seen that instead of there being any economy in expenses of the War Department the new Anglofied Egyptian army, although much smaller than Arabi's army, actually is to cost $104,025 more than the "atrocious" Arabi ever asked for.

Now that I am on the subject of figures I cannot refrain from pointing out what seems to me to be the most wanton destruction of property known in modern times. After the complete cessation of hostilities and ten days after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir had been fought there remained intact in the forts of Damietta, Rosetta, and Aboukir no less than 1,200 Armstrong guns of calibre of twelve-inch, ten-inch, nine-inch, and seven-inch. Each of these guns was provided with 200 rounds of ammunition. For these guns the ex-Khedive had paid $3,000,000 in gold to the Armstrongs and $7,500,000 for the ammunition—making together a sum of $10,500,000—a sum nearly half as large as the total expense to England of the whole Egyptian campaign. During the last week in September and the first week in October these guns and ammunition—worth, as I have said, $10,500,000—were destroyed completely and thrown in the sea by the British naval and military authorities. This was done, moreover, after hostilities had completely ceased and without the consent of the Khedive and his Government, whose property they were, and to aid and strengthen whom England's "grand old man" had solemnly declared that the British forces had come into Egypt.

MUTINOUS CADETS.

Causes of the Trouble at the Naval Academy as Related by Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The excitement among the cadets at the Naval Academy still continues, but the newspaper men have considerable trouble getting information, though some of the cadets not yet under arrest express their opinions very forcibly about the causes of the trouble, and there is strong feeling against F. M. Ramsey, the Superintendent. He declines to be interviewed. Oyster mouths were never more securely closed than the articulating organs of the gold-mounted gentlemen comprising the official staff of the academy. The resignation of Cadet F. R. Colvin has been accepted by the Superintendent. In resigning Cadet Colvin stated that he felt himself competent to fill a position to which he thinks he may be promoted. In accepting the resignation, the Superintendent curtly adds that a cadet who feels himself incompetent to fill any position to which a cadet is eligible while at the Academy is also incompetent to fill the position of an officer in the navy. All the cadet officers of the battalion except three have resigned. They are Cadet Lieutenant-Commander F. L. Chapin, Cadet Lieutenant J. B. Jackson, and Cadet Master A. S. Keith. The latter, it is thought, will be promoted to the place vacated by Cadet Lieut. Street, who bears the responsibility of the unpleasantness between the cadets and the authorities.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

Your correspondent interviewed several of the cadets last night, and they made the following statement: They say the origin of the affair is by no means so much the result of any late orders or actions on the part of Capt. Ramsey, but is the culmination of his long tyranny over them. The power given him by the Secretary of the Navy several months after Capt. Ramsey was ordered here to change the regulations at will to say the least is absolute, and it is against the abuse of this absolute authority that the cadets have protested in such a marked manner. This power was unusual, and had been given to none of Capt. Ramsey's predecessors. The perfect harmony that has ever existed in the academy has been changed into a state of uneasiness by his frequent reversals of existing traditions and laws of the institution which have answered the purposes. Among the first changes was the establishment of a conduct grade, which might do, and no doubt does, very well in the case of blue jackets and marines, but among cadets supposed to be possessed of intelligence and honor this order produced a very deleterious effect, for it was found that, instead of elevating the conduct and record of the cadets, it had an entirely opposit effect, since it broke up class distinctions, which seemed to be the aim of Capt. Ramsey by this and subsequent orders.

OTHER CAUSES OF COMPLAINT.

During the latter part of last year various orders were issued tending to crush out all spirit which a cadet might reasonably expect to have. Cadets from old quarters, from the second and third classes, were in the midst of the year suddenly obliged to leave these quarters and remove to the new building. The superintendents of floors, as was not the case for many years, were taken from all classes. The classes again were separated on the various vessels assigned for the practice cruise. Upon returning to the academy, the Academic Board imposed a series of resolutions, which received the sanction of the Superintendent, by which monthly examinations counted one-half as much as a whole month's work, and the annual and semi-annual, which are held in January and June, were made to count in some cases one-third and in others one-half of the total marks, and as much as four months. In the cases of those cadets who were never endowed with especially quick intellects this had a very depressing effect, making them fear examinations. When the officers were told of the above statement of cadets they would not reply, but said that the matter now rested with the Secretary of the Navy.

THE WASHBURN FAMILY.

Memorials to Be Erected by Three Brothers to Their Parents.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* gives the following description of the new memorial library building to be erected at the "Norlands" in Livermore, Me., by the sons of the late Israel Washburn, Esq.: The contract for the building has been closed, as has been announced, and the Hallowell Granit Company will proceed to construct a building which, with the exception of size, will be the exact reproduction of the Hallowell Library Building. This will be larger. The whole building, including porch, will be 40x60 feet, and will be placed between the Mansion House and the school-house, facing the road. The material used will be white granit. The walls will be granit blocks 7x14 inches in size with rough face. All of the trimmings are of fine cut granit. The windows are of Scotch rolled Cathedral glass, part of them stained in brilliant and beautiful colors. The interior will be finished in ash and black walnut, the walls will be frescoed, and the roof will be covered with colored slate, ornamented with iron castings and gilded vanes. The building is to be built in the most thorough and substantial manner in all its parts. The finish will be in the best style and workmanship of the Hallowell Company's work, and erected under the immediate supervision of the agent, the Rev. Nathaniel Butler, D. D. When completed it will be one of the most elegant structures in New England. It will be ready for use during the coming summer. The brick and stone are now being received by rail at the depot at Livermore Falls, and drawn by teams to the "Norlands." Mr. Bumpus has the contract for the same. The amount of stone in weight is estimated to be about 500 tons. The citizens of the town are very much pleased with the prospect of having so nice a structure well filled with useful books within the reach of all. The late Cadwallader C. Washburn, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, left a bequest of $375,000 to build and endow a magnificent hospital at Minneapolis, Minn., as a memorial to his mother. The library building at the "Norlands," the old homestead of the family, is to be erected by Mr. E. B. Washburne, of Chicago, brother of the Hon. William D. Washburn, M. C., of Minnesota, in honor of the memory of their father, who died in 1876 at the age of 92 years.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

COOK BOOK.

We have greatly improved the quality of

OLIVE BUTTER.

The odor noticed in frying is now almost entirely removed, and it is unequaled by any Cooking in the market. Cook Books containing valuable and instructions how to use OLIVE BUTTER Principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School nished free upon application.

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WIRE-WORKS.

The War Between the Mutual Union and the Western Union Partially Ended.

Day Transfer Dispatches Must Go Forward Promptly—The Night Question Open.

The Board of Trade Victorious in Its Fight with the Seductive Bucket-Shop.

A Complainant in Equity Must Have Clean Hands Even Though Defendant's Be Black.

War Between Companies Operating Lines Between Washington, Baltimore, and New York.

The Telegraphic War.

Judge Moran decided the case of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company against the Western Union Telegraph Company, which came up on a motion for injunction. The bill alleged that the Mutual Union was a telegraph company organized and incorporated and doing business. That it had about 46,000 miles of telegraph lines and 1,100 offices, and holds itself out to do a general telegraph business, relying on the duty of other telegraph lines in the country to do their duty under the law. The Western Union is organized for a similar purpose under the laws of New York, and running its lines to places to which the lines of the Mutual did not run. In doing its business it has messages sent to it from its patrons directed to points to which its own lines do not extend, and it has been in the habit of taking such dispatches to the Western Union office. The Western Union, however,

REFUSES TO RECEIVE

any transfer messages from competing lines at competing points, as is charged, and has also charged extra rates in certain cases to the Mutual Union, and likewise refused to accept or transmit night messages, and the bill was filed to compel the Western Union "to be fair."

The Judge, after reviewing the allegations of the bill, said the main question seemed to be whether or not the Western Union Telegraph Company was compelled to receive from the hands of the Mutual Union or its agents telegraphic dispatches dated at Chicago, directed to points on the Western Union lines and which were not reached by the Mutual Union lines. The Western Union and other telegraph companies exercised a quasi public employment. That seemed to be in substance the language of the courts wherever they had been compelled to define the relation of such companies to the public. They were engaged in the performance of a quasi public employment, and there were certain public duties and relations which they were bound to discharge, because the law of the State clothed them with certain public rights, such as that of eminent domain. They were protected by certain penal statutes from being used as instruments of fraud by having bogus dispatches sent over their lines. At common law they were

BOUND TO RECEIVE

from all persons who offered them dispatches and tendered them the ordinary rates and perhaps submitted to their ordinary rules with reference to writing on their blanks—they were bound at common law to transmit all such messages in the order in which they were received without favor or partiality. Sec. 6 of the act on telegraph companies provided that if any person or company owning or operating any line in the State refused to receive any dispatch from any other company owning or operating a telegraph line in the State, or should refuse or willfully neglect to transmit the same in good faith and without partiality, it should forfeit all rights and franchises, etc. That statute seemed to be broader than those of any other States on the same subject. Other statutes made a distinction between telegraph lines which were competing and parallel, but the Illinois law did not recognize any such difference. The Western Union Company contended that the statute only applied to such dispatches transmitted for some distance over its lines. The Judge said he was not able to accept such a construction. It is a statute made to declare the public policy in reference to the company, and it did not seem that it became the duty of the court to minimize anything nor to interpolate anything into the statute.

The next question was whether a court was to say that a company which held itself out as doing a general telegraph business was putting itself in a position amounting to a fraudulent position by the representation that it transacted a general telegraph business. He did not think that a just construction. All telegraph companies held themselves out as doing

A GENERAL TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

It was manifestly true that no company could transmit messages to every point that a person desired to send them. But it would be a harsh construction of the law to say that a company having 46,000 miles of lines and 1,100 officers did not transact a general telegraph business, and it would be difficult to define how many miles of line and how many officers would be necessary for such general business. There did not seem to be any fraud in saying that a company having so many lines was a public corporation, and if in the direction of its business messages came to it with directions to transmit them, it seemed to be quite within the line of the ordinary business of a telegraphic company to transmit the dispatches to the office of some other company from which they could be sent on, if the office receiving them could not transmit them. It seemed to be the duty of the office to which they have been taken to receive them from the other telegraph company and transmit them on the payment of the ordinary charges and complying with the rules, and the Western Union Company should do that without discrimination and without any sort of attempted denial of the duty imposed upon it. Then, if it is the duty of the Western Union Company to receive and transmit such dispatches from the agents of the Mutual Union Company, could a court enforce that duty by preliminary injunction?

It seemed that the dispatches from the Mutual Union either came to the Western Union as a patron or as agents of a patron, with full authority to do whatever was necessary or in consonance with the reasonable rules of the Western Union Company. Whichever was the true theory, whether the Mutual Union was patron or agent of the person whose name was signed, the company asked to transmit the dispatch was

NOT AUTHORIZED IN REFUSING IT.

It was claimed it was not the province of a court to grant a preliminary injunction in cases of such a kind. But the later and most approved authorities were overwhelmingly in favor of the position that a court of equity could and would interfere in a case of continuing injury. It was not strictly true to call the injunction a mandatory injunction. It would be a preventive injunction. The relief asked was preventive relief, with the intention of preventing discrimination. The injunction must be granted, but it must not be understood as affecting

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

They stood on a different foundation and were made the subject of special directions. It was possible that the company could not be compelled to receive night dispatches. Such dispatches were received on the understanding they were to be sent during the night, but not in the order in which they were received. The decision in regard to that point would be reserved until the order was entered.

The Bucket-Shops—Judge Moran Says Nohe Cannot Have the Market Quotations.

The fate of the bucket-shop cases was foreshadowed yesterday morning by Judge Moran's very able decision in the case of A. W. Nohe against the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Board of Trade. This was one of the bills filed after the 1st of January, and after the wires had been taken out of the shops which had not obtained injunctions in time. Nohe, however, in some way managed to keep one wire intact in his place and procured the usual temporary injunction. Since that time the telegraph company has restored the other wires to Nohe's shop.

The Judge, after detailing at considerable length the facts of the case as set out in the pleadings and affidavits, said the question was whether the contracts made by Nohe as shown in the affidavits were in violation of law. In the case of Lyon against Culbertson, recently decided by the Supreme Court, a contract very similar to the form of those used by Nohe was held to be

A GAMBLING CONTRACT.

In that case the contract provided that if the party was in default in putting up margins after a call by a party entitled to the margins, such party calling for the margins and failing to receive them would have, thereupon, the right to consider the contract filled at the market value at the time of giving such notice, and all differences between the market value and the contract price should be settled as though the time for fulfilling the contract had fully expired. The court there said that the expectation in that case seemed to be to settle the contract on the basis of differences, without either party performing or offering to perform his part of the agreement, and if that was the agreement it was only gaming on the price of wheat. In the contracts as shown to be used in Nohe's place it was manifest that the real transactions carried on by him were wagering or betting on the commodities there pretended to be sold. The putting up of the margins with the contract of sale or purchase by the trader, and the agreement made at the same time that when the margin was exhausted by the market going against him the contract should then and there be void without either party having any right to call upon the other for its performance, or without either party being at that time ready or willing to perform or offering to perform, showed but

AN ACTUAL BET

on the part of the trader dealing with the shop that the price of grain would be higher or lower at the next or subsequent quotations. The pretense that the contracts were made with a firm intention to deliver at the maturity of the contract was negatived by the course of business as really done and by the terms of the printed forms themselves. When the trader put up $5 with the form of contract stating that he sold or bought 500 bushels of wheat, he did so with a positive agreement that if the market went against him to the extent of his $5 he was absolutely absolved from the contract he had made. His $5 was all he risked. He bet his money, and the click of the ticker decided the bet against him. If, on the other hand, the quotations showed in his favor and he wanted the money he had won, he went to the window, made the opposit deal, which the shop under the rules of the business must take, stated on the ticket of the prior deal that he made the last one to close the former, the commission was deducted, he was paid what was coming to him, and he departed, having won his bet, and thus ended the transaction. There had been no more of real grain in the entire proceeding than there was of solid timbers in the fabric of a vision. Such deals, it was manifest,

DID NOT AFFECT THE MARKET PRICE.

They were wagers merely that the market price, as established on the Board of Trade, would be higher or lower at the next quotation. The trader could not sell higher nor buy lower than the quotation on the board when he made the deal.

Under such conditions, no matter what the words of the contract or the intention the trader might have for the instant, the scheme must be held to be one of those subtile inventions to abrogate the just principles of law, but which could not blind the court to the true nature of the business. The place of business of the complainant, then, was a place designated for the carrying on of gambling in the price of commodities and fitted up with appliances used for and intended to be used to facilitate that business. That being so, was the court to aid, by its injunction, the complainant in the carrying of such illegal business? The Judge said he at first thought it was not material what use Nohe made of the information he received of market quotations; that if the furnishing of it was in itself good, a court would not refuse to aid a complainant who desired to obtain the information and prevent discrimination against him, on the ground that he would use it for improper purposes after he obtained it; but more mature consideration had convinced him that such impression was erroneous. Nohe manifestly desired the quotations for the purpose of carrying on a business that was forbidden by

THE POLICY OF THE STATE.

It had been repeatedly held that courts would not compel the furnishing of that which was in itself good and lawful when the purpose for which it was to be used was to aid and assist in the carrying on of a business that was illegal, immoral, or against public policy.

From the numerous decisions of the courts it appeared that even the telegraph company had entered into a positive agreement or contract to furnish Nohe the quotations sought to be obtained in the present case for a specified length of time, and that the contract fixed liquidated damages for the breach of it. Still on a breach and the refusal of the telegraph company to perform, they could, on being sued, set up a plea that the purpose for which the quotations were used by Nohe was to aid him in carrying on a traffic which was in violation of public policy and against good morals. Even in a court of law the company would be excused from the payment of the damages for breach of their covenant. How much weaker must be complainant's position in a court of equity, where no one could come into court

WITH UNCLEAN HANDS?

Even where a complainant had a legal right, but the purity of his purpose was doubtful, he would be left to his remedy at law, on the ground that a court of equity could not be made an instrument, even where a legal right existed, to aid in any manner a purpose against good morals or public policy. The plea of the complainant that his business was no more gambling than the transactions on the regular board could not avail him. He must have clean hands himself, as he was the one seeking relief. On that ground alone, without reference to the other questions involved, the injunction must be dissolved. Nohe's remedy, if he had any, against the alleged discrimination must be sought elsewhere than in a court of equity.

Judge Lawrence asked leave to file suggestions of damages, which was allowed, cutting off a nearly simultaneous motion of Mr. Terhune to dismiss the bill at once.

A War of Rates Among the Companies Operating Lines Between New York, Baltimore, and Washington.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A war in telegraph rates among the companies operating lines between Washington, Baltimore, and New York has commenced, and, judging from the preliminary skirmishes, it will be a lively one. The public cannot fail to be benefited. The Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company, recently organized for business principally between New York and Washington, was the aggressor. Tuesday it was announced by circular that a reduction in rates for telegrams to 20 cents for ten words between New York and Baltimore and New York and Washington would go into effect. The circular was widely distributed. It gives the directions of five offices in New York, five in Philadelphia, two in Washington, and three in this city. As soon as the Western Union Telegraph Company was advised of the reduction it followed suit, and orders were sent to the Baltimore office to lower to 20 cents for ten words and two cents for each additional word between New York and Baltimore, and 15 cents and one cent, instead of 25 cents and two cents, between Baltimore and Washington. Between Washington and New York the rates are 20 cents and two cents. The Mutual Union promptly followed suit, and in consequence picked up considerable business. The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company was not heard from until late last night, and then it announced a still further reduction to a uniform rate of 15 cents between New York and Washington, New York and Baltimore and Philadelphia, and Washington and New York. This company will also issue circulars setting forth that its system is such as will enable it to effectively and satisfactorily serve the public, and it warns its opponents that though its wires between Washington and New York are scarcely six weeks old, their telegraphic competitors had better not stir up hostilities that can only lead to the destruction of the immense capital of their overburdened rivals.

Progress of the Postal-Telegraph Company's Lines.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Postal-Telegraph Company, which is building a line to Chicago, has recently rented offices at No. 49 Broadway. It occupies nearly the whole of the building except the second floor. In regard to the progress of the line, President Beard said today: "Wires will be strung on our line as far as Cleveland by tomorrow night, and poles have been erected over the whole distance. For 200 miles just beyond Cleveland wires have been strung already. We shall not open the line for public business until it has been completed to Chicago. We shall enter that place by underground wires, and, although the cable is ready, we cannot lay it until spring. The frost in the ground is very deep, and the city authorities of Chicago are unwilling that we should tear up the streets at this season. We hope to have the line in operation some time in April. In the meantime experiments will be made constantly over the completed line."

A Bill in Equity Against the Western Union Company Filed by the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—A bill in equity in the case of the Commonwealth against the Western Union Telegraph Company, hearing of which was refused recently by the Supreme Court, has been filed by the Attorney-General in the State Court of Common Pleas, and served on the manager of the company in this city. The bill makes eighteen complaints, and requires the company to appear within fourteen days or judgment will be confessed. No order has yet been issued by the court, and no time for the hearing fixed.

Suit at Albany, N. Y., Against the Mutual Union.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The Controller has requested the Attorney-General to bring an action against the Mutual Union Telegraph Company for failing to make proper return of their stock for the purposes of the corporation tax law. The suit is for the tax and penalty.

GOUGAR VS. MANDLER.

The Day Consumed in Wrangling Over a Charge of Prejudice Against Two of the Jurors.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—This has been the most exciting day in court since the opening of the Gougar-Mandler case. Judge Gould ruled that Mandler's statement to Mayor McGinley was admissible. Immediately after defendant's attorney presented an affidavit from Mandler alleging bias and prejudice upon the part of two of the jurors—John Obenchain and James Shipley. The explosion of a torpedo in the court-room would not have created greater surprise. Plaintiff's attorneys were evidently expecting something of the kind, and a hurried conference was held. It was an important point in the case. Defendant had put in a large amount of evidence in mitigation, but nothing in support of his specific charge.

The affidavit of George Wallace charged that about Jan. 1 Shipley, one of the present jurors, had said, respecting this suit, that plaintiff had "commenced on a small fish" (meaning Mandler), "but would next go for bigger fish." The complaint against Obenchain was that, when asked if he would contribute to Mandler's defense, he had replied he would rather give $25 to assist plaintiff to prosecute. One of these affidavits bore date Jan. 30 and another Jan. 31. One of plaintiff's attorneys was not slow in making the point that defendant had been aware of the alleged misconduct on the part of the jurors for several days, but, instead of at once calling the court's attention thereto, had put in evidence a large amount of stuff calculated to beslime plaintiff, and now proposed to crawl out of the responsibility, and let all of this evidence go to the world without one word of explanation, or even an opportunity to refute it. Complaint was also made of plaintiff's remarks concerning the rulings of the court, where she spoke of it as an outrage, and also to the action of Wallace yesterday, after court adjourned. Defendant's attorneys made the novel proposition to excuse Shipley and Obenchain, and complete the case with ten jurors. Plaintiff refused to accept, arguing that if final judgment was in defendant's favor he could not complain, and if favorable to plaintiff then defendant might show, if he could, that the jurors had been guilty of misconduct, and get a new trial. The court-room was entirely too small to hold the people, so great was the interest manifested. Judge Gould finally refused to discharge the jury, and adjourned until Monday. Much surprise is expressed that defendant's attorneys should go on for three days with evidence foreign to the specific charge, all the time having affidavits made out and sworn to charging misconduct on the part of the jurors. Judge Gould stated that he would take action looking to punishing Wallace for contempt.

A MISSPENT LIFE.

Attempted Suicide at Boston of a Man Who Inherited a Fortune and Spent the Most of It in Riotous Living.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—George H. Benedict, aged about 35, one of the best known men about town, attempted suicide this morning by cutting his throat at his rooms, and was taken to the city hospital. Benedict is the son of a recently deceased member of the iron-firm of Benedict, Hayden & Co. He received a fine education, and during early life enjoyed all the advantages which wealth could afford. He became addicted to the use of liquor and to evil company in his youth, and was sent to Europe, where he made an extended tour. Upon his return he again fell into his old ways, and, becoming even worse, was again sent abroad. Returning from one of these journeys, he fell in love with a woman of tarnished reputation and married her. From that time his downward steps were quickened. His father died and left him between $100,000 and $200,000. One-half of this money was lavished upon his wife and her relatives. He provided her with diamonds, carriages, and an elegant home, which she did not appreciate. The life she had led had charms for her which she could not deny. Benedict forgave her errors, but she continued her inconstancies. It is stated that the husband on one occasion, becoming desperate, shot his wife, and that on another occasion he had her and her paramour arrested on the charge of adultery. The wife exerted her influence over him, and as a result Benedict bailed both of the culprits out and never pressed the charge. A short time ago his wife, who is said to be very good looking and has the appearance of a lady, left him and went to live with a barber in Providence, R. I. After this Benedict seemed very much depressed, and has since been more dissipated than ever. He was very extravagant in the use of his money, spending hundreds of dollars nightly upon his companions for liquors and cigars. Finally, although 35 years of age, a guardian was placed over him, and he was only allowed $325 a month spending money.

A HARD GANG.

Three Sandbaggers and Two Notorious Burglars Confined in a Milwaukee Police Station.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The arrest in Chicago of four sandbaggers and their return to this city completes a work in which the city detectives have been engaged for several weeks. The Central Police Station now contains the following hard characters: John O'Brien, John Wall, John O'Neil, Jacob Stemler, and J. Dillon. The first four were arrested in Chicago, and Dillon was caught here. O'Brien, O'Neil, and Dillon are wanted for sandbagging John Payne on East Water street, near the Cream City Mills, on the night of Jan. 27. The trio knocked Payne down, choked him, dragged him into a dark passageway, and robbed him. The three are now confined in separate cells, and are doing the detectives a very obliging turn by informing on each other, which can but lead to the conviction of all. Stemler is wanted for the burglary of the residence of Charles Steffke on the night of Jan. 25. The job was kept very quiet, and only comes out with the arrest of the thief. Wall is wanted for complicity in the burglary of John Pritzlaff's Reed street hardware-store on the night of Sept. 6, 1882. He belonged to the gang made up of himself, "Skipper" McDonald, "Monkey" Burnet, and Jack Hughes. The latter three are now serving a term at the House of Correction for the act, and Wall was arrested on information furnished by those in confinement. This last work of the police will relieve the Milwaukee community of a dangerous gang of thieves.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Dr. Wheeler, of Decatur, Ill., Acquitted of the Charge of Murder—G. A. R.

David Davis Will Not Marry—Attempted Suicide of a Chicagoan at Dubuque, Ia.

ILLINOIS.

ACQUITTED OF THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The jury in the celebrated Dr. James D. Wheeler murder trial, after having been out eight hours, appeared in court this morning at 4 o'clock before Judge Smith, and returned a verdict of not guilty. The defendant, his wife, Judge Nelson, and Mr. Johns were in the court at the time. The defendant took the verdict coolly, but his young wife manifested great joy. The case has been one of the hardest fought trials in the history of the court. It consumed eighteen days. The jury took four ballots, the first resulting five to seven for conviction, the second nine to three for acquittal, the third eleven to one for acquittal, and at 4 o'clock the last man came over to the contrary eleven. The verdict, in the light of the evidence, which was wholly of a circumstantial nature, appears to be generally approved by those who are familiar with the testimony. The instructions of the court were strong for the defendant. Dr. Wheeler will remain in Decatur and continue the practice of his profession.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The seventeenth annual encampment of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R., concluded its labors at 1 o'clock this morning. At the last evening session the Committee on Resolutions reported recommending the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Illinois, in annual encampment assembled, emphatically condemn the effort so persistently made to restore to the army Fitz John Porter, who was dishonorably discharged therefrom by a court-martial of which the martyred Garfield was a member, and whose proceedings were carefully reviewed and approved by our own martyred Lincoln.

Resolved, That the thanks of this department are hereby tendered to our Comrade John A. Logan for his eloquent protest against said proceeding, delivered in the United States Senate during the preceding and present sessions of Congress; and that the Assistant Adjutant-General is hereby directed to forward an official copy of this resolution to Comrade Logan.

Resolved, That a copy of the first of the above resolutions be sent to each of our Representatives in the House of Representatives in Congress, requesting them to vote against the passage of the bill now pending before the House for the restoration of Fitz John Porter to the army.

Upon these resolutions considerable discussion was had, which was participated in by H. H. Thomas, who introduced the resolutions, C. A. Carmichael, T. W. Wilcox, and others. The resolutions were passed by a strong majority. The committee also recommended the passage of the following resolutions, and they were adopted without discussion:

Resolved, That we view with alarm the effort now being made to restore to the rolls of the army soldiers who by their voluntary acts have given occasion to be and are marked upon the rolls as deserters.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the members of this encampment to denounce and expose fraudulent applicants for pensions, and those who may now be drawing pensions secured by fraud.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to allow a pension of $40 per month to all soldiers or sailors who have lost a leg or an arm, or who have suffered equal disability in the service of their country.

Resolved, That those soldiers who did not apply for pensions before July 1, 1881, and are cut off from back pensions are, if honorably entitled to a pension at all, entitled to receive pension from the date of their disability.

BANK REORGANIZATION.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Quite a ripple of excitement was caused in financial circles today when it leaked out that there was to be a change in the First National Bank. The charter of the bank, which has been in force nineteen years, will expire on the 24th, and on that day this banking institution will go out of existence, or, more properly speaking, go into liquidation. It will, however, be succeeded Monday, the 26th, by a new institution, to be called the Freeport National Bank, which will occupy the banking-house of the First National. There will be no cessation or break in the business or affairs of the bank, the business of the defunct institution being transferred to and continued by the new one. The capital stock of the new concern is $120,000, all of which has been subscribed and taken by the Directors. The incorporators, who are also the Directors, are Messrs. O. B. Bidwell, O. B. Sanford, W. O. Wright, John Burrell, and C. H. Little. Mr. O. B. Bidwell is the President-elect, and Aaron Barshinger is the Cashier of the institution. Nothing that has transpired here for some time has caused such a sensation, and it is rumored on the street that still another banking institution will be started by some of the present stockholders of the First National, who are not in on the new deal, but your correspondent has been unable to ascertain that there is any real foundation for the rumor.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT CHAMPAIGN.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Institute closed this afternoon, after a very interesting session. The storm today kept many away, but the attendance was nevertheless good. The exercises opened this morning with a paper by E. Grimm, of Corvallis, Ore., upon live stock in Oregon, giving his hearers many new facts. Prof. C. H. Peabody, of the university faculty, followed with an address on Japanese agriculture, a subject with which he made himself familiar while acting as Professor in the Japanese Agricultural College for several years. The paper was closely listened to, and many interesting facts were set forth. The afternoon meeting opened with an address on "Wools and Their Texture," by Prof. McMurtrie, the Professor of chemistry. The address interested the wool-growers exceedingly. J. R. Scott, ex-President of the State Board of Agriculture, then delivered an address on sheep husbandry in general, which was well received. Mr. Scott has for many years been a successful wool-grower, and the facts set forth were the result of years of experience. An address by Dr. S. H. Peabody, the Regent, concluded the exercises.

TWO BROKEN RAILS.

WENONA, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The east-bound stock train on the Dwight Branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad left Wenona at 7 o'clock last evening, with fifteen cars. Two miles east of town two broken rails threw all but two cars and the caboose off the track. The broken rails are 100 yards from the Big Slough bridge. The train was running ten miles an hour, and could not be stopped before reaching the bridge. The engine passed over safely. Four coal cars and five cars of hogs crushed through the bridge, killing forty-one hogs. The bridge and cars suffered a damage of $10,000. The track was cleared today. The bridge cannot be replaced before tomorrow or Sunday. A dozen passengers and train-men in the caboose escaped uninjured.

SEED-CORN IN DE WITT COUNTY.

CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 2—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent learned today that there is not one bushel of fall corn that is fit for seed in De Witt County, and farmers are feeling blue over the matter. They will have to depend largely on old corn for seed, and the price of it will range from $2 to $3 per bushel. The probabilities are that there will be a shrinkage in next year's crop owing to the scarcity of seed-corn and the high price of the same. The farmers are looking forward, however, to a good crop of wheat, as all indications are pointing in that direction, and so far circumstances are very favorable to this cereal. Nearly every county in Central Illinois is in the same condition, and the farmers are beginning to look around for seed to plant in the spring.

DAVID DAVIS WILL NOT MARRY.

CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 2.—It is authoritatively denied here by Judge Davis' friends that he is soon to marry a lady in North Carolina. The story is said to be purely sensational. He will settle down at his home in Bloomington at the end of the Forty-seventh Congress.

A FAILURE AT BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Robertson's extensive boot and shoe store was closed this evening on account of financial embarrassment, judgments to the amount of several thousands having been entered up against the firm by the National State Bank.

IOWA.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A decided sensation was created at the Julien House in this city today by the announcement that one of the guests had attempted suicide by swallowing an overdose of laudanum. Doctors were hastily summoned, a stomach-pump put in requisition, and the would-be suicide was saved. He proves to be a gentleman named George W. Kirschoffer, who came here a few days ago from Chicago to superintend the placing of lard-rendering machinery in a packing-house. As soon as he was relieved of the dose he had taken he said: "Doctor, if you knew my troubles you would not endeavor to prevent the drug from doing its intended work. I drank it on purpose." "How much did you take?" "Two and a half drachms." He is a fine appearing and intelligent gentleman, and is reported to have at one time been in affluent circumstances and to have had a large practice as a physician.

IOWA'S FIRST COLORED LAWYER.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A colored man was admitted to the practice of law by Judge Hayes, of the District Court, today, it being the first instance of the kind in the history of the State. The person thus honored is John G. Jones, who has been reading with F. Barnett, of Chicago, for the last three years. The examination was very creditable.

SMALL-POX.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health has received notice of the appearance of small-pox at Ida, on the Maple River branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Road.

EX-GOV. STONE ILL.

Private messages state that ex-Gov. William M. Stone is dangerously ill, and his death is expected any moment.

WISCONSIN.

CORPORATIONS INCREASING THEIR CAPITAL.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Phister & Vogel Leather-Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, has filed amended articles of association with the Secretary of State, increasing its capital stock from $200,000 to $400,000. The Janesville Cotton-Manufacturing Company has also increased its capital stock from $240,000 to $500,000.

NEW LIBRARY ORGANIZATION.

The Public Library Association of Janesville has been organized by a number of ladies of Janesville.

PISCICULTURE.

The ninth annual report of the Commissioners of Fisheries states that during 1882 there were distributed from the Madison hatchery 728,000 lake trout in inland waters of the State. Next spring, from the branch hatchery at Milwaukee, 16,000,000 whitefish fry will be distributed. The cultivation of wall-eyed pike in inland lakes is urged.

A PASSENGER-TRAIN WRECKED.

The midnight passenger-train north on the Chicago & Northwestern Road was wrecked by a broken rail at Ableman's, nine miles north of Baraboo, at 6:30 a. m. Two passenger-coaches and one baggage-car were thrown down a thirty-foot embankment, through the ice, and into the Baraboo River, which is four feet deep at that point. The engine and mail-car in front and two sleepers in the rear remained on the track, uncoupling themselves from the ditched coaches. The wreck caught fire from the lamps. The passengers first emerging put out the flames with snow and rescued their fellows with great difficulty. Strange to say, only eighteen persons were injured, and they not seriously. No one was killed. The track was blocked for three hours and a half.

THE NEWHALL HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—The jury in the Coroner's inquest on the Newhall House disaster did not agree upon a verdict today, and again an adjournment was taken early in the evening. The Coroner allowed the jury to go to their homes, instead of keeping them under supervision until a verdict is agreed upon. This action has caused considerable criticism in public. Lawyers say there is nothing in the statutes regarding the locking up of a jury.

MICHIGAN.

A FEMALE WATCH-THIEF.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The jury in the Sophia Lyons watch-stealing case, which has attracted much attention in the Washtenaw Circuit Court, after twenty-six hours' deliberation returned a verdict of guilty today, with recommendation for mercy.

ANOTHER CRANK.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Isaiah Goss, a crank, was arrested and lodged in jail at Charlotte. He considers it his duty to kill members of the family because they do not obey him. He tears every garment from his body, refusing to be clothed, although it is biting cold.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Ex-Mayor Munson has sued the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad Company for $10,000 damages, and the case is being tried at Charlotte. Mr. Munson's horse became frightened at the engine and threw him from the carriage down a steep embankment, inflicting injuries.

RESIGNED.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—Justice Isaac Marston, of the Michigan Supreme Court, resigned this morning, to take effect on the 28th inst., and the Governor has accepted the resignation.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Harry N. Paulin, lumber inspector for a prominent Detroit firm in one of the suburbs, jumped off a moving train at his place of business this morning, but fell under the wheels and was terribly mangled. He died before reaching the hospital.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Creditors of the firm of Ferry & Bro. have been attaching their property here, and it is said that the smash will be a complete one. The liabilities are not all known yet, but they are said to reach into the hundred thousand. The available assets are not yet figured up.

INDIANA.

A SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Coroner's inquest held this afternoon over the body of the man who committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself with a strap in a closet on a passenger train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway ascertained that the man's name was E. C. Smith, and that he resided at New Carlisle, O., and had been acting as agent for N. A. Albough & Co., of Cadmor, O. He leaves a wife and family. The body will be taken to New Carlisle tomorrow for burial. No cause for the suicide has yet been ascertained.

A NEW TRIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Judge Gresham has granted the defendants in the case of Hyde et al. vs. Frey & Maag a new trial on the authority of a decision of the Supreme Court of the State to the effect that in a suit for attachment on the ground of fraud it must be shown that there was fraud on the part of both the seller and the purchaser. The court did not believe the evidence proved Mr. Krippendorff, who had bought the goods of Frey & Maag, guilty of any fraud, as it appeared he had simply taken the goods in consideration of his own claim against the bankrupt firm, and the evidence showed that Mr. Krippendorff's claim was equal to the value of the goods.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS GOING ABROAD.

Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Hendricks will go to New York in a few days. They will sail for Europe, and make a stay there until the Governor's health is entirely recovered.

NEAL AND CRAFTS.

Four Hundred Militiamen Called Out to Guard the Murderers During Their Trial at Grayson, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—Under orders from Gov. Blackburn, about 400 State troops—infantry and artillery—under command of Col. John R. Allen, will attend the trial of Neal and Crafts at Grayson, Carter County, next Tuesday. These parties are charged with rape, murder, and arson, committed at Ashland about a year ago. At the first trial they were sentenced to death. The Court of Appeals reversed the lower court's decision. On the occasion of the second calling of the case occurred the collision between a mob at Ashland and State troops on the steamer Granite State last fall, in which several of the mob were killed and wounded, as well as spectators on shore. Judge Brown called on the Governor for troops to protect the prisoners during the trial. The law leaves it discretionary with the Governor as to the number ordered out. Advices from Grayson do not indicate an outbreak, though the fact that it is only twenty-five miles from the scene may lead a mob to make a trip there and attempt to hang the prisoners. The troops will rendezvous at Lexington Monday, reporting to Col. Allen.

TARIFF AND THE PEOPLE.

Feeling of the People of Leavenworth, Kas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—In his action in relation to the tariff Congressman Anderson represents the views of a large number of his constituents in this locality. Leavenworth is the chief manufacturing city of the State. The discussion of the tariff causes a growing interest in that question here, and public sentiment is rapidly forming upon it, demanding at least a considerable modification of the present system. The action of the House, and particularly of members from this State, is closely watched, and Anderson's course is commended while that of Haskell is condemned. Ingalls, the outgoing Senator, also comes in for a large share of public attention, and his advocacy of a modification of the tariff, though coming late, meets with favor. As a general thing manufacturers here are free-traders, or at least in favor of lessening the tariff, and that question has come to be regarded as one that will figure conspicuously in the next National election.

THE PACIFIC BANK.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Stockholders of the Pacific Bank have brought two suits against the Pacific Bank in order to test the question whether the new stock and old and new assessments on stock do not constitute indebtedness of the bank.

When one is intent on listening, and wishes to catch all the words and phrases of a speaker, and is then annoyed by the continual hacking cough of a few persons in an audience, it is, to say the least, irritating. Those who have a cough should not visit places of public entertainment or worship, unless they take a dose of Cough Bush before starting.

FOREPAUGH'S BEAUTY.

Not His Personal Attractions, but His Hired Prize-Taker of 1881.

This Fantom of Delight Sues the Old Showman in a Philadelphia Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. Paulus Keyser, otherwise known as Louise Montague, the $10,000 professional beauty, yesterday brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Peierce against Adam Forepaugh, the circus proprietor, to recover $2,400, being her salary under contract at $75 per week for thirty-two weeks in the circus season of 1882. Miss Montague is said to be preparing for the stage, and did not reach the court-room until half-past 12 o'clock. Miss Montague was attended by counsel, and took a seat inside the bar. The Judge smiled pleasantly as the vision of beauty burst upon him, and, rising to his feet, waited until Miss Montague was seated. She was dressed in black, and almost completely enveloped in a sealskin sacque reaching to her feet. A polka-dot veil depended jauntily from her hat and partly hid her features. A few moments passed, and

ADAM FOREPAUGH, BIG, BRUSQUE,

and dressed in his everyday clothes, walked into the bar, also attended by his counsel. The court-room was filled in less than ten minutes with persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the professional beauty. She seemed in excellent spirits. Mr. Shakespeare briefly stated the beauty's case. Forepaugh listened intently, and cast his right eye quickly over each juryman with a quizzical smile of derision, but studiously avoided looking at Miss Montague, who sat eyeing him with a critical, determined expression. She stepped up into the witness-box and was sworn. Then, gathering her sealskin sacque closely around her form, she swept down again, jerking her skirts aside so that they might by no chance be contaminated by the showman's plebeian touch, and took a chair facing his Honor, at whom she smiled serenely, displaying

A MAGNIFICENT SET OF TEETH.

"State to the court your case," said Mr. White, rubbing his dazzled eyes and putting on an intensely pleasant look.

The American Lalla Rookh detailed how she had traveled with Forepaugh during 1881, and how between the 10th and 15th of December of that year she had been reëngaged for the following season. A day before the circus started out she went to Forepaugh and asked him whether her state-room in the car in which she had contracted to travel had been prepared. Forepaugh told her it had not been and would not be, and that she would have to travel

WITH THE COMMON HERD OF PERFORMERS AND DRIVERS.

She refused to do it, and, upon upbraiding Forepaugh, was told that another woman had been engaged at $15 per week to take her place. Forepaugh here whispered something in his lawyer's ear.

"Did you not tell my client that you would see him d—d first?" said Mr. White, looking as if he had caught a mouse napping.

The beauty leaned forward, and, fixing her cold steel-blue eyes upon her interlocutor, said sharply, "Sir?"

The question was repeated, and with a withering look of mingled amazement and indignation she said, "I do not remember having used any such language."

Again Mr. Forepaugh's eye twinkled as he whispered into White's ear.

The latter blushed, and inquired: "Did you, upon your previous trips with the circus, occupy a berth alone?"

THE BEAUTY'S WRATH WAS RAPIDLY RISING.

"Always," she said.

Mr. White dwelt upon the question in an insinuating way, and made one more attempt to break down her testimony.

The hot blood mounted to Miss Montague's cheeks, and she replied stingingly: "Two ladies slept in the berth above me. My own berth was occupied by me alone."

Mr. White made several more mild attacks, but the beauty steadily held her ground, and gave back more than she received.

The hearing was adjourned at 3 o'clock until Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and as the graceful figure passed through the court-room there was a general rush to catch one last, long, lingering look.

THE FUND FRAUDS.

Seven New Warrants Sworn Out Yesterday Against Flemming and Merriam—They Cannot Be Found.

The bogus commission firms which were so fond of advertising their money-making schemes—money-making for themselves at the expense of "suckers"—but who have had more advertising lately than they cared for, find the outlook for them growing more and more gloomy each day. No less than seven new warrants for obtaining money by false pretenses were sworn out before Justice Brayton yesterday against Flemming & Merriam. It appears that when THE TRIBUNE containing a full history of these schemes reached

COLDWATER, MICH.,

it created a small panic in the town. Flemming & Merriam have had an agent at Coldwater drumming up customers (victims). The agent is a resident of the town, and possibly was used merely as a tool, he not knowing himself the true character of the firm he represented. He put some of his own money into "Fund W," and, according to his own statement, got it all back with big interest. He was therefore prepared to recommend the "fund" as a paying institution. Being well known in the town his recommendation induced nearly a hundred of the Coldwater residents to invest, some of them sending only $10, and others as high as $200 or $300. What was their surprise, therefore, to learn that Uncle Sam had "sot down" on the firm in a most emphatic manner, choking off its circulars, registered letters, and other mail matter. But the Coldwater people took prompt steps in the matter. They delegated one of their citizens, Clifford P. Grove, who had himself invested $100 in the fund, to visit Chicago and commence a criminal prosecution against Flemming & Merriam. Mr. Grove arrived yesterday as the representative of $800 worth of "Fund W" stock, and swore out five warrants against the firm for obtaining money by false pretenses. One complaint charges that the firm swindled Clifford P. Grove out of $100; another charges that it swindled Hannah M. Grove out of $100; a third charges that it swindled J. C. Sullivan out of $200; a fourth charges that it swindled Bettie G. Kyte out of $100; and the fifth charges that it swindled Harriet Kyte out of $50. It will be seen that the ladies in their eagerness to get rich have been swallowed in the general maelstrom.

Thomas H. Smith swore out two warrants against the same firm, he having invested $100 and W. S. Stephens, whom he represents, having lost $130 in the same way.

THE SEVEN NEW WARRANTS—

there are eleven in all now—were given to Constable George Hartman to execute, but when he called at the office of Fleming & Merriam in the Major Block he found neither of the proprietors there. There were several clerks loafing about the place, and a custodian in charge of the attached furniture and office fixtures. It is thought that the bosses are making themselves very scarce.

There was another "run" on the office yesterday morning, a score or more of disappointed "stockholders" putting in an appearance and excitedly demanding their money back as per promise in the firm's circular. Of course there was no money or satisfaction. One man named James Lyman, who had lost $10, showed a desire to have money or blood out of the concern. He became very loud in his demands, and the firm having anticipated some unpleasant visits of this kind had engaged the services of a special officer at the place, the latter put Mr. Lyman under arrest, sent for a patrol wagon, and had the prisoner conveyed to the armory, where he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter

DROPPED INTO THE OFFICE OF FLEMMING & MERRIAM

to see what was going on. He found only one anxious "stockholder," three idle clerks, two small boys, and a custodian inside.

"Can I see Mr. Flemming?" the reporter asked.

"He will not be in till Tuesday," answered one of the idle clerks, as he balanced a blotter on the end of his forefinger.

"Mr. Merriam?"

"He is also away, and won't be back until Tuesday."

"Who is running the shop in their absence?"

"Oh, you wanted to inquire about the fund?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'll tell you. We are going to make out a statement next Tuesday and send it to all the stockholders. You will get yours then."

"My address is THE TRIBUNE office, Room 32. By the way, how many times has Mr. Flemming been arrested today?"

The clerk threw down the blotter and began scuffling with one of the small boys, and the reporter withdrew. When his statement reaches Room 32 it will be published.

R. E. Kendall, of the "Mutual Investment Club," of No. 167 La Salle street, also had an officer in search of him yesterday afternoon. J. W. Cheney, who is employed at Armour's packing-house, and who invested $100 in the "Mutual," swore out a warrant before Justice Hammer charging Kendall with obtaining money by false pretenses. Constable Mooney, to whom the warrant was given, made an effort to find his man, but was unsuccessful.

It is hard to tell where the matter will end, there being every indication that each succeeding day will show a large batch of new warrants against the "Granger-gullers."

A "SUCKER" AT THE POST-OFFICE.

Two men called at the office of Chief-Inspector Stuart yesterday to make inquiry about Fleming & Merriam, R. E. Kendall & Co., and the other fund and club operators. One of them was a "sucker" from the country, who had a certificate for ten shares, calling for $100, and the other was the friend of an army officer who had invested $350. They had tried to get the money, but were told that the Post-Office officials had stopped remittances, and hence the certificates could not be redeemed. All the satisfaction they got at the Inspector's office was this:

"There is no reason why those certificates should not be cashed. The firms claimed to have sufficient funds to meet any loss. The registered letters and money-orders stopped came from new investors, and was not needed to take up outstanding shares, since the firms had in hand the money to pay them if they were honest."

It turns out that Fleming & Merrian intended to pay a small dividend Wednesday, and had nearly all the checks ready, but abandoned the payment when they learned of the order of the Postmaster-General. This shows that the dividends were paid out of the receipts, and that the bulk of the money has gone into the pockets of those who manipulated the scheme.

Postmaster Palmer received about twenty telegrams yesterday requesting him to stop the delivery of mail letters containing drafts and money to the firms. This he could not do, as letters were not included in the order of the Postmaster-General. It is perhaps too late for the bulk of the "suckers" and fools who sent money by mail to get it back, but, as there may be some who will be able to do so, THE TRIBUNE suggests a way. Under the law, the sender of a letter who wishes it returned can apply to the Postmaster in charge of the office where it was mailed, and, by depositing money to meet the expenses and giving a description of his letter, have him telegraph to the Postmaster at Chicago, who will send the letter back if it has not left the office. All registered letters and money orders will be returned without a request.

The exposure of the fraud by THE TRIBUNE has had a good effect in the country, as is shown by the falling off of remittances—less than $2,000 being received yesterday against $12,000 Monday. As the news spreads the "suckers" learn how they have been taken in, and by the middle of next week money will cease coming.

The firm of D. R. Lester & Co., new beginners in the fund business, were badly frightened when Inspector Ray called on them yesterday. Lester, who keeps a tailor-shop, and does a little business on the Open Board, promised to send back all the money he had received—to cash his certificates—and Ray told him if he did that he would not be disturbed.

LEVY'S LUCK.

How His Fruitless Efforts to Help the Police Injured His Trade—An Unprofitable Partnership.

A quartet of bold burglars, whose notorious exploits have already been noticed in THE TRIBUNE, were brought before Justice Walsh yesterday for examination. Their names are James McGrath, Pete Malloy, Thomas Frawley, and Frank Cusick. For several months they carried on a regular system of extensive burglaries and larcenies, working singly and in pairs, and were finally captured by West Side officers, although, to judge from certain evidence offered, the arrests should have been made at an earlier date, and by South Side detectives. The evidence in question came from Joseph Levy, a second-hand dealer at No. 429 Clark street. Levy, according to his own testimony, bought a large quantity of plunder from the burglars, and he further intimated that two of the Central Station detectives advised him to buy all of such stuff that was offered, saying they would arrest the men who sold it, but never doing so. For instance, he bought for $30 fifty-eight pair of shoes stolen from the store of A. Mostenson & Co., No. 165 West Indiana street, making the purchase the day following the burglary, and afterward selling the goods to a shoe-dealer a few doors from No. 429 Clark street.

LEVY WAS THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS

for the prosecution in each of the cases, the stolen property having been traced to his place, and he identifying the prisoners as the men from whom he made the purchases. Malloy was arrested first about two weeks ago for the Mortenson burglary, but gave bail. He was rearrested a few nights later by Officer Owens, who caught him burglarizing a store on Milwaukee avenue, near Indiana street. When Malloy saw the officer approaching he fired a shot at him with a revolver, the ball just grazing Owens' cheek. For this piece of pleasantry, which came so near being a murder, Malloy was held yesterday in $1,000 bail to the Criminal Court, and he was held in $500 bail each for the two burglaries—a total bail of $2,000. McGrath was held in $500 bail in each of five cases of burglary, and in $300 bail each in two cases of larceny—making a total of $3,100. Frawley was held in $1,500 bail for three burglaries, and Cusick in $500 bail for one burglary. None of the defendants were able to furnish sureties, and are now all in the County Jail awaiting indictments.

Mr. Levy having expressed himself so frankly before the court in the matter of buying goods from men whom he knew to be thieves, a TRIBUNE reporter called at his place last night to ask for little fuller details. Levy was

PERFECTLY WILLING TO BE INTERVIEWED

on the subject. He said he had bought goods from McGrath, Frawley, and Malloy on numerous occasions. McGrath, however, usually acted as salesman for the whole gang. "When McGrath first came here about six months ago," continued Levy, "I bought a watch or something from him, and said nothing about it. I did not then know he was a thief. As soon as I discovered that he was a thief I told Detectives Denny Simmons and Pete Koehler, and they told me to buy whatever McGrath or his gang offered, and said they would come down here and arrest them. They did 'lay for them' time and again. Why, Simmons and Koehler were in my back room here for a whole week—I fed 'em. The thieves never showed up, though, when the officers were here watching for them."

"Did you ever sell the goods purchased from the thieves?"

"Of course I did sometimes. I am not a millionaire, and cannot afford to buy goods and hold them here forever for the owners. As it is, I have lost more than $100 by following the advice of the detectives, for when the property is identified the owners take it away without paying me what I paid the thieves for it. I am simply helping the police department and am losing money by the operation."

"When you buy property which you think has been stolen do you always report it?"

"Always; and I am hurting my trade, too, for people say I am a give-away."

A CALIFORNIAN CHARGED WITH FELONY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Charles D. Bunker, Commissioner of Immigration, a State appointive office, was arrested tonight on three warrants, each charging him with felony in appropriating to his own use sums collected as fees of the office and due the State, aggregating $22,000. Bunker furnished bail in $15,000. This office recently has been a subject of investigation by a Legislative committee. Bunker and his friends claim that a full investigation will show that he has made no misappropriation.

RACES AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—Horse-owners' races, five-eighths of a mile, Lizzie McWhirter first, Billy G. Second, Juliet third; time, 1:06½.

Three-quarters of a mile; Turin first, Jane Foster second, Florence D. third; time, 1:18.

Mile, Athlone first, Uberto second, King Dutchman third; time, 1:48.

PLAYING DRUNK.

Disguised as an Inebriate a "Tribune" Reporter Enters the Washingtonian Home.

He Finds the Hospital an Unholy Horror Ruled by a Cheap Heathen.

Once Out He Gets "Square Meals" and Courteous Treatment, Even from the "Doctor."

When Sufficiently Mollified He Discloses His Identity to the Professor in Charge,

And Is Rewarded with Interesting and Valuable Information Regarding the Institution.

"A person who has recently been an inmate of the Washingtonian Home has sent us a lengthened statement complaining of the treatment he received there, and we want you to find out if there is any truth in it."

The speaker was a gentleman in authority; the person addressed was one of his subordinates, a TRIBUNE reporter.

"We have received complaints before," he continued, "but as they were manifestly intended to gratify some private spite or ill-will towards one or other of the officials we paid no attention to them. The present complaint appears to be something of the same kind, but as the home is an important institution, receiving a large share of the city's revenues, we shall have the matter thoroughly investigated."

"I suppose my first step will be to visit the place and get what information I can from the officials and inmates?" said the reporter.

"No; better to not let the officials know anything about it until we find whether there are any grounds for complaint. My plan is for you to live in the home for a week or so, and let no one suspect who you are; you can manage it, I think."

"You mean that I should go in as a drunkard wishing to reform?" asked the reporter.

"Exactly. Get admission in the ordinary way; you will not have much trouble when they find you are able to pay full charges. You will have to agree to stay a month, and pay $10 in advance for the first week. At the end of the week you will have no more money, and instead of keeping you a prisoner any longer they will

PROBABLY CHUCK YOU OUT.

You will be confined in the hospital a short time, and will then have the run of the building afterward. Make your escape as soon as possible after getting the necessary information; about a week altogether will do you. You can arrange the details to suit yourself."

The first duty of a reporter is obedience (vide Forbes' Tactics, vol. 17). Having but a very vague idea of how patients are treated in inebriate asylums, the reporter hastened to a medical friend, and, after taking the precaution to swear him to secrecy, told him his story and asked for advice and information. It seemed at first as though there was something funny in the tale, from the way the 'Doc' received it:

"Ha! ha! ha! Hope it'll do you good! Ha! ha! ha! Excuse me, I can't help it! Drugged, and bathed, and scrubbed, and spoonfed, and turned inside out—I'd give $10 to see the show."

Then, patting on his professional face, he continued in a sympathetic tone: "You needn't be afraid, my boy! It won't do you any harm, at least not much. You have a tolerably good constitution, and can stand it. O yes, you can! No, no; I don't mean to say or insinuate that you're afraid; certainly not! but then, you don't know much about it. Still, as I say, you can stand it—a reporter can stand anything, I believe. Drugs? Well, I should think so! Chloral and bromide of potassium at first to quiet the nerves, then a course of medicine to eradicate all trace of alcohol from the system. You may perhaps get

A LITTLE SOUP OCCASIONALLY,

but your food will be principally drugs—colocynth and calomel for breakfast; podophyllin and Peruvian bark for dinner; aloes, asafœtida, and nux vomica for supper; a teaspoonful of Epsom salts every hour; cathartic pills four times a day; hypo—What? You don't believe it? Very well, you'll know when you try. Baths? Yes, you will find out what a bath is when you get one there. Did ever you hear of the story of the fellow who got into the Washingtonian Home who was so awfully dirty?—by the way, you may expect to have some rather dirty companions at first. Well, this fellow was dirty. They scrubbed, and scrubbed, and still there was dirt. Finally they got down to another suit of clothes, and then the bathmen threw up the job in disgust. Fact: ask Moses. Food? Oh, the food is all right, but you won't be troubled with much of it. Limited allowance—very limited. In a day or two you won't be particular so you get anything. The evil must be starved out as well as scrubbed out and drugged out—get to the foundation, you understand, and build anew. Well, as to advice, throw all the drugs you can into the spittoon or under the bedclothes when the keepers are not looking. Take care they don't see you at it or you'll get the padded room and strait waistcoat. I heard of a fellow—well, as you're in a hurry I won't detain you. You will find some difficulty in gaining admission unless you prepare yourself in some way to deceive the doctors, as any one can see you are not a habitual drunkard, and with your present appearance a doctor would undoubtedly detect you at once. A simple plan would be to get stupidly drunk, but I guess I can fix you without that.

SPRINKLE SOME WHISKY

on the breast of your woolen undershirt, and I will give you a prescription for a draught which you will get prepared at a druggist's and drink about an hour before you present yourself for admission. Don't sham drunkenness; say you've been fighting against it and only want restraint, and with the aid of the draught no one will suspect you. Shirk the drugs all you can, for you'll certainly have to take some. Call and see me when you get out, and I'll give you something to build you up again."

Even allowing for some exaggeration on the Doctor's part, the prospect of a week's incarceration at the "home" was by no means alluring.

Next day the reporter, having prepared according to the Doctor's instructions, boarded the Madison street cars for the Washingtonian Home, accompanied by a friend whom we may call Smith. Almost every one in Chicago knows what the building is like outside; very few, comparatively speaking, have ever been inside the walls. Proceeding through the spacious entrance hall and up a short flight of stairs, the visitors came to a wide landing, at the opposite end of which the word "Welcome" was displayed in striking capitals about a foot long. Up some more flights of stairs and the office is reached. A number of men were lounging about the corridors and outer office; some sitting on the stairs, others propping up the walls, some yawning, others chewing tobacco, and all more or less bored and lazy-looking.

Mr. Smith, the reporter's companion, asked for the boss or head clerk. "The clerk isn't in," said a young man, getting up with a tremendous yawn, "but I'll call the Professor." Presently the Professor appeared—Prof. Daniel Wilkins, A. M., Superintendent and manager of the institution. The Professor led the way to his private apartment, and motioned his visitors to be seated. "What can I do for you, gentlemen?" he asked. "My friend here," replied Mr. Smith, nodding towards the reporter, who bashfully kept his eyes fixed on the carpet, "has been conducting himself badly for some time past, and he has consented to place himself under your care for a while if you are willing to receive him as an inmate. I have heard of your success in the treatment of inebriates, and I trust you will be able so do him some good."

The Professor took a side glance at the would-be patient and asked "had he been drinking long?"

"Well, off and on for years," replied Mr. Smith. "He has drank but little lately and is fighting against it all he can, and it is the restraint he wants more than anything else."

"I can see he is very nervous," said the Professor, sotto voce, adding in a louder tone: "If he is sincere in his wish to reform, and puts himself voluntarily under our care, we will

CURE HIM, WITH THE HELP OF GOD."

Then addressing the reporter he asked: "Are you willing to come to us, my brother? We will treat you kindly and send you out a new man." "Yes," replied the scribe. The Professor then got a blank form and proceeded to fill it up with the replies received. Age? Where born? Periodical or habitual drunkard? Habit hereditary or acquired? How long drinking? Occupation? Etc. The replies were not strictly true, but were as near the truth as the case admitted. The reporter signed an agreement to stay at least thirty days if required to do so. "It is my rule," said the Professor, "except in rare cases, to give the inmates permission to go to work or out anywhere if they have business to do at the end of two weeks, but for thirty days they must be under our care, take their meals here, and sleep in the home at night. Special cases have arisen where men have gone out sooner than that, or under an escort, and in other severe cases of debauchery we have had to keep them in longer than that, but the rule is as I have stated. Of course you understand also that this is not a charitable institution in the ordinary meaning of the term; inmates are expected to pay for their board and attendance in all cases where they are able to do so. Our charge is $10 for the first week and after that anything from $5 to $15 according to the room you occupy and attendance you require. Ten dollars is all you are required to pay at present."

Mr. Smith paid the $10, and after a brief friendly chat with the Professor, who intimated that he need not come back until three days had elapsed, took his departure.

Then the Professor led

THE WAY TO THE HOSPITAL,

which is on the third floor. "Three days," said he; "you will be confined to the hospital, and no visitors can be allowed to see you while you are there. After that you can come down stairs, where you will find some pleasant companions and can enjoy yourself as you please, and where your visitors will always be welcome. In a few days you will be all right, and you may depend, my dear brother, we will do what we can to make you happy. Here we are."

The hospital proper is a long, narrow room at the end of, and at right angles with, a wide corridor, both forming a letter T. On each side of the corridor there are rooms which are used for various purposes connected with the hospital—bedrooms for patients when the hospital is full, or for those who require isolation, lecture and dining room, bathroom, storeroom, etc. The windows in every room here are covered with a netting of heavy iron rods, and a ponderous door at the entrance to the corridor, which is always kept locked, is the only means of communication with the rest of the building. In fact, the hospital is a close prison, and conducted exactly likely one, surly Warden and all, as the inmate soon discovers. On entering the reporter was told to take a seat by the stove until the doctor appeared; then after a nod and smile to the other patients the Professor went off. It is very rarely that the Professor brings a patient into the hospital—not one in fifty, perhaps—but it happened this time that the other officials were elsewhere engaged. There were but three inmates in the hospital at the time of the reporter's entrance, two of them being respectable-looking men about 30 years of age, who sat in a bed at one end of the room laughing over some stories they were telling each other; the other was a flabby-looking, long haired Swere, young and toothless, and knowing scarcely any English. "Let's show the new man the bridal chamber," said one of the men. "All right, come along," said the other. They then came up, and having formally made the acquaintance of the "new man" and welcomed him to the home, proceeded to show him

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER—

in other words, the padded room. It was evident to the reporter that they had a special object in doing this—they wished to intimidate him and prevent any "jim-jam" riot if possible. The padded room is reached by a narrow, dark passage leading from the main hospital room, and is a small chamber padded all round with some hard substance, which is covered with a coarse glazed canvas. A faint light comes from a little window some twelve or fourteen feet from the floor; the door is made of heavy planks, with an iron network in the upper half that enables the keeper to look in without entering, and a mattress is spread on the floor. Altogether it was a cell that suggested fearful scenes. The sight of it sent a shudder through the reporter's anatomy, while the cold chills chased each other up and down his back.

"Funny thing happened here last year," said the bald man—both men were young, yet one was almost bald, and the other had a thick head of hair all sprinkled with gray; (query: Did drink cause these singularities?)—"very funny thing, indeed! You know Little Mac, I suppose, the little show chap? Well, he was brought in here one day a holy terror—jim-jams—of course he was run into the bridal-chamber. Contrived some way to cut the canvas on the wall, made a hole for his foot, cut again and climbed on till he got to the window. Piece of broken delf he did the cutting with, I believe. Canvas was rotten there—rain or something—tore a hole in it, climbed up, and, darned, sir! if he didn't slip, before he knew where he was, down between the canvas and the wall! The padding sprung out, you know. Next morning nothing of him was to be seen but the tips of his fingers sticking up over the edge, and there he had been

STUCK THE WHOLE NIGHT.

Here is the Doctor now."

In order to prevent any mistakes regarding the identity of this person called "the Doctor," it is better to state at once that his name is Kellog; that he has complete control of the hospital; that he is known to the Board of Directors as the "Steward," and that he owes his title to a tradition floating through the home to the effect that he graduated in a medical college in his youth, but "went to the bad through drink." There is no resident doctor in the home: Dr. Charles Barrington Earle is physician to the home, but visits the hospital only when Kellog says his services are required. He is supposed to visit the home once a day, and it is possible he does so, but the reporter saw him only once during the six days he was there.

The "Dr." is a grizzled, oldish-looking man of about 45 or 50, who, after being several times an inmate of the home, finally got an appointment as hospital steward at the handsome salary of $12 per month. The reporter discovered that the lowest paid scullery-maids and the "Dr." who had full and sole control of the hospital received exactly the same wages.

"Doctor, this is a new patient the Professor brought in," said the bald man, by way of introduction. "What's yer name?" said the Doctor. Then, taking charge of the scribe's overcoat and hat, he wrote the name on slips of paper and pinned them to each for future identification. "Do ye smoke?" was the next query. The reporter said he did. "Ye'll smoke none here, then. Give up any pipes or cigars ye hev," commanded the Doctor. "I was told I would be allowed to have a smoke after meals," said the reporter. "An' I tell ye ye won't," retorted the Doctor, very crossly. "I believe you will be allowed to smoke a little when you get out of the hospital," said the bald man. The reporter slowly produced two broken-backed cigars from his vest-pocket, and said there were some more in his overcoat. Then the Doctor proceeded to search the reporter's pockets by feeling them all over outside, but failed to discover anything suspicious. "I want to be sure

"YE HEV NO BOTTLES ABOUT YE,"

he growled; then, picking up the hat and overcoat, he went off to lock them up.

The apartment was comfortably heated by hot-air pipes which ran along the outside wall, and a bright fire blazed in a stove near the centre of the room. There were eight beds in this apartment; also a few chairs and a table. The reporter was told that the beds had all been occupied the previous night by persons whose three-day term had expired that morning, but that "as the hotel had plenty of customers they would very soon be filled again"; then selecting a bed which seemed to have got clean sheets on, and fixing two pillows for his head, he lay down on the outside of the clothes to read—having provided himself with a copy of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE before coming in—and was soon lost in a dreamy romance entitled "The New Tariff Bill." It seemed a good place for study. The lonely Swede sat in silence by the stove, while the other two inmates laughed and chatted in a low tone on a bed in a distant corner, and the silence seemed almost unbroken, save for the faint tinkle-tinkle from the sleigh-bells outside, or from the rampant chargers dashing along in fiery haste with their glittering chariots, the Madison-street cars. All was calm and peaceful, and the reporter, having succeeded in borrowing a "chew" before lying down—tobacco-chewing being permitted—with a spittoon in convenient position beside the bed, felt that things didn't look so bad after all. He had just become interested in one character in the romance, named Mr. Pig-Iron Kelley, when the Doctor abruptly entered. "Here, ye can't hev two pillows," he said; "there's only one for each bed, and we don't want the pillow-cases dirtied." After some expostulation he consented to leave the extra pillow for a short time, having first taken the precaution of removing the pillow-cover. It was only a short time, though, as he removed all the extra pillows from the room a few hours later. Then, producing a scrap of paper and pencil, he began to catechise the scribe as the Professor had done, but in widely different tones. "What's yer age?" "I'm 27, but I answered all those things to the Professor." "It doesn't matter; ye must answer me also. What's yer trade?" "Bookkeeper," was the reply. "How long hev ye been drinkin'?" "Ten years." "Are ye periodical or habitual?" "Periodical." "Hereditary or acquired?" "Acquired." "How long does the spree last?" "As long as the money does." "Kin ye sleep at night?" "Yes, pretty well." "Humph! that's all." And the Doctor again departed.

About 6 o'clock

SUPPER WAS ANNOUNCED

by a person called the assistant steward. This post is always filled by one of the inmates, and any one may be called on to fill it who has been over a week in the home. The duties are to sweep the floors and make the beds in the hospital, and also to carry up the meals, build the fires, and do anything else "the Doctor" orders. Though every one is liable to be called on to fill the post, it is usually a free patient who is selected, and he must attend to the duties while he remains an inmate. The eating-room is one of the small rooms off the corridor, and is also used as a lecture-room, the walls being decorated with highly-colored pictures of the internal anatomy of the human body. There are about ten large pictures of the human stomach: The healthy or teetotaler's stomach, moderate drinker's stomach, stomach after a debauch, delirium tremens, scirrhees, cancerous, adipose, etc.; also pictures illustrating the effects of drink on the lungs, brain, liver, kidneys, etc. The table was covered with a red cloth, with napkins to correspond, and on a tray in the centre there were two large bed-room pitchers, one containing weak coffee, and the other weak beef-tea made from Liebig's extract. The remainder of the meal consisted of bread, butter, and biscuit. It was really an appetizing repast, and though not exactly what a healthy man would select was undoubtedly an excellent meal for a convalescent drunkard. The patients, reporter included, were all blessed with healthy appetites, and the bowls of beef-tea, cups of coffee, and slices of bread and butter disappeared with wondrous rapidity. One patient, after consuming five large bowls of beef-tea, four cups of coffee, and a corresponding quantity of the other materials, made up some parcels of bread and butter, with which he filled his pockets, and afterward hid beneath his pillow, "as he liked to have a little something to eat about bed-time." The remainder of the evening was spent in chatting around the stove, or reading. Shortly after supper an unearthly howl was heard from one of the rooms adjacent, followed by agonizing cries as from a person suffering extreme pain. "In God's name, what's that?" exclaimed the reporter. "Oh, that's

ONLY THE OPIUM-EATER,"

replied one of the men coolly. "He's been going on like that for a number of days past—I think it is five days since he came here. They give him a little opium and other drugs, and are reducing the dose every day. He is kept in a separate room—opium patients must be kept so, as they are dreadfully violent at first. I saw him once; his face is as white as the wall there and his staring eyes are terrible to look at. He groans and cries that way most all the time he is awake, but we don't hear him when the door is closed. Same as the padded room there; it didn't matter it you raised Cain in it, not a soul would hear you through the double walls except those doors were left open."

"Are patients often put in the padded room?" asked the reporter.

"Yes; always if they are noisy or obstreperous, or if they have the jim-jams. I've known a person to be confined four days there."

"You have been in the home before?"

"Yes, this is my third time here."

Shortly before 10 o'clock the Doctor came in to say it was bedtime, and in a few minutes everybody had undressed and got between the sheets. Then he came back with a druggist's bottle and measure-glass and gave each patient a draught. The reporter hesitates a little before swallowing his and asked what it was. "It's chloral," said the man in the next bed, "and take all you can get of it, for it will take the longin' off you and make you sleep sound. Give him a double dose, Doctor, as he got none since he came in." But when the reporter swallowed one mouthful of the nasty stuff he protested he had enough, and the Doctor thought so too. That was all the dose the reporter took while he was in the Home, as the rule is to give no drugs where the patients are able to do without them, rest and nourishing food being considered the best curatives. The Doctor turned down the gas and departed. The rattle of his big keys as he locked the door at the end of the corridor behind him reminded the reporter that for the first time in his life he was

ABSOLUTELY A PRISONER.

It did not bother him much though, and after chatting for about an hour with his fellow-prisoners he fell asleep. Next thing he knew was the Doctor shaking him roughly by the shoulder and growling, "Here, you, get up out o' this; it's near 8 o'clock," which, indeed, it was. The other inmates were already dressed and sitting around the fire. By the time the scribe had washed and dressed breakfast was ready. The meals in the hospital are all alike, except that for dinner there is vegetable or beef-soup instead of beef-tea, and tea instead of coffee. At 9 o'clock the Professor came in to deliver his daily lecture, followed by about a dozen of the inmates. Each person who enters the home has to attend six lectures. The audience being seated, the Professor sat down in a rocking-chair opposite them with a copy of the rules in his hand, and began to talk in a kindly conversational tone. He said that he usually began the first of his course of lectures with a brief explanation of the rules of the home, for the sake of good-fellowship, and to show that there was nothing arbitrary in their construction he thought it necessary to do so. He read the rules, and commented on them seriatim, proving that they were essential to the well-being and good order of the home, and asked at the end of each point, "Is that right, my brothers? Let me see the hands up," when immediately every hand was promptly raised in token of acquiescence. He talked a good deal about

THE USE OF TOBACCO,

urging the inmates to use it as moderately as possible, and do without it altogether if they were able, as its use undoubtedly created a thirst for liquor; and explained that owing to the crowded state of the house the smoking-room had to be taken for other purposes, but the inmates were allowed to smoke in the yard outside. After commenting on the necessity for mutual help and good-fellowship, and expressing his conviction that all present would assist in an observance of the regulations, he concluded by assuring them that in him they would always find a faithful advocate and friend. The Professor then rose to his feet and proceeded with his lecture, the subject being "Will-Power." It was a homely, earnest discourse in simple language, illustrated with short anecdotes, showing how man debased himself by giving way to his animal instincts, how his will became the slave of appetite until the baser passions gained control, and going on to point out how these passions might be overcome and the will, assisted by the higher aspirations of the soul, turn him again towards God and implant in him a love for the good, the beautiful, and the true. Then a touching practical application of this reasoning, and an earnest appeal to each individual hearer to brace himself up with all his manhood and determine, by God's help, to be done forever with that accursed thing which had brought him so low. These lectures must be productive of good. The Professor is something of an enthusiast, and his heart and soul are in his work.

"IS THAT RIGHT, MY BROTHERS?"

he inquires every few minutes, and instantly every hand is raised. During some of the lectures the reporter has seen tears start into the eyes of strong men as they listened to his fervent words. Nor are the pictures violently overdrawn like those of most temperance orations; the Professor understands the strength of the temptation and the customs of society, and occasionally throws in a little taffy also, as when dwelling on the fact that it is mostly intellectual men of high emotional sensibilities who become drunkards, while the sluggish, miserly, stupid class always remain moderate drinkers. The lectures are of two classes, mind and matter—two of the former to one of the latter. For the first class—of which the lecture on will-power was one—the Professor has constructed a chart to illustrate his theories, which he calls the "Chart of Life." This chart is something unique. Once, when in private conversation with the Professor, the reporter referred to it: "I made it myself," said the Professor, with evident pride in his eye; "there's not another chart like it in the world. I had the matter in my mind's eye for a long time, and at last I decided to have it drawn out in a chart, so the patients could follow my meaning without trouble." It would take a column to describe this chart in full. It consists of long catalogs of attributes of the soul, intellectual faculties, moral desires, fruits of right-doing, fruits of wrong-doing, sensibilities, animal instincts, etc. At one end are the words, "God, the standard of right"; at the other the catalog of animal instincts, and in the middle comes in the "will, or volition." The Professor's written description of the chart is

A LITTLE CONFUSING:

"It represents the terrible effects which alcohol has upon the intellectual faculties, the moral affections, and the emotions and desires of the sensibilities. These are so arranged that the patients can see plainly just how intoxicants weaken and debase them, and also how they can be resuscitated and recover their normal condition," but his meaning is made simple and plain as A B C in his daily lectures.

The other lectures are of a physiological nature, and are illustrated by the pictures already referred to. Regarding these the Professor says: "These charts are intended to illustrate the process of digestion, respiration, circulation, the building up and tearing down of the physical tissues of the body, and how alcohol fights the vital functions of physical life and finally destroys it."

The lectures occupy about an hour each in delivery.

After the lecture one of the men whose time was up left the hospital, and about two hours later a new patient arrived. He was shaking and trembling as though he had a dozen agues, and kept looking around with a frightened expression, so that it took some persuasion to make him sit down quietly by the stove. Dinner was just over, and the reporter went back to the dining-room and procured a bowl of soup, thinking it would be the proper thing for him under the circumstances, but was met by the Doctor, who roughly seized the bowl and growled: "Where are ye goin' with that soup?" "It is for the new patient, Doctor; he's shaking dreadfully and this will do him good," was the reply. "Ye didn't know there was a dinin'-room, did ye? If he wants soup he'll walk here for it or go without," growled the Doctor as he trudged back with the bowl. The man said he couldn't eat nor drink, but the reporter succeeded in bringing him to the dining-room, where he swallowed a bowl of soup—now cold—and declared himself much better. Shortly afterward the Doctor came with some chloral, which also helped to banish the shakes. Half an hour later another patient was brought in, a little, stout, well-dressed man, with purple swollen features and bloodshot eyes, who was also shaking badly. Ten minutes later came another patient somewhat similar in features and condition, but dressed in a rather ludicrous manner, having on a very dilapidated old frock coat of

A CLERICAL CUT,

which must have originally belonged to a clergyman about a foot taller than the man who now wore it. He had pawned everything valuable he possessed, he said, and had got this suit for next to nothing at the pawnshop. About an hour afterwards there was another arrival, a tall, gaunt man, with matted hair and grimy face and hands, who was shaking worse than all the others put together. "Here is a man on the verge of delirium tremens," was the Doctor's introduction. It took the reporter and the other man, who had been a couple of days in the home, fully ten minutes to persuade this new patient to come inside and sit down, and all the time he kept glaring at the wall and ceiling as though he were looking at some terrible spectacle. Then the other man was called away to see a visitor on some important business that detained him until bedtime, and for five hours the reporter was left alone with the new patients, all more or less threatened with "the horrors." The Swede was also present, making a second sober man, but as he kept at a distance and could not speak English he was practically useless. The last comer was a bad case. The reporter tried to calm his fears, held him by the hand, and at last succeeded in drawing him into conversation. He was a shoemaker by trade, and spoke with a broad Irish accent, and in a short time—the Doctor having previously come in and administered a liberal dose of chloral all round—the frightened stare and violent shaking were gone, and he was conversing sensibly with the reporter on the grievances of "the ould country." Suddenly he started, and gripping the reporter by the arm, asked with hoarse voice and terrified look: "If yez died here wud the docthors cut yez up?"

"Certainly not," replied the reporter; "besides, if there was any danger of dying, you wouldn't get in here. When you get a good night's sleep all those fancies will be gone, and you'll feel sound as a bell, never fear. Why, I was as bad as you last night when I came in."

"Sleep!" said the man; "I haven't slept for weeks. Oh God! the nights are dhreadful! Las' night there was

BIG MEN TWINTY FUT HIGH,

with big knives twice as big as scythes dancin' round me the whole night, an' big bull-dogs, with long teeth, jumpin' at me throat, an' wee divils o' cats crawlin' all over me an' stickin' their long sharp claws into me," and the man trembled violently at the recollection while the perspiration started in big drops from his forehead. After supper two more patients arrived—one a superannuated bookkeeper of about 60 years of age, and the other a dry-goods salesman—both of whom were sober and absolutely penniless. They had been inmates of the home several times before, and having appeared before the Committee on Admissions, which met that evening, had succeeded in getting free admission once more. The Professor refuses to admit any one on his own responsibility who has once been an inmate of the home; they are therefore obliged to appear before the board and bring recommendations from respectable citizens. Out of nine persons admitted during the reporter's stay four had been inmates before, and two of these were undoubtedly deadbeats, who used the home as a free hotel, where they would be well fed for a month at least of the cold weather. On retiring to bed that night, it was not comforting to know that at least four persons in the room were liable to have delirium tremens before morning, with no help near; the only possible means of securing assistance being to knock on the door at the end of the corridor in the hope of attracting the attention of the night-clerk, the Doctor, or some of the inmates outside.

BUT AN INCIDENT OCCURRED

during the evening which the reporter has omitted to mention. There are two small gaslights at one end of the room and one at the other, both branches being pendent from the ceiling, and even with all three lit the light is scarcely sufficient to read by. The double branch had been lit the previous evening, and this evening when it got almost dark the reporter lit it in the same way. A few minutes later the Doctor happened to come into the room, and loudly demanded who lit the gas, at the same time turning it out and leaving the room in almost total darkness. The reporter said he did. "How dar' ye do it?" roared the Doctor; "I run this place, ye must know, and I'll allow no one to interfere. Don't dar' to touch anything here, or by G—d ye'll get the padded room," and the Doctor trembled with passion and shook his fist in the reporter's face. The reporter made no reply whatever, and the Doctor went off, leaving him to sit in the dark with four semi-maniacs for companions. It was almost 6 o'clock when the assistant steward came in to light the gas, and said the Doctor would only allow two lights to be lit, one at each end of the room. "Don't cross him," said the assistant, "or he'll put you in the padded room till morning sure as you live. He's a terrible browbeating old hog, and he can do what he likes here. Once you get out of the hospital it will be like getting into Heaven to get into the other part of the house—he has no say there. No, I don't think the Professor knows the way he carries on here, but then no one cares to make a complaint, and three days isn't long. Yes, he would put you in the padded room without hesitation; he has put hundreds in just as sober men as you, so don't vex him. I know you haven't light to read, and I know, too, that if I hadn't got reading when I was in here I would have gone astray in the head with my thoughts. I'll tell you all you can do: Beg him to light the other gaslight, and if he refuses,

LIGHT IT YOURSELF

after supper, for there's little danger of his coming back until 10 o'clock, and if he should come you will hear him opening the door and have time to turn out the light." The reporter did the begging business at supper-time, but the Doctor was stern. "My eyesight isn't good," said the reporter, "and a man in the shakes wants something to keep his mind steady. Let us have the other light for this once, same as we had last night. You know it won't cost two cents extra, and it would be worth any amount to me—do, Doctor, please." "Ye'll get no more light than what ye have," replied the Doctor, in a surly tone, walking off. When he had gone the reporter lit the other light. Some three hours later the Doctor was heard coming back, but the reporter had forgotten all about the light until reminded by one of the patients, and when he sprang at the gas to turn it out it was too late, and the Doctor caught him in the act. Dashing across the room he gripped the reporter by the shoulder, but the latter wrenched himself free and sat down. "How dar' ye do it?" roared the Doctor, dancing with passion; "how dar' ye—into the padded room ye go till mornin', an' that'll teach ye a lesson!" and "padded room" was evidently glittering in his fiery eye and in every quiver of his clenched fists. The reporter didn't relish the idea of a night in the cell, so his only hope lay in an humble apology. "For God's sake, Doctor, have a little sympathy for a broken-down man. You know if you put me in that hole I would be mad in the morning." "What do I care!" yelled the Doctor. "Oh now, Doctor, you surely don't mean that," said the reporter, rising as the Doctor appeared about to clutch him again. The reporter

CLENCHED HIS FISTS,

determined to give the Doctor a thorough chastisement and raise a riot sufficient to bring the Professor on the scene before submitting to the padded room. It wasn't necessary, however, as the Doctor at last decided to give him another chance. "But mind," he said, shaking his fist at the reporter, "if ye give a single word of sass while yer here, or do a single thing yer not allowed to do, *in ye go*; mind that, one word of sass, and I'll run ye in for twenty-four hours, as sure as yer livin'." When the Doctor had gone the reporter was astonished to find that the patients, who had huddled around the stove during the squabble, were all shaking and trembling fully as bad as they had been when they entered. The man who had arrived first said, in pleading tones, while his teeth chattered together: "My G-god! d-don't vex him! If he p-put me in there I'd b-be a cold c-corpse in the mornin', sh-sure! D-don't say anything to him f-for God's sake!"

At bedtime a little glimmer of light is left burning so it can be turned up in case of emergency. About 11 o'clock some one shouted: "For Heaven's sake, put out that light altogether; I cannot help thinking

IT'S THE EYE OF A SNAKE

glaring at me in the dark."

Next day there were three more arrivals. The company now consisted of one saloonkeeper, one bookkeeper, one commercial traveler, one railway conductor, one shoemaker, one bill-poster, who had been acting as advance agent over the country for a traveling show, one dry-goods salesman, one real-estate accountant, and the reporter. There had also been an advertising solicitor and an insurance agent in the hospital during the reporter's stay there, and two others who may be classified as one Swede and one professional dead-beat. It was extraordinary the change one day made in the men. Washed and brushed, "clothed and in their right mind," they looked different creatures altogether. Some of them were musical, and on the third day snatches of songs and gospel hymns resounded through the building, the bill-poster acting as leader. "Bringing in the Sheaves," "The Sweet By-and-By," "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," etc., alternated with snatches of "Pinafore," "Lannigan's Wake," etc., helped to make the time pass pleasantly, while the drummer occasionally amused the crowd with Salvation Army parodies, such as:

If you can't get in at the golden gate,
Climb over the garden wall.

The conversation was often amusing also, as when the saloonkeeper was pumped about his profits and confessed that a gallon of whisky costing 95 cents brought in about $7 in 10-cent drinks; or when each told of his dead-beating experience and the cheap meals to be had in the city. One could get two glasses of beer and a plate of bread and sausage for a nickel; another an oyster stew and a glass of beer for the same amount, and so on. Every saloon in the city which made a specialty of free lunches was criticised in its turn, and the revelations were something astonishing. One of the men asked permission to write a letter, which was granted, with the stipulation that the Doctor should read it before it went out. "Every letter goin' out or in here

WILL BE READ BY ME,"

said the Doctor, and of course the rule had to be submitted to. On the third day a big burly man, enveloped in a fur-bound overcoat, came hastily into the hospital and took a glance around. The reporter, who had been suffering from a neuralgic pain, on learning that this was Dr. Earle, hastened after him along the corridor. He had previously applied to "the doctor" (Kellog) for some ointment or blistering material, but not the slightest attention had been paid to the request. Dr. Earle listened for a moment, and then turning to "the doctor" ordered some collodion blister for the reporter. This was about 10 o'clock in the morning, but it was about 3 o'clock—fully five hours later—before "the Doctor" condescended to appear with the remedy. "Here's yer blister, and use it quick, for I won't wait, and I'm not going to leave it with ye," he said gruffly. If it had been Dr. Earle, or the Professor, or, in fact, any one but this bullying twelve-dollar-a-month autocrat, the reporter would have had no hesitation in asking for assistance to apply the liniment, but in this case he dared not venture to make such a request. He then tried to borrow a book, or newspaper, or anything to read, but the request was peremptorily refused. "Ye'll get reading enough when ye get out," said the Doctor. The days passed off quickly enough, and the nights were unbroken, save for some terrific snoring, and at last the reporter's term expired and he was discharged from the hospital. Immediately on being liberated he asked the Doctor to step aside for a moment, as he had something private to say. "Doctor, I want to ask you a question, and I hope you will be kind enough to answer it: Have you power to lock a sober man in the padded room without any appeal to the Professor?"

"I have, if they won't obey the rules," replied the Doctor.

"AND ARE YOU THE SOLE JUDGE

as to whether their disobedience deserves such a severe punishment?"

"Of course I am," was the unhesitating reply. "That's all, Doctor; I only wished to be sure about it," said the reporter.

It is but right to add that outside the hospital the Doctor was a different man altogether, and always addressed the reporter with ordinary courtesy.

This hospital experience has been dwelt on at greater length than was intended, because the reporter found that it was the only place in the home in which there was the slightest cause for complaint.

After he got out of the hospital the supper-bell rang, and he followed the crowd to the dining-room in the basement. There were some eight or nine tables spread, each large enough to accommodate from ten to twelve persons, and the reporter was pointed out a seat, which he was told would be his during his stay in the home. There was no confusion, as each inmate went direct to his own place. Clean white table-covers and napkins, with silver cutlery, shining cruets, dishes of butter, and little jugs of cream were arranged on the tables, and the meal was as neatly and cleanly served as in any of the popular downtown restaurants. The supper was served by about half a dozen smart girls—who were certainly not selected for their beauty, being all remarkably plain—and consisted of pork and beans, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee, hot biscuit, hard biscuit, and a small dish of stewed apples, making altogether a first-class substantial meal. Regarding the meals altogether it may at once be said that there was

NOTHING WHATEVER TO COMPLAIN OF,

they being far better than an outsider would expect. The only complaint the reporter heard during his stay came from one of the dead-beats already referred to, who growled something about the hash "not being as good as they made it the last time he was in." For breakfast were served beefsteak, potatoes, buckwheat cakes and sirup, or hot biscuit, coffee, etc.; for dinner soup, corned beef and cabbage or roast beef, potatoes, tea, etc., with hot pudding for dessert. At regular intervals during the week there came hash or stewed meat for variety. The Professor and Mrs. Wilkins took their meals on all occasions with the inmates. After leaving the hospital a person has practically full freedom, being held principally by his parole of honor to the Professor to not leave the home. This feeling is so strong that it is rarely a person leaves without permission.

The principal rooms occupied during the day are the reading-room and the amusement-room. There is also a library in the building containing about 200 volumes, including novels, books of travel, biography, serials, etc., and the principal daily papers are filed in the reading-room. In the amusement-room the only games permitted are dominoes, draughts, and chess, and the inmates sit around the tables playing "double muggins" for hours at a time. Others wander about the corridors killing time and consuming tobacco, two or three generally occupy the writing-room, some pore over the papers or read novels, and the remainder sit in blissful silence around the stove or engaged in conversation. It seems strange that work of some kind is not provided for people who are

YAWNING THEIR JAWS OFF,

and who for the most part would welcome any kind of employment to fill the time during their two or four weeks' confinement.

The most striking thing about the home, perhaps, is the respectable, or rather, the refined, appearance of the majority of the inmates. Professional men, including doctors and clergymen, were among the inmates, and the slim white fingers and polished nails, the refined accent and courteous demeanor of the majority gave abundant evidence of the respectable position they had occupied in society.

The days seem all alike in the home, and the time passes monotonously.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ONE DAY

will do for all. The bell is rung at 6:30 a. m. along every corridor in the house, and the inmates have time to dress and be assembled in the chapel by 7 o'clock. Here the Professor reads prayers, and some hymns are sung, the Matron, Mrs. Wilkins, leading the playing an accompaniment. The service occupies about twenty minutes, and each inmate shakes hands with the Professor and lady before leaving the chapel. Then comes breakfast. Dinner is served a little after 12; supper at 6. By this time the regular boarders, who have been out at work all day, and of whom there are about thirty—some of them having been two, three, or four years in the home—have gathered into the rooms, creating a lively stir. Temperance societies of various kinds meet in the chapel two or three evenings in the week, and most of the inmates attend the meetings. Then bedtime at 10 o'clock, and the day is over.

The last day of the reporter's stay he asked the Professor to grant him a private interview, a request which was at once complied with. "Professor," said he, "what is the punishment for gaining admission to the home under false pretenses?" The Professor looked up with puzzled face, and after a moment's consideration said: "We cannot be severe on one who frankly confesses his fault; besides people in liquor cannot always be held responsible for their actions."

"But that's where the false pretense comes in, Professor. I wasn't in liquor, nor am I a drunkard by any means; not even a moderate drinker.

I WAS SENT HERE BY "THE TRIBUNE"

to live for a week in the house and see how it was conducted, as there have been several complaints made regarding the management. I saw that everything was square and proper and that you have nothing to conceal, otherwise I should have gone off without telling you who I was." "Bless me!" ejaculated the Professor in astonishment, and with evident embarrassment also, "didn't THE TRIBUNE know I would have been glad to show everything without all that trouble? Still, yes!—I see they were quite right, and I am sincerely obliged to them for going about it as they did."

"Professor, do you consider your hospital steward a proper man to have in full charge there?"

"Well," replied the Professor, "it is very difficult to find a satisfactory steward with some medical skill; still, I think 'the doctor' is the best we have had yet. I have had no complaints worth mentioning."

"Has he power to lock an inmate in the padded room without an appeal to you?"

"Yes," replied the Professor slowly; "but he tells me when he is obliged to do so."

"Do you think it right, Professor, to leave the hospital without a watchman or other official at night, with every probability of cases of delirium tremens occurring?"

"Certainly not," was the reply; "the steward or his assistant should sleep in the hospital at night, and if they have not done so it is without my knowledge."

"They did not do so while I was there," said the reporter.

In a lengthened conversation which followed the Professor detailed

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE HOME WAS MANAGED;

the precautions taken in financial matters, as the payment of bills for instance; the economy observed in all the arrangements; the increased demand for accommodations and increased popularity of the home among the better classes, as shown by the demand for the most expensive rooms; the troubles they had from chronic grumblers, and from deadbeats who sometimes succeeded in imposing on them, and who, when found out and expelled, made a practice of complaining to the newspapers, etc.

"Has your success been encouraging?" asked the reporter.

"Exceedingly encouraging. Fully 70 per cent, I believe, of those who become inmates are permanently reformed. In hundreds of cases their residence here has been

THE TURNING POINT IN THEIR CAREER,

and they have afterwards risen to eminence in various stations of life. One man I will tell you of—don't publish any names or cities I may mention—who was sent here from the bridewell, is now earning $6,000 in a responsible post in a leading Eastern city. Another living in —— is now worth about half a million. A third, who used to lock himself in at home and throw the key through the transom when he found the temptation getting too strong, and who lived here for a few months and was cured, is now a wealthy railroad shareholder, besides owning some thousands of acres of valuable land and a large amount of personal property. All these and many others freely testify to the benefits of the home, and trace their reformation to their residence here, as I can show you by their letters."

"Do you have many bad cases of delirium tremens, Professor?"

"Yes, a good many; but few compared with the number of inmates. Some are exceedingly violent; others are harmless monomaniacs. For instance, we had a man here who believed he had

A NIGGER WOMAN IN HIS GREAT TOE,

and we had to humor him for weeks, until at last by a little strategy we got him into the belief that she had been wrenched out. But for a long time he had an idea that she was still concealed in the room waiting for a chance to enter some part of his body."

The Professor went on to detail a number of interesting cases at length, and afterward described some of the good work accomplished—husbands united to their wives; clergymen, doctors, lawyers, editors, and people of every rank and grade rescued from a life of debauchery; young men placed in situations and started anew; with various other particulars which there is not space to refer to.

One result of the reporter's visit is that he has determined to become a total abstainer. Before leaving the home he gave a promise to the Professor that he would come back on the following Tuesday evening and join the order of Good Templars.

THE ROBBER.

For The Chicago Tribune.

One day with careless tread I rambled
Adown the field of ripening grain,
When on a wee bird's nest I stumbled,
And heard her cry in plaintive strain.

Poor little, anxious, frightened mother!
I would not harm one of your brood.
She strove each tender babe to cover,
And, fearful, eyed me where I stood.

Time is the thief, wee troubled mother,
Whose touch will desecrate thy nest;
'Tis he who'll steal each little warbler
Hid now so closely 'neath thy breast!

Time robs the world! He steals our treasures,
And never brings them back again;
He robs us of our sweetest pleasures,
And leaves us bitter dregs of pain.

He steals our youth, our smiles, our dimples,
And takes the roses from our cheeks;
He robs our laughter of its music,
And on our best forms vengeance wreaks.

Like that wee bird, we cry in terror
At lesser things and dangers nigh,
And rush with outstretched hands to greet him,
Nor mark life's moments passing by.

Ah, cunning Time! you woo us onward
With smiles and pledges on your face;
Some sad, dark day we will awaken,
And know we lost *all* in the race!

JANUARY, 1883. CLYDE ST. CLAIRE.

Robert Collyer on Oscar Wilde.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, in a lecture at New York on Thoreau, in a conversational digression when commenting on Thoreau's independence of opinion, said: "I don't have the highest opinion of Mr. Oscar Wilde. I think there is a great deal of unpardonable conceit about the young man; but I admire him for one thing, and that is his protest against the accepted belief that every man must dress like every other man. Now, I myself could easily contrive a costume which I have in mind which would make me look a great deal handsomer than these garments which I am obliged to wear, but I dare not do it."

The people's preference—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.—Why? Because it never disappoints. 25 cents.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In those diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites. Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to *RADWAY & Co.*, No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

THE COURTS.

"Kill-Outs" and "Count-Outs," or the Best Way to Detect Hog-Stealing.

A Matter of $200 Extra Reconciles Mrs. Considine to Single Blessedness.

A Sick Juror Retards Progress in the Dearborn Street Condemnation Case.

The Hog-Stealing Cases.

George J. Brine was the first witness called yesterday morning in the hog-stealing cases before Judge Williamson in the Criminal Court. He was examined by Col. Munn, and testified that he was in the employ of Armour & Co. in November, 1879. At that time the firm consisted of Philip Armour, Herman Armour, Michael Cudahy, and John C. Black.

In the cross-examination by Mr. O'Brien the witness said he was employed in a general capacity.

Mr. O'Brien remarked, "You did the general standing around, I suppose?"

The witness replied, "Yes, sir; and sometimes the sitting around."

Mr. O'Brien then let the witness go.

Charles Lennon testified that he sorted hogs for Armour & Co., and had been in their employ since December, 1877. His duties were to keep a record of the pens and count the hogs. He said there was what was called a "kill-out" about Nov. 7, 1879, of all the hogs in the pens, and another one in the first week in December. About this time there was also a "count-out."

THE "KILL-OUTS" AND "COUNT-OUTS" were for the purpose of taking an account of stock. A large number of hogs had been missed, and it was for the purpose of finding out where they went to that the "count-out" was made. The record showed a shortage of about 500 hogs. A clerk named James Howe kept the record. The witness said he knew Jerry Shehan, James Miller, and Mansen McMullen, and had often seen them about the yards. Had heard that Miller was in the penitentiary. The witness said he had a conversation with Jerry Shehan in one of the scale-houses shortly after counting the hogs. Jerry asked him if any hogs had been stolen or missed in any way, and if there was any way to find out save by a "kill-out." Shehan was aware of the position held by the witness, and was familiar with the viaduct, chute, and pens. The witness had a diagram made by himself of the different places hogs were put or driven to. The witness said he noticed about the time referred to that one of the pens had a red padlock on, and afterwards this lock was replaced by a smaller one. He then changed the lock and NAILED UP THE GATE.

In the cross-examination by Mr. Forrest the witness said the drivers put the hogs from other pens into those of Armour & Co. The drivers might steal hogs, he said, but he didn't think it likely. The witness said he told Michael Cudahy, the Superintendent, of the conversation he had had with Jerry Shehan relative to the matter of stolen hogs.

Mr. Trude then questioned the witness about the manner of counting hogs. The witness regarded himself as a good counter, and was able to count accurately a large number of hogs as they entered or left a pen. The witness was not able to count cattle, because of their size, unless he stood on a fence. Mr. Trude asked him if he could count rabbits, and the witness said he didn't know, but he knew he could count hogs.

Michael Gainey testified that he worked for Armour & Co. in November, 1879, counting and splitting dead hogs. In November there was a shortage in the count, and he reported the fact to the bookkeeper. He did not know this shortage of his own knowledge, but was told so.

James Howe said he was bookkeeper for Armour & Co., and held that position in 1879. The witness said he made the entries from what Gainey and Lennon told him. He had the book in court, and read entries therefrom as to the time the "kill-outs" and "count-outs" were made. Counsel for the defendants objected to the book, and the court overruled the objection. The witness said a "kill-out" was when all the hogs were killed, and a "count-out" was a count of the live ones.

Mrs. Sarah Harty, a sister-in-law of Michael Harty, testified that in November, 1879, she lived at the corner of Hanover and Bushnell streets. She said she knew James Shehan and Miller, and pointed them out. She had seen James Shehan bring envelopes to the house, and they were opened by her brother-in-law. These envelopes CONTAINED MONEY.

On one occasion her brother-in-law opened one of these and gave a $5 bill to her little girl to buy a cloak with. She heard Miller and Harty talk about trouble at the Stock-Yards and about stealing hogs. She heard them call each other "hog-merchants." She knew, she said, this was in November, because she got a sewing-machine in that month and now had a receipt for it.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Harty's direct testimony the court took a recess for dinner.

On the reassembling of court, Mr. O'Brien cross-examined Mrs. Harty at some length. She said she stopped at the City Hotel at the time of the last trial, but didn't know who paid her board there. The witness was asked as to who went with her to dinner that day, and she said she went alone. Referring to the envelopes, she said she never saw the money counted out, but saw Shehan give money to Harty. On the former trial she said she knew from the almanac that the month when the money was passing was November, and since that time the sewing-machine receipt confirmed it. The witness acknowledged she knew that stealing was going on, and had gotten some of the proceeds, but did not inform the police. She would like to see her brother-in-law out of jail, but denied that any inducement had been held out in that direction if she would testify against the defendants. The witness said she was in Col. Munn's office that morning, but did not know who was paying her expenses.

On the redirect Mrs. Harty said she never spoke to Col. Munn as to what she would testify to.

John S. Steere testified that he was formerly bookkeeper for Martin Brothers at the Stock-Yards, and held that position in November, 1879. He knew McMullen and the two Shehans. The witness said he kept McMullen's books for five years. Jerry Shehan was Mac's partner. The witness said McMullen's cash-book was about twenty inches long, eight wide, and an inch in thickness. This book was kept in a drawer in the office of Martin Brothers. The witness remembered the complaint about Armour's missing hogs, and had a conversation with McMullen on the subject. McMullen came into the office one day, and, looking excited, said: "If I don't look out I'll get left." McMullen further said: "If they don't let me alone there'll be some high-toned commission men GO TO THE SAME PLACE I GO."

McMullen about that time took the cash-book home and told the witness he had burned it up. McMullen visited the witness' house last June and told him he had a worse case than the witness, and the witness said he asked him what he was going to do about it. McMullen replied: "Ashes tell no tales." At that time reference was made to the cash-book, containing account of sales.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. O'Brien. He said he had been in no business since last April. He went to Canada in June last, and stopped in Toronto. He staid there during the summer. He went there because he was accused of embezzling $5,000 from Martin Brothers, by whom he had been employed. He saw Col. Munn and Mr. Graham—the latter of whom was connected with the Stock-Yards management—in Toronto. They spoke of the present case to him, and he told what he knew. The witness said he had been arrested since his arrival in this city by Martin Brothers and had been released on bail of $3,000. Bail was furnished by Mr. McChesney. He couldn't tell why Mr. McChesney bailed him out. The witness said he was about to return from Canada at the time Col. Munn saw him there, and that interview did not hurry him. Several times he packed up ready to return to Chicago, but his wife would TAKE HIM BY THE COLLAR and prevail on him to stay. She did this, she said, because she was afraid of trouble with the Martin Brothers. He had been here four days when arrested. Col. Munn was his counsel, and his engagement of him was purely an accident. He told the Colonel that he would give him $100 to get him out of his troubles. The witness said he did not take any of the firm's money, on the contrary, he said Martin Brothers owed him $1,500. His wife was anxious to have him run away, and he did so. Mr. O'Brien got into a controversy here with the witness, in which the former accused the latter of prevaricating.

The Judge told Mr. O'Brien that he must treat the witness fairly, and not accuse him of lying.

Mr. O'Brien said he hoped the court would not make imputations of that sort. He was treating the witness fairly.

His Honor again cautioned Mr. O'Brien as to his method, and the latter, after a few more questions, said he was through with the witness.

A few questions were put to the witness by Col. Munn, but the answers were of no material importance. The court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Exeunt the Considines.

The Considine divorce case came up for a few minutes yesterday morning before Judge Moran. Mrs. Considine's attorney, W. H. Shirland, said his client had agreed to accept $500 in full for all claims of alimony from her husband.

The Judge said he was willing to enter such an order if Mrs. Considine made it without coercion and knowing what she was doing, so that she could not make any future attempt to have the settlement set aside. The lady was then called up and closely questioned, and said she made the compromise freely and willingly. The order was thereupon entered releasing Considine from all his obligations to his wife on payment of $500.

This was the case in which a decree of divorce was obtained about a month ago by Mrs. Considine from her husband on the ground of adultery, and she agreed to accept $300 in full of all alimony. She subsequently asked to have the decree as to alimony set aside on the ground that she had been deceived as to her husband's financial responsibility, and the Judge allowed her to file a petition to open the decree. She looked half-frightened to death yesterday when she appeared before the Judge, and it looked as though some pressure had been brought to bear on her to induce her to agree to the compromise.

The Dearborn Street Condemnation Case.

The trial of the Dearborn street condemnation case was brought to a sudden stop, at least temporarily, yesterday noon by the illness of Mr. Blackman, one of the jurors. When the court commenced in the afternoon Mr. Blackman was noticed to be absent, and his brother appeared and explained that the juror had had a sudden attack of sickness at the Sherman House. The court then adjourned the case to Monday morning to give the juror time to recuperate.

Divorces.

Jessie Truax filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Richard M. Truax, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery and cruelty.

Mary Scott asked for a divorce from Elmore Scott on account of his desertion; and Margaret A. Clark from Thomas T. Clark for the same cause.

Mary McCallen complains that her husband, Michael McCallen, left her in 1877 after she had lived with him twenty years and borne him seven children, and she charges that he is now enjoying himself on a farm he owns in Nebraska, leaving her destitute. She also accuses him of cruelty and drunkenness, and asks to have a divorce granted on one or all of these grounds.

Augustus P. Hudgens charges that during his very short married life of about four months he was so abused in divers ways by his wife, Mary E. McInnes, that when she left him in November last he could not but feel it a relief. On one occasion she tried to throw him out of doors, at the same time extending to him a very urgent personal request to go to the Devil. On another occasion she caught up a knife and threatened to take a lesson in practical anatomy, using his body as a subject on which to operate. This sort of life, though very exciting, is somewhat harassing when continued for any length of time, and complainant fears that the excitement may be renewed if she should return, and therefore asks to have the marriage dissolved before she comes back.

Items.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued yesterday by Judge Blodgett to Richard M. Oliver.

United States Courts.

D. M. Osborne began a suit for $1,000 yesterday against John Syme.

State Courts.

Fay & Conkey began a suit yesterday for the use of Bradford Hancock against Sam Sullivan, to recover $1,000.

The J. W. Butler Paper Company sued Tucker, Newell & Co. for $1,000.

Before Judge Tuley.

In Judge Tuley's branch of the Criminal Court the following cases were on trial or disposed of:

Robert Sorenson, who was convicted of larceny of a sewing-machine last week, withdrew his motion for a new trial, and was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

George Fallon and William Bridgman, convicted of burglary, withdrew their motion for a new trial, and got one year each in the penitentiary.

Adam Weissenbon, convicted of rape, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Albert Fehler, charged with larceny, withdrew his plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and went to the House of Correction for six months.

Walter Davis pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the House of Correction for six months.

The jury in the case of Emil Leonhardt, tried for robbery in Lake View, were unable to agree and were discharged. Other indictments are pending against Leonhardt, the trial of which was postponed.

Patrick Kelly was found guilty of larceny by a jury and given seven years in the penitentiary.

In the case of Norman Bellows, charged with larceny, part of the evidence was heard, when the court adjourned to Monday.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

JUDGE BUNN—Motions for new trial in cases heard by him.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 5,679, 7,753, and 7,787.

JUDGE SMITH—No court.

JUDGE JAMESON—General business.

JUDGE ROGERS—Motions for new trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Divorce cases.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Set cases Nos. 3,479 and 3,602, and motions.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the common law calendar in place of Judge Bunn. Call is 53, 88, 89, 100, 101, 102, 104, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 118, 119, 120, 133, 133¼, 134, 135, and 136. No case on trial.

JUDGE BUNN—Gone home for two weeks.

JUDGE GARY—82, 98, 103, 114, 120, 131, 133, 141, and 147 to 171. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Call of his calendar. Call is passed case 2,290, and term Nos. 3,032, 3,334, 3,742, and 3,744.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 671, 675½, 677½, 678, 680, 682, and 683. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call of calendar. Set case 4,218, Lowitz vs. Pope. No. 2,212, Kearns vs. Haerle, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—450, 147, 242½, 271, 398, 400, 476, 515, 544½, and 558. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 3,636, 3,682, and 3,665, and term Nos. 196, 197, 198, 198½, and 199.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 536, 693 to 698, 700 to 704, 717, 752, 830, 840, and 847.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—F. F. Cole vs. Columbus F. Griffing, $915.

JUDGE GARY—Philip Pollard vs. Ebenezer H. Humphrey, $1,000.—F. W. Brown et al. vs. John McCaffery, $277.—Isaac S. McGowan vs. Fred M. Hannum and John D. Mason, $531.57.—Joseph Warburton et al. vs. Oliver A. Martin, $203.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Charles Larned vs. La Roy F. Griffin, verdict $1,467.88 and motion for new trial.

A PASTOR'S RESIGNATION.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. G. N. Webber, pastor of the most influential Presbyterian church of the city, and famous for his eloquence, has tendered his resignation. His desire to engage in literary pursuits was assigned as the reason for retiring. The real cause is asserted to be that he refuses to longer believe or preach the existence of a hell. This disclosure has occasioned much commotion in religious circles. He relinquished a leading Professorship in Middlebury College to accept the Troy pastorate, and the college vainly endeavored to retain him by offering him the Presidency.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
125 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3051 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3400 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
378 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druenl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
349 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1003 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
613 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
138 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
635 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. H. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, near Eighteenth-st., detached on both sides; abundance of side light for a dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $22,500.
NEW BRICK HOUSE—25 feet wide, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, $14,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed brick house, 25 feet wide; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000; very desirable.
CALUMET-AV.—Stone-front, near Twentieth-st., 25 feet wide and 3 rooms deep; brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—North of Twenty-second-st., stone-front house, 25 feet wide; fine dining-room on parlor floor; house is beautifully finished and decorated; gas is lighted by electricity; sewerage and plumbing perfect.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front house, near Twenty-second-st., 25 feet wide; $15,000.
BROWN-STONE FRONT—In vicinity of Twenty-second-st.; dining-room on parlor floor; $18,000.
BROWN-STONE FRONT—Heated by steam; new and modern in every respect; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; lot 50x180 feet, and brick barn; $35,000.
NEW BRICK HOUSE—Built by Burnham & Root; one of their best plans; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; it is on one of the best corners on the South Side, and has lot 48x172 feet; price, $30,000; will submit an offer.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house and 66-foot lot, $41,000; brick house and 55-foot lot, $40,000; and frame house and 58-foot lot, $35,500.
INDIANA-AV.—Two new houses.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, with brick residence, $16,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., vacant 25 feet, east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Fifty-second-st., 241 feet, with cottage, green-house, fruit-trees, shade-trees, etc.
MILWAUKEE-AV.—Near Evergreen-st., 3-story basement, and garret brick; $14,000.
NORTH-AV.—Corner Halsted-st., 57x125 feet, improved; $12,000.
NORTH WELLS-ST.—Near Schiller, 2-story and basement brick; $6,000.
WEBSTER-AV.—A brick residence on corner.
INDIANA-ST.—Near State, 3-story and basement brick; 30-foot lot; $10,000.
ONTARIO-ST.—Near La Salle, modern flats; $28,000.
LINCOLN-AV.—A cozy cottage of 8 rooms and large lot.
CLYBOURN-AV.—Double building paying 14 per cent; $7,500.
WEST SUPERIOR-ST.—Near Noble, business and residence property; rents at $1,380 per year; $8,000.
WEST LAKE-ST.—Near Leavitt, store and dwelling; $4,000.
SOUTH GREEN-ST.—Near Adams, 2-story and basement dwelling; $4,000.
NORTH BRANCH CHICAGO RIVER—Factory property, 130x300 feet; good locality.
ERNST PRUSSING,
10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—
VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY
in the heart of the city's commerce. The finest dock property on the South Branch. The property now occupied by the United States Rolling-Stock Company, being a tract of nearly twelve acres at Blue Island and Hoyne-avs. and Robey-st., having a dock frontage of about 1,400 feet, is offered for sale. Has the best of railroad connections. Possession given May 1, 1883. Apply to
BOGUE & HOYT,
Successors to Geo. M. Bogue,
170 Dearborn-st., northwest corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY—
State-st., 40 feet, improved, near Peck-court.
State-st., 40 feet, vacant, near Eldridge-court.
State-st., 40 feet, vacant, near Taylor-st.
Third-av., 75 feet, vacant, between Polk and Taylor.
Fourth-av., 25 feet, near Polk-st., improved.
Michigan-av., 30 feet, near Twenty-ninth.
Michigan-av., 50 feet, near Twenty-third.
Indiana-av., 24½x152 feet, near Thirty-eighth-st.
Butterfield-st., 24x123 feet, near Thirty-fifth.
F. C. VIERLING,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
INDIANA-AV., opposite Thirty-sixth-st., choice lot 30x125 feet, at a bargain for a few days.
SOUTH PARK-AV., opposite Thirtieth-st., lot 35x165 feet, $100 per foot. Two cozy residences on this would rent for 15 per cent.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
Corner Taylor-st. and Marshfield-av., 146x133; a splendid corner to build up; will make it an object to a builder.
80x110, corner Western-av. and Van Buren-st.
100x120, corner Centre-av. and Van Buren-st.
100x117, corner Jackson-st. and Oakley-av.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 145 La Salle-st.:
Business property, South Side, for manufacturing or wholesale.
73, 75, 77 West Kinzie-st., improved; a bargain.
Cottage Grove-av.; fine location for block of flats.
Van Buren-st., new stores and flats; very cheap.
276 South Leavitt-st., new two-story flats.
Dock property, river and railroad front.
West Erie-st., two-story cottage, frame, $1,600.

FOR SALE—ONTARIO-ST., EAST OF Clark-st., lot 25x100 for $5,250. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 14 rooms, new, modern improvements, and lot 25x165, east front, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—40X100 CORNER ELIZABETH and Lake-sts., with improvements, that will rent for $75 per month, only $6,500.
A good 2-story store-building, brick, on Madison-st., near Paulina, for $8,000.
40x100, Clinton-st., near Monroe, with improvements, for $5,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A CHANCE FOR BUILDERS—180x65 feet on Thirty-sixth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. Only $40 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR-ST., EAST OF Clark, south front, corner of alley, lot 25x120 for $165 per foot. J. S. CLARK, Room 20, 163 Randolph.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—475 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—Large family residence, 3-story, attic, and basement; all modern improvements; electric call-bells and gas-lighters. Possession at once.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO.,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
ONE PIECE BUSSINESS PROPERTY, $100,000,
Paying 8 per cent and taxes.
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., between Centre-av. and Throop-st., 25 by 178 feet; a bargain. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 142 PARK-AV., SOUTHeast corner Lincoln-st., 2-story brick, frame barn, lot 70x132; can be had at a bargain.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY brick house on Thirty-third-st., near Wabash-av., only $4,500. Easy terms. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—141x134 CORNER FORTY-second-st. and St. Lawrence-av., $40; 300x120 corner Bowen and Langley-avs., $50; 165x171 corner Bowen and Vincennes-avs., $10,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., EAST FRONT, north of Twelfth-st., 56x112 feet, for $28,000. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ON SEELEY-AV., EAST front, between Madison and Monroe-sts., 122x125 feet at $75 per foot. J. S. CLARK, Room 20, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SEVERAL LOTS on State-st., Michigan, Wabash, and Prairie-avs.; lots on Halsted-st. and Archer-av.; several cheap lots on Wentworth-av. FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY brick house on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st., $8,000. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—267 WARREN-AV., NEAR Robey-st., 2-story and basement brick, 12 rooms; will sell furniture if wished; possession April 1.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—29 ALDINE SQUARE—First-class residence just put in complete order. Possession at once. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP. VINCENNES-av., corner Bryant-av.; 110x100. FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NOS. 261 AND 263 East Kinzie-st., corner Cass., 3-story and basement brick, 50x100. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., 50 FEET, south of Van Buren-st.
Quincy-st., near State, 25x83.
R. LANCASTER & Co., 143 Monroe-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—TWO WATER LOTS ON the east side of the North Branch, south of Division-st., having a frontage on the river of 166 feet and a depth of 423 feet. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—739 WEST WASHINGTON-st., with 33-foot lot, only $6,250.
Two swell-front bricks on Ada-st., near Washington, $7,000 each.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 4 2-STORY AND basement, octagon front, brick residences on Harrison-st., near Aberdeen. All modern improvements. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 25 BY 143 feet, west front, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—33 FEET ON ADAMS-ST., between Oakley and Western-avs.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER STATE AND Thirty-fourth-st.—Two-story brick store and dwelling, cheap, or will rent. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, SUCcessors to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.: VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY on the South Branch near Eighteenth-st., situated on the main track of Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railway, and also having railway connections with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, EDGAR-ST., north of North-av.; two nice lots southeast corner Superior and Hoyne, $1,500; lots 30 feet front, Erie-st., near Oakley, $25 per foot. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—75 FEET ON WASHINGTON-boulevard, west of Fall-st.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT LOTS ON North State-st.—Great bargain on Clark-st., near Van Buren. The only lot on Drexel boulevard, full depth, at less than $100 a foot. Adjoining fine house to be built.

Those three brown-stone fronts on Grand boulevard at less than one-third cost.

2,064 feet on West Madison, Monroe, and Adams-sts. Only $5 a foot; will sell for $10 a foot when spring opens.

Several hundred feet on avenues south (and not far south) only $25 a foot if taken at once, being 179 feet deep to alley.
NELSON THOMASSON,
85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—THE FINE 2-STORY, WITH Mansard roof, brick residence, 2600 Michigan-av., lot 42 feet on Michigan-av.; brick barn in rear.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO.,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 66, 132, or 198 feet front, north of Thirty-ninth-st., at a bargain. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LAKE VIEW—ALPHONSVILLE.
Opposite and within one block from Alphonsus' Church and School:
Lots on Lincoln-av., $700 to $800; lake water in street.
Lots on Southport-av., $575 and upwards.
Lots on George-st., $575; 26 feet front.
Lots on Wolfram-st., $525; all on easy terms.
Splendid corner: Sheffield and Wellington-avs., 106x125 feet, $3,000.
Fine residence lot: Barry-av., near Lake-Shore drive, 50x166 feet, with brick barn, $5,500.
Corner lot, with cottage: 36x122 feet, corner Sheffield and Montana-avs., a very pleasant place, $2,200.
Wrightwood-av., near Halsted-st., brick cottage and 2-story brick residence.
All easy of access by street cars; title perfect; terms easy; prices advancing.
ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block,
Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HOME FOR some one: A fine two-story house, with all the modern conveniences, on Prairie-av., between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-sts.; lot 125x161 feet, with trees, shrubbery, barn, etc. Everything is first-class and in fine order. This will pay you to look at. Price $14,000; want an offer; am going to sell it.
GEORGE A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DOWN ON THE CALUMET and Wolf Lakes:
4 acres in Allen's Addition, Sec. 18.
2½ acres in Russell's Subdivision, Sec. 32.
2 acres in Allen's Subdivision, Sec. 24.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE, CORNER Stewart-av. and Seventy-fifth-st., $1,500.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES IN SOUTH ENglewood, Ninety-fifth-st. and Vincennes-av.; will exchange for improved property.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON PROPERTY.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—CHOICE lots and residence property on easy payments. C. W. RICHMOND, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY our specialty; lots, $5 to $86 per foot; houses, $1,000 to $40,000. SMITH & ELLIOT, 16 Fifth-av., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, 170 Dearborn-st., successor to George M. Bogue: CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS on Lake-av., near Forty-third-st. station; these lots are offered very low, and are a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., EAST FRONT, near Forty-first., 25x166 feet; only $65 per foot; a bargain. GEORGE A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FORSALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of Gen. E. D. Callender, deceased—1,350 acres of fine farming land on the east bank of Rock River, 90 miles from Chicago, and two miles from Oregon, the county-seat of Ogle County, Illinois. The property consists of two farms; on one farm elegant stone house with barns, sheds, etc. On the other large frame house, almost new, splendid barns, etc.; 500 acres plow land, balance pasturage; plenty of wood and water. Stock and farm implements for sale. For price and terms address B. M. CALLENDER, Administrator, Oregon, Ogle Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER—1,400 acres of Illinois lands, improved and unimproved, for $12,000 cash. For the purpose of closing up an estate we offer for a limited time 1,400 acres of land in Iroquois County, Illinois, for $12,000 cash. These lands are worth over $16,000. Map and catalogue furnished on application.
C. A. WILSON & CO., Bankers,
Chatsworth, Livingston Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—BONANZA FARMS, DAkota and Minnesota wheat lands; no better investments; any quantity, from 160 acres wild to full-stocked 4,000-acre farm ready for crop; also Fargo and other town lots. C. S. SMITH, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL 160 ACRES at a station in Kansas; will take city property. 322 West Van Buren-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, ON MONTHLY or half-yearly payments, a house and lot on the West Side, 9 rooms or more, with all modern improvements. Address G 92, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS house in one of the most thriving cities of Central Illinois want to sell entire stock or part of it for cash. Good reasons for selling out given. This is a good chance for one or two pushing young men. No notice will be taken of agents. Address or call at 436 North Clark-st., up-stairs, from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.
D. JACOBSON.

A RICH MAN'S SON, WITH LITERARY tastes, a good education, and $2,000 capital, can secure one-half interest in a company whose business has been in operation three years. Will give him great opportunities for improvement and an assured income sufficient for the support of a single man, with the prospects of a large, permanent, and profitable business. Address H 4, Tribune office.

A GREAT BARGAIN—MUST SELL TO-day; sample room, Clark-st., near Van Buren; stock licensed pool-tables; monthly payments. 125 Clark-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—GENERAL STORE; ALSO hardware store, in live town 70 miles from Chicago, established 30 years; junction of two railroads; annual sales $60,000. This a great chance for right man; good reasons for selling. Address J. M. TYNER, Tyner City, Ind.

FOR SALE—A $7,000 STOCK OF DRY goods and millinery; stock two years old; sales $25,000 last year; location one of the best towns in Illinois; terms $5,000 cash, balance good paper or good real estate. Apply to E G C, with J. V. Farwell & Co.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED billiard-hall, 6 pool and billiard tables, West Madison-st.; price $1,400, half cash, balance monthly; profits, $50 to $100 per week. Address O S 6, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILL-health, the finest-fitted boot and shoe store west of Chicago; A1 selected stock; the best location, electric light, heated by steam, and very low rent; living rooms above if desired. This is rare opportunity, as the town is developing into one of the best in the State; new railroads and water power. Address Box 13, Waterloo, Ia.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK HARDware and farm machinery in one of the largest towns of Illinois; business long established; well located; trade large and prosperous. A rare business opening. Address HARDWARE, care A. C. Bartlett, corner Lake-st. and Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE, WELL-paying furnished flat of six rooms; good location for transients. Inquire at 500 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A REtail furniture store, doing a good business; will take real estate in part pay. Address G 32, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER OUR CANDY manufactory and store, wholesale and retail, for sale; parties wishing a well-established and legitimate business will do well to call upon us. HUTCHINSON & JAMISON, 159 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND GROCERY, and house and barn for rent. D. DVORAK, Hammond, Ind.

NATIONAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 177 South Clark-st.—Billiard-parlor, big business; will trade for anything I can put in my pocket; $3,000 buys a first-class grocery store; a rare chance; don't fail to investigate.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR ESTABLISH a $50,000 national bank or to purchase a large lumber-yard and business in a city of 3,000 to 10,000 population in a good agricultural district east of Colorado, north of the Ohio River, and south of St. Paul. Address Lock-Box 122, Beloit, Wis.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st. Day and evening sessions, or pupils can select particular hours to suit their convenience. Advanced students of phonography trained for speed by a practical verbatim reporter. Instruction and practice on the typewriter without extra charge. Call or send for circular. Office, Room 78.

GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALian, Russian taught; also every kind of translation at reasonable charges, by MARTIN, Professor, 130 North Clark-st., second floor.

G. A. VINTON, ACTOR AND ELOCUtionist, is now forming his fall and winter classes in elocution and dramatic art at Room 30 Central Music-Hall. Office hours between 7 and 9 p. m.

MISS MARTIN WILL GIVE A COURSE of weekly lectures at the residence of Mrs. Loring, 2535 Prairie-av., commencing on Feb. 12th. Subject, "Representative Painters."

SHORTHAND—THOROUGH INDIVIDual instruction in fundamental principles, and in best outlines of words and phrases, conduct all grades of pupils to accuracy and speed. Typewriting instruction also given. Suite 412 National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEmen to join a class in dramatic art for the study and production of dramatic plays upon the stage in an artistic manner during the winter. Call at Room 30 Central Music-Hall, between 7 and 8 p. m. G. A. VINTON, actor and elocutionist, Manager.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
71 De Kalb-st., one block from Ogden-av. cars, an elegant new 2-story and cellar stone front; has been used only three months; will rent either with or without furniture; this is a chance seldom offered.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house corner Oakwood-boulevard and Langley-av. Rent $50 per month until May 1. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT CORNER house on Lake front, with the furniture of 20 odd rooms for sale; the outlook beautiful from every room; price and terms reasonable. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS, UNfurnished and furnished; large boarding and rooming houses on Michigan and Wabash-avs. and vicinity; large houses and flats, business centre, for transients; furniture for sale. BURNHAM & FISH, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
208 Ogden-av., corner Paulina-st., 2-story brick; immediate possession; $40.

TO RENT—NO. 157 DOUGLAS-AV. (Thirty-fifth-st.); possession at once; key next door east. ISAAC H. PRICE, 168 La Salle-st., R. 3.

West Side.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH—Stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

North Side.

TO RENT—467½ LA SALLE-AV., NEW 3-story dwelling, first-class in all respects. Apply on the premises or at Room 13 Oriental Building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
NORTH SIDE.
295 Dayton-st., 2-story frame in nice repair; $30.
308 Clybourn-av., 5-room cottage; $15.
WEST SIDE.
86 Cypress-st., 2-story brick; $23.
504 North Robey-st., corner of Bryson, flat of 5 rooms; $18.
742 West Lake-st., first and second floors; $23.
111 North Western-av., second floor; $12.
271 South Robey-st., 2-story frame; very low to May 1.
SOUTH SIDE.
4 Groveland-court, 2-story basement and brick; $30.
34 Evans-av., 8-room frame, water and sewer.
2869 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement frame, 12 rooms.
52 Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement and mansard brick.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR AND basement of brick dwelling west of Lincoln Park, $30; nice 6-room basement flat (brick), $15. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 429 NORTH Clark-st.; all modern improvements. Business Exchange, 177 Clark-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
Two of the elegant flats on Willard-place; possession March 1; unexceptionable reference required.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS; ALL CONveniences; $16 and $25 to $30. 435 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, $1.50 UPWARDS; housekeeping suites, furnished or unfurnished; first-class; 10 minutes' walk from P.O. 281 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed warm room; all conveniences; stationary basin, hot and cold water, gas, private bath; gentlemen. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 SPLENDIDLY FURnished rooms, single or en suite; modern improvements. 378 Wabash-av., upper floor; private family.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely furnished rooms; house under new management and furnished new throughout.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL-lighted nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only; warm sitting-room attached. 376 South State.

North Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS TO single gentlemen or ladies with breakfast and tea if desired. References required. 1571 Lill-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished room, with hot and cold water, stationary basin. 300 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND NICELY FURnished rooms, with closets and bath, $2 weekly and upwards, 5 minutes' walk from business centre. 12 Rush-st., second floor. Ring street bell.

West Side.

TO RENT—WARM FURNISHED ROOM; West Side; transients. O S 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED front parlor; $12 per month. 333 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; suite with bay window on first floor, also one with two windows facing on Wabash, and one on Harmon-court, with fire, gas, and bath. Room E, 520 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE WARM FURNISHED rooms; all improvements; bath, etc. 47 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
3821 Cottage Grove-av., suitable for grocery or flour and feed; good location; near car-shops and breweries.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NOS. 261 and 263 East Kinzie-st., 3-story and basement brick, 50x100. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—THOSE FINE NEW STORES and flats 301 and 303 West Madison-st. Apply at 125 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—STORE 520 WABASH-AV., corner Harmon-court; no saloon. R. LANCASTER & CO., 149 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT STORE AND basement at 276 West Madison-st.; 150x25; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 145 La Salle-st.: Franklin-st., near Randolph, 40x80, four stories and basement; steam power.

TO RENT—850 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—Living rooms in rear; splendid location for millinery or merchant tailor; rent cheap.

Offices.

TO RENT—FIREPROOF
LA SALLE-ST. OFFICES,
in the Nixon Building, corner Monroe-st.; one on main floor, the best office in market, and one upstairs; fireproof building; elevator.
ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block,
Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
Two inside offices in building No. 90 La Salle-st. at a very low figure.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
HOUSES—WEST SIDE.
1465 Fulton-st., 2-story brick, 10 rooms.
159 Park-av., 2-story frame, 10 rooms.
89 North Ada-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.
SOUTH SIDE.
4620 State-st., cottage of 6 rooms.
80 Oakwood-boulevard, 2-story and basement brick.
FLATS AND ROOMS.
906 West Madison-st., 6-room flat.
489 West Madison st., suite of 2 rooms.
511 West Madison-st., suite of 2 rooms.
SUBURBAN.
Moreland—Flats of 4 rooms each, $10 per month.

TO RENT—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 145 La Salle-st.:
374 Thirtieth-st., first floor, 4 rooms, $14.
8 Price-st., first floor, brick, $15.
796 Fulton-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $23.
North-av. and Larrabee-st., 4 rooms, $12.
533 and 535 Loomis-st., 8 rooms, frame, $16.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
761 South May-st., four rooms, $8.
2412 Cottage Grove-av., two rooms, $10.
213 Bushnell-st., six rooms, $15.
3 Groveland-court, six rooms, water closet and bath, $18.

TO RENT—WITH POWER; 2 FLOORS, 50x70 feet each. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG married couple, two nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; state terms and location, or no reply. Address H 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITH barn in the neighborhood bounded by Washington, Jackson, Loomis, and Lincoln-sts. Apply to SHERMAN, GANSON & CO., 563 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SALOON WITH a flat of 20 rooms; business centre. Apply by letter or in person. 3301 State-st., second floor. MRS. SHILLER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CARROM BILLIARD table, square mahogany legs, with ivory balls, cue-rack, cues, and counters, all in prime condition, good as new, cost $250, will sell for $175 cash; a "Marsh's" health-lift machine, in perfect order, good as new, $20; and one Singer, full cabinet, sewing-machine, in good order, $30, or would exchange for new furniture. Address G 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF the Daily and Sunday Chicago Tribune for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882, together or separate, cheap. Address S T 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS JERsey cow; gentle and gives very rich milk. D. J. HUBBARD, 154 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 30 Van Buren-st., have the best and most extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods in the West; lowest rates; advances when desired.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc. Chattel mortgages bought. Room 62, 107 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

FOR SALE—PROSSER CAR STOCK AT $35. Inquire at Room 11, 142 Dearborn-st.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE of interest on improved city real estate.
ADOLPH LOEB & BRO.,
129 and 131 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 100 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED city and suburban property at lowest rates.
ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block,
Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 100 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address X 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON Grand boulevard property at 6 per cent; will pay 2½ commission; security ample and title perfect. Address X 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $4,000 FOR TWO years at 6 per cent, without commission, on well improved Chicago real estate. Answer O H 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—$30,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent, no commissions, on real estate near Forty-sixth-st., 300 feet fronting on Grand-boulevard and 300 feet on Calumet-av. X 231, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH men who would like to have an Open Stock Board established in Chicago. G 97, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE HALLET & CUMSTON PIANO at a great bargain; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A FINE CHICKERING PIANO IN PERfect order for sale at a very low price; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A SPLENDID REED & SONS PIANO in perfect order; bargain; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A SPLENDID KNABE PIANO, BUT little used, will be sold at low price; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

HALLET,
DAVIS & CO.,
W. W. KIMBALL,
and
EMERSON
PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS,
Sold on
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
at
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams.

IN ADDITION TO OUR OWN make of PIANOS and ORGANS, we have the exclusive sale of several of the best instruments of Eastern manufacture. We can sell on monthly or quarterly payments if desired. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. All goods sold by us are warranted in every respect.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

ONLY $65, $5 PER MONTH; ROSEwood case piano; dealers would charge $200; sold for storage. Call at Storage Co., 30 Van Buren-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED REpaired and polished by competent workman.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

VOSE & SON'S PIANOS—FULLY warranted; payments $15 down and $10 monthly; bargains in second-hand pianos; best makers.
A. SCHAAF & CO.,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY DESIRES TO SECURE A home in a family or institution where by sewing or other light work she can compensate for board and living expenses. F 33, Tribune office.

ASK YOUR STATIONERS FOR MINshall's Grocery Salesman's Cost-Book; single copy, $2. Refer to Chicago grocers and traveling salesmen. W. E. MINSHALL, Room 14, 79 Dearborn.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wishes to obtain a line of goods for the Pacific Coast to sell on commission, or would invest in stock of goods. Address G 40, Tribune office.

ANCIENT OR RARE COINS BOUGHT and sold. STEVENS & CO., 30 Tribune Building.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and leaking roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 21 and 23 West Washington-st.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good work guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, 151 West Randolph-st., Arnold Block.

PATENT NOTICE—I NOTIFY ALL parties making, selling, or using a damper regulator made of a tube that it is an infringement on the patent I own issued in 1881, and I shall claim a royalty on all such regulators not sold by me.
W. E. PUFFER, at Isaac Rubel & Son,
70 East Lake-st.

ROCK-ELM FENDERS FOR PROPELlers, barges, vessels, and tugs; flag-poles, well-poles, and long canal-boat poles. At the east end of Kinzie-st. bridge.

SHOWCASES—
Order showcases for spring trade now. Write for catalogue and discounts.
EUREKA SHOWCASE CO.,
133 and 135 Wabash-av.

TYPEWRITER COPYING OF ALL DEscriptions carefully and accurately done at Room 25, 89 Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND dog, with collar and ring on. Good reward will be given. Call at 2806 South Dearborn-st.

LOST—BETWEEN HYDE PARK AND South Chicago, a trunk, marked G. S. Any information concerning same will be suitably rewarded by addressing OSCAR FIELD, 165 Michigan-av. or South Chicago.

$5 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A small silver terrier slut to 230 Michigan-av. Left Wednesday p. m. Has lower left tusk broken off.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description, 25 gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs, 300 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—NEW AND HANDSOME furniture of a two-story and basement stone-front house; lease till 1st of May; cheap rent; will give possession immediately. Address O M 68, Tribune office.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 and 505 West Madison-st., sells all kinds of household goods on monthly payments at very low prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE GOOD CUTter and several fine second-hand business buggies and close rockaways. 1458 Wabash-av. E. C. HAYDE.

OMNIBUS WANTED THAT WILL ACcommodate eight or ten persons. Second-hand will do, if in perfect repair. Cash customer if price suits. Address Box 155, Momence, Kankakee Co., Ill., giving accurate description and price.

WANTED—25 GOOD BROOD-MARES, weight from 1,100 to 1,500 pounds; state price. Address F 67, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

FOR LEGAL ADVICE AND FREE CONsultation, and notice to those not prepared to advance costs and attorneys' fees, call on CORNELL & SPENCER, 164 and 166 Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ONE MAN IN every city or large town in all the Western States to sell Garfield's works and public life, edited by Hinsdale, authorized and approved by Mrs. Garfield. For territory and terms address COBB, ANDREWS & CO., Western Publishers, Cleveland, O.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ORA NORTON—LETTER in Post-Office for you. HARRY S.

PARSONAL—WILL JOHN HURLEY, who left Montreal on Oct. 30, 1881, send his address to MCMANUS, 521 Lagauchetiere-st., Montreal.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE young man to do writing in office on West Side; experience not essential, but must write a plain, rapid hand; salary moderate at first, but to one whose ability warrants a permanent position and opportunity for advancement is offered. Address in own handwriting, stating references, B 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent clerk; registered Ill. One familiar with German language preferred. State age, amount of experience, and salary demanded. Address A 115, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ENter goods and keep stock in a jobbing, hosiery, glove, and lace house. Address in own handwriting, stating reference, H 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE; MUST be reliable; permanent position if satisfactory. Bring references and call at 13 Ashland Block, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., Monday.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 to 20 years of age; one not afraid of work and who writes a fair hand and has some little experience in selling goods preferred. Apply at 130 West Madison-st., trunk store.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EXPERIenced in office work; must be able to figure correctly, have knowledge of bookkeeping, and write a good hand. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and references. Salary $14 per week. Address H 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—REGISTERED PRESCRIPtion clerk; must speak German. LAUX & WOLTMANN, 504 North Clark-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRUG clerk, registered; permanent situation. Call on EDWIN J. PAINTER, 1401 State-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE CHRISTIAN gentleman of good address and some experience as solicitor can secure a good position. State age, experience, and references. Address G 25, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—AT PITTSBURG, PA.—A steel letter cutter, also a stencil cutter; steady employment by the year guaranteed. Address at once W. A. BUNTING, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FINISHER for bindery; sober man. Answer by telegraph, stating time can leave for New Orleans and what wages wanted to 74 Camp-st. J. W. RIVERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PANTS-maker to go into the country. Steady work all year. Apply to KOHN BROS., Monroe and Market-sts.

WANTED—15 OR 20 TRUNKMAKERS at P. C. MURPHY'S, No. 504 North Third-st., St. Louis, Mo. Good wages and steady work to good men.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LINE OF GOODS TO sell on commission or salary, in the territory of Wisconsin and upper Michigan. Large acquaintance. A 1 references. Men's furnishing goods preferred. Address M. L. D., Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $35 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO SEWING-MACHINE canvassers with push and ability to take charge of wagon; best of arrangements will be made to the right parties. Call, with references, between 9 and 10 or 2 and 3, at 285 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERT ARCHITECTural draughtsman to work on details. Apply to P. J. SEXTON, 58 and 60 Pacific-av.

WANTED—10 MEN TO CIRCULATE a petition. Apply at 127 La Salle-st., Room 3, at 9 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELers and local agents everywhere in the United States to sell "Warren's Entire Wheat Patent Flour," the only true food flour in the world; covered by patent; business exclusive. Franklin Mills Co., 38 Clark.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR first and second work in a private family in the suburbs. Inquire at 182 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK AND laundress with reference, no Irish, at 734 West Monroe-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A LADY MILLINER WITH best qualifications as a trimmer, and capable of managing first-class city work. G 66, Tribune office.

Nurses.

WANTED—AT THE MICHAEL REESE Hospital—An experienced female nurse; must come well recommended. Apply at L. MANNHEIMER'S office, corner Madison and Fifth-ave., from 11 to 1 o'clock, or at the Hospital at 10 a. m. Must speak both German and English.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDdle-aged man from Western Illinois as penman and accountant. Address F 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RAPID penman; is quick and accurate at figures. Can bring good reference. Address G 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRY GOODS and carpets—Having 8 years' experience in the above, and best city reference, would be pleased to make, if I can convince my employers, a permanent engagement. G 100, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A LIME-burner. J. BANE, 735 Noble-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEman of integrity, with high references, advanced in years; moderate salary expected. Address O P 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who has been keeping books, at some other kind of work where money can be made. Address G 82, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG American-German girl to do general work or second work and sewing. References. 3119 Cottage Grove-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A NURSE OF long experience would like to make future engagements; understands the care of surgical operations. First-class references; terms reasonable. G 83, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, of trust in a family or institution; can adapt herself to the duties of housekeeper or companion. Best of references given. F 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A HOUSEkeeper's position, either in city or country. Home more an inducement than salary. Will do all the work but washing. Address B., 42 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEkeeper for hotel, city or country. Best of references. Address G 86, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

352 WEST MADISON-ST.—SMITH'S restaurant is where you will find the best bill of fare board on the West Side.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT.—FAMILY AND single rooms, with or without board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

304 EAST ERIE-ST.—VERY DESIRAble rooms, with board, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace heat. References.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen. Transient and day boarders accommodated.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $5 to $12.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO TUBULAR BOILERS 54x14 feet long, 48 3½-inch tubes; one Niagara steam-pump, 9-inch steam and 5-inch water cylinders; one Niagara steam-pump, 5-inch steam and 2½-inch water cylinders; 1 horizontal engine of 6-inch bore and 10-inch stroke; 1 Miller elevator engine; 1 500-light gas machine with 3 tanks; a large lot of hot coils, screens, and steam traps; also large lot of plumbers' goods, all warranted in perfect order. ROBERT TARRANT, 55, 57, and 59 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 6-HORSE POWER engine, 1 new planer (4-foot bed), 1 bench-shaper, 1 Brainard milling machine complete. 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE 42-INCH BY 12-FOOT boiler, 7 6-foot by 14-foot lard tank. J. McFARLAND & CO., United States Boiler Works, 305 and 307 South Halsted-st.

STEAM—AN ILLUSTRATED 16-PAGE Popular Science Monthly, is issued in bright, attractive form, and is devoted exclusively to the interests of steam-users and engineers. Price $1 a year. Send 2-cent stamp for sample copy and fine engraving of George Stephenson on plate paper suitable for framing. Address THEODORE NUDEL, Lakeside Press, 142 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY—AN ENGINE about 35 horse power and sandpaper-machine. 845 Allport-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE PARTNER WITH $5,000 capital, in a well-established retail dry goods house, located in the best part of a city of 18,000 inhabitants, and within 100 miles of Chicago, and doing the best business in the town. Best of references given and required. Call on or address ROSENBACK & LEVY, 141 State-st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 301 West Madison-st.; best adviser on love, marriage, family or business troubles. Always at home.

$10,000,000.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Incorporated by Special Charter from the Dominion of Canada.

Written proposals will be received by the undersigned, on the 6th and 7th days of February, 1883, up to the hour of 3 p.m., for the purchase of any part of $10,000,000 of the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, a corporation created in 1881, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, under authority of an Act of the Dominion Parliament, passed Feb. 15, 1881.

The Canadian Pacific Railway

runs continuously through Canadian territory from the City of Montreal, Lower Canada, to Port Moody, in British Columbia, one of the finest harbors on the Pacific Ocean.

The Main Line will be 2,904 miles long, and, with branches of 402 miles now under construction, the total mileage will be 3,306 miles, either already built or now building.

The entire line will be laid with steel rails weighing fifty-six pounds per yard and upwards, and will be first-class in every respect.

1,730 Miles Have Already Been Built and Equipped.

One thousand five hundred and seventy-six miles are in process of construction.

In August, 1883, there will be through communication from Montreal to Winnipeg, by the company's own railway, except for the length of Lake Superior, over which the company will operate its own line of steamboats.

The entire line west of Winnipeg is to be completed in 1885, at which time there will be through communication from the City of New York to the Pacific Ocean over the Canadian Pacific Railway via Chicago, St. Paul, and Winnipeg, and from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean by the company's own railway, with its connecting line of steamboats on Lake Superior.

The entire railway is to be finished in 1886, so as to make a Complete Through-Rail Connection from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean, within Canadian territory.

Advantages of This Line.

The Main Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean, will be 2,904 miles in length, being 437 miles shorter than the shortest line from New York to San Francisco. By means of its Brockville Branch, it has direct rail connections with New York City; and the distance from New York to the Pacific Ocean by the Canadian Pacific Railway will be 167 miles shorter than from New York to San Francisco by the shortest existing line.

The grades of the line will generally be extremely moderate. It is believed that, with the exception of about 150 miles in the Rocky Mountains, the grades will rarely exceed forty feet to the mile, and that the maximum grades eastward from Winnipeg to Lake Superior will never exceed twenty-seven feet to the mile, while the grades of the mountain region will in no case be heavier than those of other transcontinental lines.

The Eastern Section of the Railway runs mainly through a settled and populous country, and also through valuable timber lands, in which

An Immense Lumber Business

is now done. The Lake Superior Section runs through lands containing vast amounts of valuable timber, iron, and copper.

For 900 miles westward from Winnipeg and to the foot of the Rocky Mountains the line runs through

The Finest Wheat Region in the World,

Capable of producing enormous crops of the very best wheat, oats, and barley.

The mean temperature of Winnipeg approximates closely to that of Montreal and St. Paul. Westward the climate moderates steadily to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, where cattle can range unsheltered throughout the Winter. The climate again moderates still further from the western base of the mountains to the Pacific Ocean; and there is no part of this territory which is not desirable for residence and for cultivation.

Privileges.

The charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company confers upon it many highly important and valuable privileges, among which the following may be mentioned:

Most of the line runs through Government lands, through which the Company has the right of way for both its main line and branches free of charge. The Company has also the right to take from adjacent Government lands all the stone, timber, and other materials which it may require for the construction of the line without charge.

All materials required for the original construction of the railway or of its bridges and telegraphs, including rails, fish-plates, nuts, bolts, telegraph wires, etc., etc., are admitted free of duty.

The Land-Grant is Exempt from Taxation for Twenty Years.

The Railway, Its Equipment, and Capital Stock are Exempt from Taxation by the Dominion Government Forever.

The Company has an unrestricted right to construct Branch Lines of railway.

The Dominion Government renounces forever all right to reduce the tolls charged upon this railway below a point which will afford a profit of 10 per cent per annum upon the capital invested.

The Government has constructed, or is constructing, 713 miles of railway for the use of the Company, which is to be turned over to it free of all cost. The Government also pays by installments, as fast as sections of 20 miles of the road are completed,

A Subsidy of $25,000,000 in Cash

and grants a

Further Subsidy of 25,000,000 Acres of Government Land,

west of Lake Superior, all guaranteed fit for settlement.

Finances.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $100,000,000; but it is expected that the entire Railway, when completed, will be represented by $90,000,000 of Capital Stock, leaving $10,000,000 unissued in the treasury.

Such arrangements have been made for the construction of the remaining portion of the Road that there can be no reasonable doubt of its being completed and thoroughly equipped for traffic from the proceeds of the Capital Stock, Government Subsidies, and other cash assets without incurring any mortgage debt whatever.

Bonds to the amount of $25,000,000 have been issued, secured by a mortgage on the land grant only, and constituting no lien whatever upon the railway or general franchises of the company. These bonds are receivable in payment for lands sold by the company. Five million dollars of them are, and will be for ten years after the completion of the main line, held by the Dominion Government as security for the performance of the contract. As the sales of 6,452,000 acres have already been sufficient to provide for the redemption of all the bonds not reserved by the Government, with the exception of less than $2,700,000, the sale of about 1,800,000 additional acres even at much lower rates, will be more than sufficient to extinguish this small balance of unsold bonds.

Thus, after the railway is completed and equipped, there will remain nearly 17,000,000 acres of excellent land, free from all incumbrances, and subject to sale for the benefit of the stockholders; and the company will also hold $10,000,000 of its own unissued capital stock for use in any further improvements or extensions.

The Railway and Branches, when fully completed and equipped, will be represented by a

Capital Stock of About $27,000 Per Mile.

The Capital Stock and Mortgage Debt of all other Trans-Continental Lines amount to from $70,000 to $100,000 per mile.

There Is No Incumbrance of any Kind Upon the Railway,

except liens of about $5,500,000 on only 441 miles of the extreme Eastern Section, being the portions acquired by purchase. The whole cost of the railway will be represented by less than $29,000 per mile, including Stock and Debt.

2,865 Miles of the Road Will Be Entirely Free from Mortgage.

The Company, under authority of its Charter, has regularly paid interest upon its paid-up Capital Stock, and will continue to do so at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, so long as the main line is in process of construction. In case the net earnings of the Railway should not suffice for the payment of this interest, the proceeds of nearly 17,000,000 acres of the Land Grant, which will remain after providing for all the Land Grant Bonds, are available for that purpose.

Terms of Subscription:

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, amounting in all to the par value of $10,000,000, are now offered for sale.

At Not Less than Sixty Dollars per Share,

payable in three equal installments; the first on Feb. 10, 1883, the second on March 10, 1883, and the third on April 10, 1883, with interest on each of the latter installments at 6 per cent from Feb. 10. The whole amount may be paid on Feb. 10 if preferred, without interest.

Written proposals may be addressed to either of the undersigned within the time above specified for any part of such Capital Stock in amounts not less, however, than 100 shares. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, in whole or in part. No bid of less than $60 per share will be considered.

Copies of the Charter and Act of the Dominion Parliament can be inspected, and copies of the President's Official Statement of the condition and affairs of the Company, with maps of the Railway, can be obtained, with further information in detail, at the offices of either of the undersigned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1883.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
63 William-st., New York.
A. BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
Amsterdam, Holland.

Proposals will also be received upon the same conditions at the following offices:
UNION TRUST COMPANY, 73 Broadway, New York.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Canada.
AGENCY OF BANK OF MONTREAL, Chicago, Ill.

BONDS.

Government, State, Municipal, and School Bonds bought and sold. Special attention given to bonds of large cities and counties. Write us if you wish to buy or sell.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
Bankers,
100 Washington-st.

Chas. Edward Gray
BROKER,
96 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

INVESTMENTS

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DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday: Fowler Bros., 1,340 sacks salt; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 683 boxes tin-plate; Chicago Stamping Company, 171 boxes tin-plate; W. C. Larned, 12 cases wine; Cavaroc & Sons, 60 cases brandy; J. McKeand, 42 drums caustic soda; J. McKeand, 788 boxes tin-plate; J. McKeand, 1 sack salt.

A MR.Y.

A spruce and conceited young Mr.
Fell in love with another chap's sr.
With his sweet little cane,
At the end of the lane,
He met and he fain would have kr.
But he trod on her train,
At the end of the lane,
And a slap on his face made a blr.

Scientific Soap Bubbles.

[*Philadelphia Record*.]—The soap-bubble has now come within the reach of science. By means of those gauzy globes many beautiful and interesting experiments have been made at the Franklin Institute during a lecture by Mr. D. S. Holman, Actuary of the Institute, on "Some Effects of Light and Sound." The instrument used were the Holman lantern microscope and the same gentleman's later invention, the phoneidscope, which may be freely translated into "seeing sound." The former instrument consists of a metal box containing an oxy-hydrogen light, which is thrown at any angle by condensing lenses upon the object to be magnified. This light is reflected off at another angle through a magnifying lens onto a screen, where the object is displayed greatly magnified.

The phoneidscope consists of a thin metal tube, on one end of which is a tin cap in which a hole one inch square is cut, and at the other end is a large mouthpiece, such as are used on speaking-tubes. The soap-bubble preparation is composed of oleate of soda and glycerine, and from it bubbles two feet in diameter and of exceeding brilliancy can be blown. Some of these have been kept forty-eight hours under glass. The lecturer dipped the small end of the phoneidscope into a saucer filled with this preparation which left a film across the square opening. The cone of light from the lantern was then thrown upon the film and reflected upon a screen through the magnifying lens, making a figure about four feet square.

The effect was beautiful. At first nothing but a gray surface was seen, then gleams of color appeared, and in a moment the whole square was a mass of dazzling brilliancy, which would have put to shame any kaleidoscope ever made. Every instant the beautiful picture changed; now a wonderful design in red and yellow, looking like a tea-store chromo of an Italian sunset; then shifting to a swarm of peacocks' tails or a pantomime transformation scene struck by lightning, and as suddenly changing to a sombre view in blue and purple or a rainbow dancing a waltz. After showing several of these pictures the lecturer proceeded to show the effects of sound upon the soap-bubble. A couplet was sung into a phonograph, the mouthpiece of which was placed against the mouthpiece of the phoneidscope, and the crank was turned. As the sound issued forth a curious effect was produced upon the picture. Geometrical figures in black appeared upon it, small and distinct when the notes were high, large and less clearly cut when the notes were low. Around and among these black figures whirled the always changing colors, red, blue, green, and yellow, in all their varying shades, melting into one another too quickly for their blending to be followed by the eye. Human voices also sang to the soap-bubble, and with equally curious results. It is proposed to exhibit this experiment on a very large scale as soon as the new lantern microscope now being made for the institution is finished.

Dutch Jobbery.

In connection with the enormously rich tin mines of Billiton, in the Dutch East Indies, a dispute has arisen between the Chamber and the Government of the Netherlands which bids fair, says the London *Standard*, to lead to a Ministerial crisis, and, not improbably, to bring about the resignation of some of the Ministers and other high officials. The concession for the working of the Billiton tin mines was granted to the late Prince Henry of the Netherlands and his fellow-shareholders in the year 1852 for forty years, so that it would expire in 1892. At first the returns were scanty, but of late years the mines have yielded annually cent per cent on the original capital, and the shares are now at an enormous premium, amounting to 500 per cent. The loss of a concession of so profitable a character was not a matter which the shareholders were able to contemplate with indifference, and in 1875 means were quietly found of inducing the Government to bring about a change in the law with regard to the granting of mining concessions. In that year, in fact, a bill was passed by the Dutch Parliament allowing such concessions to be granted for seventy-five years, and permitting the King to prolong any existing concessions upon expiry to that length of time. Just a year ago the new Governor-General of the Dutch Indies had hardly assumed the duties of his position before he granted the Billiton Company a supplementary concession prolonging the period of the charter to seventy-five years. Some months later the new Minister of the Colonies, M. de Brauw, a few day after his appointment, proposed to the King to approve and ratify this supplementary charter in conformity with the law of 1875. Meanwhile there were rumors of jobbers, and when upon official valuation it was found that the clear value of the additional concession from 1892 to 1927 was between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 guilders, there was a loud outcry that the Government was sacrificing the public interests for the benefit of a few private persons. The Second Chamber was indignant, and appointed a committee of inquiry into the subject, and the report of this committee was unfavorable to both the Minister and the Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies. The Minister has defended his conduct in a memoir, and the matter will come before the popular branch of the Legislature shortly.

It Did Its Work.

Mr. S. S. Walker, 5 Coral street, Lowell, Mass., says: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil for the immediate relief and cure of chilblains, and it accomplished both."

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Steady but Quiet, Owing to the Storm.

Eastern Exchange Weak—Stocks Still Declining, and Bulls Discouraged.

The Produce Markets Active and Much Higher, but with a Very Unsettled Tone.

The Advance Largely Due to Fears that Capital Is Under May Deliveries.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market continues quiet. A fair city demand for funds was reported, 7 per cent being the usual rate of interest. The stormy weather interferes with business, and country orders are small in the aggregate. No additional light was thrown on the Union Steel Mill failure, which appears to have fallen lightly on the banks.

The aggregate of clearings of the Chicago banks yesterday was $14,600,000; being an increase of $4,800,000 over the total for Thursday. The deliveries of produce on February contracts formed the reason for most of this increase, but there was also more than the average amount of money paid on maturing paper. The storm is making collections slow on money already due, and is reducing the volume of business to the basis of future payments. There is very little money due from Chicago to the seaboard.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $26,318, whisky paying $19,175 and cigars and tobacco $5,511. The customs collections were $14,824.

Eastern exchange was quoted dull at 80c discount per $1,000, which invites the ordering of money hither from New York.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. In New York exchange is quoted strong, and it is thought that gold will not be received from Europe in any considerable sums until our staples are more freely exported. Following are local quotations: Sterling was quoted at 483½ for sixty days, and at 487 on demand; actual rates at 483@486½. English documentary at 480¾ and 484. Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Bankers' francs, 521¼ and 517¼; documentary bills, 525⅝ and 526¼; bankers' marks, 94⅞@95¼; documentary marks, 93⅞@94.

It was reported on the street yesterday that an Eastern rolling-mill and a local grocery house had failed. The story was pure fiction, and probably originated in the addled brain of some frequenter of gamblers' alley.

The New York stock market was again weak yesterday, with a reaction toward noon, which did not amount to much. There is no special attack on any particular property, perhaps because the bears thought that it would be a work of supererogation to pound the market under current conditions. The verification of the preceding day's rumor with reference to the Union Iron & Steel Mills was cited as a cause for weakness, but holders did not throw their property badly, there being a general hope that the financial trouble will not spread further.

The Burlington arrangement to run over the new Denver line from Denver to Ogden, making connection there with the Central Pacific, is regarded in stock circles as an important fact.

The report is contradicted that Norfolk Western had sold $1,000,000 of Treasury stock and would pass its dividend.

The bulls say it is useless to expect a rise of stocks if Vanderbilt fails to protect his lines against bear raids.

The receipts of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company for last year increased $645,000, while the surplus is said to have decreased $264,000.

The earnings of the Canada Southern and Michigan Central combined for the first three weeks in January increased $275,000. Denver earnings for fourth week of last month decreased $9,000.

The bulls report that the general short interest is larger now than at any other time within the last three months; and they do not believe the Vanderbilts have been selling out. On the contrary, they think that party has been buying Canada Southern and Michigan Central.

Chicago operators are said to have bought about 10,000 shares of St. Paul in New York on Thursday.

The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company has reduced rates between Washington and New York to 5c below the other lines.

It is reported on good authority that the Canadian Pacific syndicate has sold $30,000,000 bonds at 60c, netting $18,000,000. This amount is said to have been obtained in Amsterdam and New York without much difficulty, and it is believed as much more can be had as easily.

The failure of the Lackawanna Company to accept the invitation to join the trunk-line pool is said to have strengthened some people in the belief that a trunk line war is inevitable. It is said by these folks that Lackawanna must cut rates to secure traffic enough for its Buffalo extension.

The *Wall Street News* says: "It is understood the proposed legislation in Minnesota will prevent railroads there from paying dividends out of proceeds of land sales. This will cut with great force against the St. Paul & Omaha, which has paid the preferred dividend in that way."

A Philadelphia report says: "The Secretary of the American Iron & Steel Association reports that the production of Bessemer steel ingots in the United States last year was 1,696,450 tons, being an increase over 1881 of 10 per cent. The quantity of Bessemer steel rails produced in 1882 by the fourteen completed works was 1,334,349 tons, an increase of 6 per cent as compared with that of 1881. These figures do not cover rails made from imported steel blooms and open-hearth steel rails."

Concerning the late call for 5 per cent Governments the New York *Bulletin* says: "Although anticipated the last day or two, considerable surprise is expressed in financial circles that Secretary Folger should at this time issue a call for $15,000,000 of the extended 5s. There is no occasion for such action, so far as the money market is concerned; and as the Treasury reserve, which will thus be further depleted, is already about $20,000,000 below its usual limit, it is suspected that the object may be to influence tariff legislation. In any event the effect on the money market must be small, as the latter could not well be any easier or funds more abundant or more freely offered."

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago National Bank	158	Chicago City 6s, 1896	111
Hide & Leather	130	Chicago City 6s, 1897	112
Illinois Trust & Sav. B.	145	Chicago City 6s, 1898	113
International Bank	100	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	104½
Mer. National Bank	300	Chicago City 4s, 1901	103
Natnl Bnk of America	140	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100
Natnl Bnk of Illinois	140	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 6s	94
Northwestern Nat Bk.	300	Cook County 7s, 1890	118
Union National Bank	310	Cook County 7s, 1892	118
Chicago City 7s, 1884	102	Cook County 5s, 1899	107½
Chicago City 7s, 1887	105	Cook County 4½s, 1900	106¼
Chicago City 7s, 1888	108	†N. C. C. R. 1 m 6s, 1900	112½
Chicago City 7s, 1889	110	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s	103
Chicago City 7s, 1890	113	*Mut U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1911	73
Chicago City 7s, 1892	118	†Cal. & C. C. & D. Co. c	34
Chicago City 7s, 1893	119	†Cal. & C. C. & D. Co. pf	76¼
Chicago City 7s, 1894	121	†Cham. of Commerce	80
Chicago City 7s, 1895	123	†Chi. G. L. & C. Co.	162½
Chicago City 7s, 1896	124	Inter-State Indus. Ex.	35
Chicago City 7s, 1898	125½	N. Chi. City Railway	191
Chicago City 7s, 1899	126½	Union Iron & Steel Co.	6
Chicago City 6s, 1895	110		

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

2000 Chica. City 7 1890	115¾	1000 CM&StPRRDD6s	102¼
1000 Chicago City 4s	103¾	1000 do	102½
650 do	104	2000 Wis Valley 6s	97½
100 U S 4s coupons	119⅜	2½ Inter State Exp	40
100 A T & S F R R	80¾	3 Un Iron&Steel Co	9

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[*Special*.]—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was active and weak today. Values generally are ⅛ to 5 per cent lower than at the close yesterday. The market opened 2 per cent lower for Alton & Terre Haute, 1⅛ per cent lower for Norfolk & Western preferred, 1⅛ per cent lower for Minneapolis & St. Louis, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings there was a further decline of ¼ to 1 per cent, followed by a fractional recovery and that by a fractional reaction. The stock market developed increased weakness about 1 o'clock, from which time until 2 there was a sharp decline on the whole market, the weakest stocks being Canada Southern, Denver, Northwestern, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Jersey Central, Lake Shore, Western Union, Louisville & Nashville, Omaha, Northern Pacific, Texas & Pacific, and Kansas & Texas. The reports of failures in the West, and rumors of others, undoubtedly had some demoralizing effect upon the market, though they are only additional to the feeling of uncertainty which has prevailed for some time. After 2 o'clock there was a partial recovery of the general market from the sharp decline. The net result of the day's business shows a decline ranging from ⅛ to 1⅛, the latter in Omaha common.

Traders made a smart drive at Northwestern, and subsequently at St. Paul. Mr. Bell and Mr. Kirkner were conspicuous. An impression prevailed that Mr. Keene hammered Northwestern, and that Germans were responsible for the drive at St. Paul. Rumor had it that the younger Vanderbilts bought Northwestern. Mr. Amory's purchases of St. Paul were thought by some to have been for Mr. Keene. It can be said upon excellent authority that insiders have been large buyers of St. Paul at current figures, and that they are still buying. It is stated on good authority that the Vanderbilt party has been a considerable buyer of stocks today. A broker usually well informed says that the recent decline in Lake Shore may have been caused by the sale of the holdings of Messrs. Payne and Stone, the Directors who have lately resigned. An inference is drawn that the Vanderbilts foresaw the sale of this stock and decided to buy it as cheaply as possible. There has been excellent buying of Jersey Central for three days. Well-informed operators say that it will sell much higher. A pool is said to be buying; the Vanderbilts are said to be buying; the receivership is soon to dissolve; traffic agreements with all connecting roads are pending—all these and other points are made in the bull interest. One new feature appears. It is alleged that the Jersey Central Directors considered yesterday a proposition to give the Lehigh Valley Company the use of Jersey Central tracks on condition of the Lehigh Valley's paying a certain sum on New York and Communipaw securities. The fact remains that shrewd operators are buying Jersey. There have been some new rumors about Union Pacific. One is that Central Pacific people have been back of the attack on the stock, in order to secure large holdings in view of the Southern Pacific consolidation scheme. People usually alert consider this rumor unfounded. The other story is that Mr. Dillon is to retire from the Presidency of the road in favor of Mr. Ames. Treasurer Ham, of the Union Pacific, and others in a position to know, say there is nothing in the report.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last—Feb. 2	Last—Feb. 1
Alton & T. H.	814	68¼	68½	68¼	68¼	68¾
do pfd	100	97	97	97	97	
Am. Cable Co.	250	66¼	66½	66	66	67¼
Canada Southern	8,500	67¾	68¼	66	66¾	68⅛
Central Pacific	2,760	82¾	82¾	82¼	82⅜	83½
C., B. & Q.	805	122¾	122¾	122	122	122¾
C., C., C. & I.	300	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Ches. & Ohio	150	22½	22½	22½	22½	
do 2d pfd	67	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Col. Coal & Iron	100	31½	31½	31½	31½	32
Denver & Rio G.	23,550	48¼	48¼	46	46½	48¾
Del. & Hudson	600	108	108¼	108	108	108
Del., L. & W.	25,600	124¾	125¼	124¼	124½	125½
Erie	12,325	38¼	38¾	38	38¼	38⅞
Erie seconds		96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
East Tenn. & Ga.	2,250	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
do pfd	600	16½	16½	16¼	16½	
Ft. Worth & Den.	100	30	30	30	30	
H. & St. Joe	200	41½	41½	41½	41½	
I., B. & W.	1,350	31½	31½	30	30	30¾
Illinois Central	1,210	146¼	146¼	145½	145½	146
Jersey Central	16,900	72½	72½	71¾	72½	72¾
Kansas & Texas	10,450	31¾	31¾	30½	30¾	31¾
Lake Erie & W.	1,400	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¾
Lake Shore	22,050	108¾	109⅛	108¼	108¾	109¾
Louis. & Nash	11,500	56¾	57	55¾	56¾	57
Man. 2d pfd		80	80	80	80	81
Manhat'n Beach	25	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Mem. & Chas.	1,200	45	45	45	45	45¾
Met. Elevated	100	80¾	80¾	80	80	
Met. El. bonds		98	98	98	98	
Mich. Central	4,025	95¼	95¼	94¾	95	95¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd	100	46	46	46	46	
Minn. & St. L.	300	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¾	
do pfd	300	62	62	61	61	62
Morris & Essex	100	122	122	122	122	
Missouri Pacific	3,825	102¾	102¾	101¾	101¾	103
Mut. Un. Tel.	300	22	22	22	22	
N. Y. Central	11,750	125¾	126	125¼	125¾	125¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	4,125	11¾	11¾	10	10¼	11¾
do pfd	3,000	27½	27½	24	25¾	27½
N. Y. & N. E.	200	47	47	47	47	47¼
Nor. & W. pfd	5,835	44¾	44¾	43	43½	44½
Northern Pacific	11,600	48½	48½	47	47¼	48¼
do pfd	5,432	84¾	84¾	83¾	84	84¾
Northwestern	22,000	129¾	129¾	128¾	128¾	130
do pfd	1,654	145¾	145¾	144¾	144¾	145¾
Ohio Central	645	12½	12½	12	12	12
Ohio & Miss.	600	32½	32½	31¾	31¾	
Ohio Southern	100	14	14	14	14	
Ont. & Western	810	26½	26½	25½	25½	26¼
Or. Trans-Con.	4,622	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾	85¾
Pacific Mail	6,100	40½	41½	40½	41½	40½
Penn. Coal	100	270	270	270	270	
Pittsburg	97	140¾	141	140¾	141	
P. P.-C. Co.	200	*122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	
Peoria, D. & E.	555	23	24¾	23	24	24
Quicksilver pfd	100	40	40	40	40	
Reading	3,500	54¾	54¾	54	54¼	54¾
R. & Saratoga	9	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	
Roch. & Pitts	1,550	20¾	20¾	20	20	
Rock Island	910	122¾	122¾	122¼	122¾	123
St. L. & San F.	500	30	30	30	30	31¾
do pfd	700	51	51	50¾	50¾	51
St. Paul	46,010	105¾	105¾	104¼	104¾	105¾
do pfd	800	120	120	119¾	119¾	120¾
St. Paul & D.	100	95	95	95	95	
St. Paul & O.	14,450	48	48¼	46¾	47	48¼
do pfd	11,095	105¾	106¼	104	105	106½
Texas Pacific	8,600	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	38¾
Union Pacific	45,320	97¾	98¼	97¼	97¾	98½
Wabash	3,100	30¾	30¾	30	30	30½
do pfd	8,720	53¾	53¾	52½	53¾	53½
Western Union	25,800	81½	81½	80¼	80¾	81¾

*P. P.-C. Co. ex div. 2 per cent quarterly.

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	73¾	Tennessee 6s, new	44
Missouri 6s	110	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph	110	Virginia 6s, consols	51
Tennessee 6s, old	44½	Virginia 6s, def'd	12¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

6s	104	4s	119¾
5s, extended	103¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	128
4½s	113¾		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	112¾	U. P. land gts	110
Erie seconds	96½	U. P. sink. funds	118
Lehigh & Wilkes	104	Tex. Pac. land grants	59
U. P. firsts	113¾	Tex. Pac., R. G.	75¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	134	United States	63
American	90½	Fargo	124

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 5s con 3½s	103¾	1000 I. & D Div	96¾
10000 Ar7sLRPB&NO1s	55	1000 So Minn Div	107
21000 do	56	3000 M & St P C & M	125
5000 do	55	3000 M K & T 2d	56¾
1000 Ark 7s Cen R iss	25½	12000 do	56
5000 do	26	2000 M U Tel 6s	72
2500 La cons	73¾	7000 N Y C & St L 1st	97¾
1500 Clev & Pitt 4th	110¼	5000 do	97½
2000 C & O 1st series B	90¾	5000 do	97¾
3000 do	90½	2000 No Pac 1st coup	103¾
1000 do	90¾	2000 do	103¾
1000 C & A s f	113¾	3000 Ogn & Trans 1st	94¾
1000 C B & Q Den D 4s	84¾	3000 P D & E 1st E Div	98¾
2000 Can So 1st	103¾	3000 R & D deb	93¾
2000 do	103½	3000 R & D 1st 6s	93½
5000 Cen Pac gold b	113¾	5000 R & A 1st	79
5000 D & H reg of 91	113¾	3000 St L & I M 5s	77¾
3000 Kan P 6s of 1895	108¼	37000 Tex P 1st Rio D	80¼
2000 L B & M 1st	89¾	1000 Un Pac 1st	114
2000 M&SPlsC&PWD	91½	5000 Va Midland inc	55½
5000 do	91¾	1000 do	55
20000 do	92		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 3s reg	104½	15000 N Y C & St L 1st	97¼
2000 C & A 1st	118	5000 do	97½
1000 C & A s f	113¾	3000 N W s f 5s	100¾
10000 C & O cy	58¾	1000 N & W gen mge	103¾
500 C & O 1st series B	92	4000 Penn Co's 4½ cp	95
1000 E T V & G 5s	71¾	1000 R & D 6s	93¾
7000 L Island con	97½	1000 do	93
1000 L & N g m 6s	92½	1000 SLKC&NRE&7s	108¼
2000 M&SPlstC&PWd	92	3000 St L & I M 5s	77
1000 M & O 1st deb	83¾	2000 W U T cp of 1900	117
2000 No Pacific 1st	103¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

20000 U S 3s regd	104¼	2000 O & T 1st	94¾
10000 U S 4s regd of 1907	119¼	8000 do	94¾
10000 4½s coup of 1891	113¼	1000 Ohio Cent inc	33¾
10000 U S 4½s regd	112¾	2000 do	33¾
10000 U S 5s con 3½	103¾	2000 do	33¾
1000 A 7s L R & F S	68	15000 Mo Pac 1st	105
1000 C n So 1s gtd	95	1000 R W & O inc	43
4000 C & O cy	53¾	1000 StL&IMCA&T1st	109
4000 do	53	1000 C & F 1st	109¾
1000 C & O 1st series B	90¾	5000 S LKC&NSCBlst	99
4000 Cent Pac gold b	113¾	5000 T & W 2d	100¾
3000 C St P M & O con	103¾	7000 Tex Pac inc L G	59
1000 do	109	5000 Tex Pac Rio	79¾
3000 D & R G 1st con	90	3000 T H Div bonds	76
4000 Met Elev 1st	98	20000 U P 1st	114
10000 M & O 1st deb	83¾	10 Am Ex	91¾
5000 Mich Cent con 5s	103¾	5 Adams	135
8000 NYLE&W n 2d C	96¾	5 Wells & Fargo	125
3000 N Y C & St L 1st	97¾	54 Am Ex Bank	130
3000 do	97¾	15 Bank of America	153
5000 do	97¾		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—[*Special*.]—The following were the sales of stocks on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Amer. Bell Tel.	155	248¼	248¾	247	247
Atchison	942	81¾	81¾	80¾	80¾
Bos. Water-Power	200	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	25	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
C., S. & Clev.	200	23	23	23	23
C. & W. Mich.	25	62	62	62	62
Del., L. & N.	73	81	81	81	81
Iowa, F. & S. C.	2	89	89	89	89
Flint & P. M.	10	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Flint & P. M. pfd	1	99	99	99	99
Mex. Tel.	175	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
M., H. & O.	175	69	69	68¾	68¾
N. Y. & N. E.	200	47¾	47¾	47½	47½
N. Railroad	10	111	111	111	111
Rutland	100	3	3	3	3
Tol., Cin. & St. L.	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Union Pacific	300	98¾	98¾	98½	98½
Cal. & Hecla min	24	242	243	242	243
Osceola mining	100	26¾	26¾	26½	26½
Quincy mining	85	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Second board.					
Amer. Bell Tel.	215	246	246	245½	245½
Atchison	350	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Bos. Water-Power	150	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Chi., Bur. & Q.	150	122	122	122	122
Con. Valley	150	3	3	3	3
Eastern Railroad	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Flint & P. M.	100	26	26	26	26
Flint & P. M. pfd	100	99	99	99	99
Little Rock	200	35	35¾	35	35¾
M., H. & O.	100	68	68	68	68
M., H. & O. prf'd	3	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
O. & L. C.	100	30	30	30	30
Tol., Cin. & St. L.	100	5	5	5	5
Union Pacific	150	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Wisconsin Central	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Quincy mining	250	50	50	50	50
Mex. Tel.	1500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

30000 Mex Central 7s	70¾	5000 Og & L C 6s	98
40000 do	70¾	1000 Ogn Short Line 6s	99¾
4000 N Y & N E 7s	115¾		

SECOND BOARD.

20000 Mex Central 7s	70¾	20000 Sonora 1st mtg 7s	105
20000 do	70¾	5000 A T D & B inc	12¾
1000 N M S P 7s	115		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—[*Special*.]—The market closed unsettled. Following were the closing prices of the principal stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	59¾	60
Reading	27¼	27⅜
Lehigh Valley	63¾	64
Northern Pacific	48¼	48½
Do preferred	84¼	84½
Lehigh Navigation	43¾	44
B. P & W.	17¼	17¾
Compromise Mining	30	32¾

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 2—5 p. m.—Illinois Central, 150¼; Pennsylvania Central, 62½; New York Central, 129¾; Erie, 39⅜; do seconds, 99¼; Reading, 28¼.

Bar silver is quoted at 50 9-16d per ounce.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Rentes, 78f 70c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Sight exchange on New York $2 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483¾.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Mining stocks active and irregular; Sierra Grande advanced from 250 to 275, closing at 265; Robinson opened at 25 on a report that the mine was in the hands of a Receiver, but the stock advanced to 110 at the close; Sonora Consolidated active at 12 to 15, closing at 14; Bodie, 200 and 175; Navajo, 775; and Chrysolite, 145. Sales of the day, 129,575 shares. Pipe-Line certificates dull at 101¾@100¾, closing at 101¼.

Caribou	1¾	Quicksilver	8
Central Arizona	[illegible]	Quicksilver pfd	41
Excelsior	1	Silver Cliff	¾
Homestake	17¾	Standard	5¼
Little Pittsburg	1	Sutro	¾
Ontario	32	Robinson	1

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	2¾	Pewabic	8
Calumet & Hecla	243	Quincy	50
Catalpa	165	Silver Islet	5
Franklin	14¼	Huron	1¾

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	3-16	Mono	3-32
Belcher	19-32	Northern Belle	9¼
Best & Belcher	3¼	Ophir	2⅝
Bodie	1½	Potosi	1⅝
California	3-16	Sierra Nevada	3¾
Con. Virginia	⅜	Silver King	11
Crown Point	29-32	Union Con	2¾
Eureka Con	10¼	Wales	3-16
Gould & Curry	1½	Yellow Jacket	1¾
Grand Prize	11-16	Navajo	7¾
Hale & Norcross	1¼	Mt. Diablo	3¾
Martin White	2¾	Albion	11-16
Mexican	2⅝	Independence	11-16

Savage levied an assessment of 50c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Feb. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Indiana st, s e cor of Paulina, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 28 (George T. Dalton to George A. Smith)	$3,000
South Dearborn st, 145½ ft n of Thirty-fifth, e f, 24x122 ft, dated Jan. 5 (H. and C. Busby to John Gibson)	1,250
Nixon st, 169 ft w of West Polk, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Jan. 15 (L. F. and W. E. Furness to Aaron B. Mead)	4,000
West Madison st, 233 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 30x124 ft, dated Jan. 30 (F. and D. Quigg to David W. Titcomb)	3,600
The premises No. 1024 West Monroe st, dated Feb. 2 (John West to Mary A. Young)	2,250
The premises No. 1022 West Monroe st, dated Feb. 2 (John West to Martha Perkins)	2,200
Walnut st, 308 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 30x134½ ft, dated Jan. 16 (Edward F. Comstock to Frederick Voss)	4,200
Laughton st, 192 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 24x127 ft, improved, dated Jan. 30 (Daniel Hamilton to George F. Benedict)	1,300
Carroll av, s e cor of Green st, n f, 150x100 ft, dated Jan. 31 (John W. Bennett to William Henry Smith)	15,000
Same property as the above, dated Feb. 1 (William Henry Smith to John W. Bennett)	15,000
The premises No. 74 Throop st, dated May 15, 1879 (John DeKoven to Wesson B. Macomber)	3,503
The premises No. 27 Hammond st, dated Jan. 30 (M. D. and P. S. Richards to William Harms)	3,250
McGrath st, 126¼ ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 25 ft, dated Jan. 27 (E. B. Pease to A. M. Maypole)	600
Lexington st, 150 ft w of Francisco, n f, 25x126¾ ft, dated Feb. 2 (J. C. F. Hieronymus to John Bartsch)	500
Washington st, 30 2-12 ft e of Fifth av, n f, 50⅝x99 ft, improved, dated Feb. 1 (David Campbell to Henry B. Mason)	80,000
Campbell Park, 241 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 24x108½ ft, dated Feb. 1 (M. S. and J. D. Low to David Curran)	3,700
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Lincoln av, 305 ft n w of Wrightwood av, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 1 (William J. Hack to William Boldenweck)	$1,100
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Fifty-third st, 100 ft w of Park place, n f, 27x150 ft, dated Jan. 28 (George T. Dalton to George A. Smith)	$2,500
Woodlawn av, 133 ft s of Fifty-first st, e f, 50x164 ft, dated June 20, 1882 (E. C. John Cleaver to Edward C. Cleaver)	1,750

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were active and unsettled yesterday. Prices advanced sharply from the closings of Thursday, but the tone was nervous throughout, with unverified rumors of more failures, as is only natural after such news as was heard the preceding day. The local crowd was disposed to be bearish, and there is reason to believe that some of them lost rather smartly through free selling when the outside sentiment was the other way. Of course things may turn in their favor yet, but up to the close of 'Change the market was against them, and some filled in at a loss late in the session. The advent of a snow-storm tended to higher prices, and possibly the natural weakness in stocks invited the investment of outside capital in produce. In the afternoon there was a large advance all round, which was most marked on the longer futures simply because they were traded in last. Possibly the later strength was in large part due to returning confidence, when it was found that there was no truth in the earlier rumors of business failures.

Provisions were active and stronger. Lard advanced 20c for May and an average of 17½c on other futures, closing firm at the outside, after a little setback in the late forenoon. Lard advanced 17½c and meats 10c from the latest prices of Thursday, all closing strong. Liverpool quoted lard 6d higher, and the local hog market was firmer on a light supply, which some people supposed was due to the snow-storm. This stiffened product early, and it touched the highest point (of the morning) on the call, then fell back, and started up again towards 1 o'clock. Pork looked as if it would have been weak under local selling but for the strength in lard, which boomed at the outset, and received a temporary check by the rumors of additional failures outside. There was suspicion of "a hen on" in lard, and some people thought the leading longs were unloading rather freely on the boom, especially as New York was "soft" enough to suggest that people there do not take much stock in the idea of scarcity. The strength may, however, have been chiefly due to the report that we have only about 55,000 tcs of lard in store, while the stock of contract pork is 240,000 brls, which is nearly 10 per cent more than was expected. The stock of meats as officially reported was scarcely up to the anticipations of the trade, but there was not much shipping demand for them. On the afternoon call there was a sharp advance of 20@37½c on pork, 5@20c on lard, and 25@30c on ribs. The excitement was supposed to be due to a tilt between two prominent packing firms.

Flour was quiet, though one round lot taken for export swelled the volume of sales to a fair aggregate. The market was firm, but generally described by the old-fashioned phrase, "Buyers and sellers apart in their views." Bran and other coarse millstuffs were firm.

Wheat was active and stronger. The market advanced 1¼c early in the day, fell back ⅝c, and recovered the decline later, closing on 'Change 1¼c above the latest prices of Thursday. Liverpool and London reported an advance of 6d per quarter, and our receipts were again small. The storm was adverse to a free movement, but it was not supposed that there would have been much more received with finer weather. The visible supply seems to have increased slightly during last week; but it is noted that the foreign figures do not substantiate the claim that the United Kingdom is being filled up with Russian wheat. The chief point in the market was free selling early by a few prominent operators, whose offerings were taken so freely on outside buying orders that they hauled off, and some of them became purchasers later. There was a strong suspicion that a local firm has got hold of the market for May, but it was remarked that the outside world is just as likely as not to get the whole of it when they get well wakened up as buyers. The current offerings of car-lots sold 1c higher on red and ½c higher on the speculative grade of spring, while the lower grades showed little change. On the afternoon call the market closed ⅛@¼c higher than on 'Change.

Corn was active and irregularly stronger. The market advanced 1@1¼c, the inside for May, fell back ⅜c, and closed 1c above the latest prices of Thursday, except that May only closed ⅝c higher. Liverpool was called stronger, and our receipts were smaller, with a less proportion of contract corn, while the visible supply was reported to have decreased 25,000 bu during last week, and there were indications of a better foreign demand on the seaboard, which promises to draw the supplies there down to a small quantity by the close of this month. The absence of a premium on February corn will tend to reduce the volume of receipts here, and some operators thought they will be quite small a few days hence, irrespective of weather conditions. This, with the rather widely-entertained idea that the January longs are short for this month, caused more confidence in the near futures than in the May deal. One or two large lots were sold out early, but the market took it all, and buyers "cried for more." The offerings of car lots met with a good shipping demand, advancing ½@1c, the least strength being in rejected, which weakened to fully 3¼c below new mixed. On the afternoon call the market advanced ⅛@¼c.

Oats were fairly active and higher in sympathy with corn, the market advancing on the early transactions ⅛@⅜c, subsequently dropping back ⅛c, and closing with a gain of ⅛@¼c on the regular board. The trading was mostly in February and May, with a good share of the trading in the latter delivery. Spot No. 2 sold at 37⅛@37⅜c, closing at the outside. Samples in good demand and relatively higher. On the afternoon call the market advanced ⅛@¼c.

Rye was quiet and firm, No. 2 spot selling at 63c, with 63c bid for February, 64c for March, and 65c for April. May sold at 70@71c, closing at 70½c bid. Rejected nominal. Samples in light demand and steady.

Barley was inactive for store lots, No. 2 being nominally quotable at 83c and No. 3 at 53c. No. 3 for February sold at 53c, and 54c was paid for March. Samples were quiet and the inferior grades easier.

Trading in dry goods continues on a restricted scale, and the market for millinery goods, clothing, and boots and shoes also remains quiet. A fair seasonable demand for groceries exists, and most articles in the list show firmness. Coffees and sugars were specially strong, the latter advancing ⅛c from lowest prices of the week. Dealers in dried fruits, canned goods, and fish were doing a fair business at sustained prices. There was a steadier feeling in dairy products. Coal was active and firm. Pig-iron remains unsettled.

There was a fair trade in green fruits, eggs, poultry, and potatoes at unchanged prices. Hide dealers report a moderate business, with receipts, as usual at this season, of a poor order, and prices steady. Metals and tinners' stock were in good request for the season, quotations remaining unchanged. Wool quiet and steady. Timothy seed was in fair demand and firmer, prime seed being quotable at $1.78@1.80. Clover seed quiet, with light offerings, fair to prime seed selling at $7.50@7.75. Flaxseed was firmer, selling at $1.28@1.28½ on track and $1.26 for regular. Dressed hogs firm at $7.30@7.55 for light to heavy. Hay steady at Thursday's prices.

A good many members of the Board of Trade will be rejoiced this morning to read the report of Judge Moran's decision in the bucket-shop cases. They need not be supplied with the telegraphic news any longer.

It seems that some people have the idea that the parties who were the leading longs in January corn are short for this month. There is good reason for saying that this is a mistake. They have stepped "down and out," as stated in THE TRIBUNE of last Thursday.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late C. A. Phelps were adopted by the Board of Trade yesterday.

Some of the certificates of subscription to "Friend W." are now being exhibited by confiding stockholders to their friends. Sad relics of departed greatness!

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ¼c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Thursday.	Range Friday.	Closed Friday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
Spot	$17.77½	$....@....	$18.27½
February	17.77½	17.65 @18.30	18.27½
March	17.95	17.95 @18.55	18.52½
April	18.15	18.15 @18.32½	*18.70
May	18.32½	18.37½@18.90	18.82½
June	18.35	18.50 @18.85	18.80
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Spot	$11.07½	$....@....	$11.32½
February	11.07½	11.15 @11.20	11.32½
March	11.17½	11.25 @11.47½	11.47½
April	11.27½	11.37½@11.65	11.62½
May	11.40	11.42½@11.75	11.67½
June	11.42½	11.47½@11.70	11.65
MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
S. ribs, part cured	*8.90	$9.00 @ 9.05	*$9.10
Do February	*8.90	....@....	*9.10
Do March	9.10	9.17½@ 9.25	*9.25
Do April	*9.25	....@....	*9.40
Do May	9.42½	9.47½@ 9.82½	*9.80
Do June	9.50	9.57½@ 9.87½	9.85
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, spot	$1.04½	$....@ 1.05½	$1.05½
No. 3 winter	95	....@....	96
Rejected winter			
No. 2 spring	1.04⅝	1.04⅝@ 1.04¾	1.06
No. 3 spring	88	....@....	88
February	1.04⅝	1.05 @ 1.06	1.06
March	1.05½	1.05⅝@ 1.07	1.06⅞
April	1.06⅝	1.07 @ 1.08	1.07⅝
May	1.10⅝	1.10⅝@ 1.12¼	1.12⅛
CORN.			
No. 2 spot	54¾	55⅛@ 55¾	56⅜
High mixed	54¾	55¼@ 55¾	56¾
Rejected	46	46⅜@ 46¾	48
New mixed	49¾	50 @ 50¾	50¾
February	54⅝	55⅛@ 55¾	56¾
March	55¾	55⅜@ 57¼	56¾
May	57½	58½@ 59¾	58¾
OATS.			
No. 2 white		....@....	
No. 2 mixed	37	37¼@ 37⅝	38¼
Rejected			
February	37	37¼@ 38	37⅞
March	37¼	37⅝@ 38¼	38⅛
April	37⅞	37⅝@ 38⅛	*38⅛
May	39⅞	40⅛@ 41	40⅝
June	39¾	39⅞@ 39¾	*40
RYE.			
No. 2	*63	....@ 63	*64
Rejected			
February	*63	....@ 63	*64
March	*64½	....@ 64	*65
May	70½	70 @ 71	*72
BARLEY.			
No. 2, spot	83	....@....	83
No. 2, February	84	....@....	84
No. 3, spot	51½	....@....	53
No. 3, February	52	....@ 53	53
No. 3, March	54	....@ 54	54

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 6.65 @ 6.70
Long clears, loose	8.80 @ 8.85
Short clears, loose	9.20 @ 9.25
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	9.40 @ 9.60
Sweet pickled hams (15@16 lbs)	10.30 @10.50
Bacon, short ribs	10.25 @10.50
Bacon, short clears	11.50 @11.75
Bacon, hams	12.50 @13.00
Mess beef	10.25 @10.50
Beef hams	17.50 @18.00
Choice to favorit brands of winters	5.25 @ 5.50
Fair to good brands of winters	4.75 @ 5.00
Good to choice red winters	4.75 @ 5.25
Prime to choice springs	4.75 @ 5.00
Good to choice export, in sacks, extras	4.25 @ 4.30
Good to choice export, double extras	4.45 @ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50 @ 6.00
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	6.50 @ 7.25
Rye flour	3.87½@ 4.00

The following were the receipts and partial shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	14,215	16,133	382	14,148
Wheat, bu	17,930	21,988	6,705	18,969
Corn, bu	263,526	194,288	3,754	206,358
Oats, bu	64,198	61,253	750	29,422
Rye, bu	3,291	6,647		2,712
Barley, bu	31,000	17,822	3,450	17,576
Grass-seed, lbs	264,969	308,831	3,800	319,917
Flaxseed, lbs	315,210	536,000	30,000	712,550
Broom-corn, lbs	59,240		18,750	3,701
Cured meats, lbs	889,946	181,780	303,180	4,552,330
Canned meats, cases			75	
Dressed beef, lbs			23,000	
Beef, tcs				105
Beef, brls			80	335
Pork, brls	775	136	260	415
Lard, lbs	580,390	137,130	35,360	708,153
Cheese, lbs	124,870		28,510	
Butter, lbs	122,172	102,006	8,820	88,140
Dressed hogs, No	1,056	198		28
Live hogs, No	19,743	27,116	4,189	8,101
Cattle, No	6,350	5,640	2,682	3,228
Sheep, No	3,899	1,951	1,404	1,191
Hides, lbs	77,715	282,270	58,590	175,500
Wool, lbs	60,319	168,356		137,889
Coal, tons	4,886	8,943	2,488	1,739
Lumber, m ft	123	1,021	1,040	1,731
Shingles, m	78	240	80	400
Salt, brls		337	3,876	1,801
Green apples, brls		778	5	56
Potatoes, bu	3,500	4,215	850	4,018
Beans, bu	400	1,722	210	336
Hay, tons	101	272		140

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars red wheat, 10 cars lower grades winter, 20 cars No. 2 spring, 14 cars other grades (46 wheat); 78 cars contract corn, 132 cars new mixed, 122 cars other grades (332 corn); 51 cars No. 2 oats, 21 cars rejected do; 11 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 43 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars lower grades (56 barley). Total, 519 cars, or about 300,000 bu. Inspected out: 2,016 bu wheat, 20,403 bu corn, 591 bu oats.

Rail freights were steady on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were nominally firm at 53½c.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 125,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 67,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 232,000 bu.

The Registrar of Provisions gives the following as the aggregates of returns by warehousemen and packers of provisions in store as dated:

	Jan. 31, 1883.	Dec. 31, 1882.	Jan. 15, 1882.	Feb. 15, 1882.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, brls	240,079	130,401	269,180	319,729
Mess pork, old, brls			2,639	600
Other kinds barreled pork, brls	21,750	9,317	7,765	8,043
Short rib, middles, lbs	35,954,080	28,183,264	44,462,133	42,318,382
Short clear middles, lbs	5,737,356	4,702,019	7,003,472	6,612,405
Long clear middles, lbs	8,558,214	8,555,714	11,600,324	12,379,628
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	10,449,960	10,756,509	16,349,136	14,499,056
S. P. shoulders, lbs	6,240,518	3,951,137	2,451,205	3,405,151
S. P. hams, lbs	29,828,404	23,804,449	27,310,424	28,745,116
Other cut meats, lbs	14,335,130	12,775,089	16,699,509	15,712,538
P. S. lard, "contract" tcs	55,533	31,526	127,526	145,501
Other kinds of lard, tcs	7,650	5,769	11,849	15,829

The following table shows the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Jan. 27, 1883	21,109,118	9,550,497	3,985,195	2,303,521
Jan. 20, 1883	21,712,012	9,375,757	4,419,625	2,792,300
Jan. 28, 1882	21,772,442	17,816,161	3,205,621	2,824,713
Jan. 29, 1881	28,006,000	16,790,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31, 1880	30,020,000	16,070,000	3,490,000	3,500,000
Feb. 1, 1879	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,155,000
Feb. 2, 1878	9,118,000	5,583,000	2,374,000	4,755,000

Also 1,506,689 bu rye Jan. 27, against 1,494,001 bu the week previous.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from Nov. 1 to date and latest mail dates at the under-mentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

Jan. 31.	1883.	1882.
Chicago	2,110,000	2,010,000
Cincinnati	340,000	372,000
Kansas City	343,368	206,193
St. Louis	240,000	245,000
Indianapolis	240,000	245,000
Milwaukee	244,200	202,000
Louisville	155,000	155,000
Cedar Rapids	125,000	131,000
Cleveland	123,575	125,137
St. Joseph, Mo.	55,000	95,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	103,000	110,000
Des Moines, Ia.	64,000	64,000
Sabula, Ia.	31,482	31,491
Sioux City, Ia.	48,780	47,581
Evansville, Ind.	13,500	6,008
Other places estimated	695,000	705,000
Total, all points	4,968,033	5,016,432

The exports of seeds from New York to Europe for the week ending Jan. 30 were 10,069 sacks clover and 3,516 sacks of other seeds. Of the clover 8,560 sacks went to the Continent—nearly all to Germany.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 300 brls and 2,180 sacks springs partly at $6.70; 350 brls winters on private terms; 50 sacks low grades at $2.50@3.00; 150 brls rye flour on private terms. Total about 2,700 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 7 cars bran at $11.50 for poor on track and $12.00@12.25 free on board; 2 cars middlings at $15.00 free on board; 1 car shorts at $14.00 free on board; 3 cars screenings at $8.50 on track.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 5 cars No. 2 red at $1.05¼; 4 cars by sample at 87@90c for rejected and $1.00 for No. 3 winter on track; 4 cars do at 85c for rejected; $1.05 for long-berried No. 3 winter; and $1.05¼ for No. 2 Turkish free on board. Total about 6,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 7 cars No. 2 at $1.04⅝@1.04¾; 4 cars No. 3 at 88c; 1 car No. 2 hard at $1.05; 11 cars by sample at 85@90c for rejected and 90@93c for No. 3 on track; 1 car do at 85c for rejected free on board. Total about 11,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On call, 40,000 bu seller February at $1.05⅝@1.06; 155,000 bu seller March at $1.06⅝@1.07; 45,000 bu seller April at $1.07⅝@1.08; 850,000 bu seller May at $1.12@1.12⅛.

CORN—On 'Change, 88 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 55¼@55¾c; 28 cars rejected at 46½@47c; 31 cars and 4,800 bu new mixed at 50@50½c; 2 cars new high mixed at 50½c; 66 cars by sample at 46@48c for no grade, 50c for rejected, 51½@51⅝c for new mixed, and 51c for ears on track; 204 cars do at 44½@45c for no grade, 50c for rejected (former at country point), 51@53c for new mixed, and 53@55c for new high mixed free on board. Total, about 234,000 bu.

Call sales: 25,000 bu seller February at 56⅛@56¼c; 380,000 bu seller March at 56¾@57⅛c; 290,000 bu seller May at 58⅞@59½c.

OATS—On 'Change, 8 cars No. 2 at 37⅛@37⅜c; 19 cars by sample at 35½@36c for rejected white; 38@40⅛c for No. 2 and 41@41½c for No. 2 white on track; 44 cars do at 33c for rejected (part at country point), 39@40c for rejected white, 38¾@40⅛c for No. 2, and 40@42c for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 53,000 bu.

Call sales: 15,000 bu seller February at 37⅞@38c; 65,000 bu seller March at 38⅛@38¼c; 240,000 bu seller May at 40⅝@41c.

RYE—On 'Change, 3 cars No. 2 at 63c; 3 cars by sample at 56c for rejected (at country point), and 63@64c for No. 2 on track; 4 cars do at 57½@58c for rejected free on board. Total about 11,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller March at 65c, 20,000 bu seller May at 71c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 26 cars by sample at 50@55c for No. 4; and 54@75c for No. 3 on track; 5 cars do at 60@83c for No. 3 free on board; 1 car and 104 bags delivered at 59@63c. Total about 20,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 4,500 brls seller February at $17.85@18.05; 23,750 brls seller March at $17.95@18.15; 1,000 brls seller April at $18.15@18.32½; 51,250 brls seller May at $18.37½@18.57½; 4,250 brls seller June at $18.50@18.62½; 250 brls seller July at $18.70. Total, 85,000 brls.

Call sales: 1,250 brls seller February at $18.30; 8,000 brls seller March at $18.45@18.55; 16,000 brls seller May at $18.80@18.90; 1,250 brls seller June at $18.85.

LARD—On 'Change, 2,250 tcs seller February at $11.15@11.20; 14,250 tcs seller March at $11.25@11.35; 1,500 tcs seller April at $11.37½@11.45; 52,000 tcs seller May at $11.42½@11.60; 9,750 tcs seller June at $11.47½@11.60; 250 tcs seller July at $11.62½. Total, 80,000 tcs.

Call sales: 6,250 tcs seller March at $11.40@11.47½; 1,000 tcs seller April at $11.62½@11.65; 15,500 tcs seller May at $11.67½@11.75; 5,000 tcs seller June at $11.65@11.70.

MEATS—On 'Change, 75,000 lbs short-ribs spot at $9.00@9.05; 1,000,000 lbs do seller March at $9.17½@9.25; 2,000,000 lbs do seller May at $9.47½@9.57½; 300,000 lbs do seller June at $9.57½@9.62½; 525,000 lbs dry-salted shoulders at $6.70 spot, and 6⅞c for May; 30,000 lbs long clear sides at $9.40 seller May.

Call sales: 3,250,000 lbs short-ribs seller May at $9.57½@9.82½; 650,000 lbs seller June at $9.85@9.87½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A fair trade is reported at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@ 7
Green, self-working	6 @ 6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@ 5
Inferior and common	4 @ 5
Crooked	2 @ 3

BUTTER—Trade does not improve much, still there is a little more inquiry since the recent decline, and holders speak a little more hopefully. Stocks are more than ample.

The receipts and exports at New York of butter since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

	Receipts, pkgs.	Exports, lbs.
For week ending Jan. 30	14,529	330,972
Same week 1882	15,455	134,477
Since May 1, 1882	1,141,503	5,888,005
Same time last year	1,201,021	13,431,419

Creamery, fancy	35@37	Roll, choice	17@19
Do. fair to choice	28@34	Roll, poor to good	13@16
Dairy, choice	28@30	Packing stock	10@14
Dairy, fair to good	24@26	Inferior	10@12
Common grades	21@23	Grease	8@9

CHEESE—Sales to a moderate aggregate were effected at about previous quotations, the market averaging steady.

The receipts and exports at New York of cheese since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

	Receipts, pkgs.	Exports, lbs.
For week ending Jan. 30	8,048	381,253
Same week 1882	21,827	1,678,592
Since May 1, 1882	2,161,613	77,444,318
Same time last year	2,750,706	119,230,806

Young America	14½@ 15
Full cream, Cheddar, fall make	13½@ 14
Full cream, flat, fall make, 2 in a box	14 @ 14½
Full cream, August	11½@ 12½
Flat, slightly skimmed	8 @ 9
Skim, common to fair	6 @ 7
Low grades	3 @ 4

COOPERAGE—Dull at $1.05 for pork brls and $1.25 for lard tcs.

DRESSED HOGS—Were firm, with sales of 2 cars at $7.30 for light and $7.50@7.55 for heavy.

EGGS—Steady at 24@25c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A good general business is in progress, and the tone of the market is firm and healthy:

FOREIGN.	
Dates	$ 8 @ 8½
Prunes, Turkish, old	6¾@ 7
Prunes, Turkish, new	7¼@ 7¾
Raisins, layers	2.25 @2.30
Raisins, London, layers	2.65 @2.70
Raisins, Valencia	9½@ 9¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.15 @2.25
Zante currants	6 @ 6½
Citron	17½@ 18
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Alden	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	8 @ 8½
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	7 @ 7½
Raspberries	35 @ 36
Blackberries	8¾@ 9
Pitted cherries	26 @ 27
NUTS.	
Filberts	10½@ 11½
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 17½
Naples walnuts	16 @ 16½
Pecans	7 @ 9
PEANUTS.	
Wilmington	5¾@ 6
Virginia	7½@ 8¼
Red Tennessee	5½@ 6

FISH—Business is picking up a little and the general market has a firmer look. Prices range the same as for the past fortnight:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 4.75
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	4.00
Trout, No. 1, per ½-brl	4.50
Mackerel—Extra No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50@ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.00@ 5.25
Mackerel—Large family	4.75
Mackerel—Medium family	7.00
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs, new	6.00
Codfish—Grand Bank, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish—Dressed	[illegible]
Herring—Labrador split, brls	8.00@ 8.25
Herring—Flat split, brls	7.50
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	95@ 1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	30
Halibut, smoked	13
California salmon, brl	18.50
California salmon, ½-brl	9.50@10.00

GREEN FRUITS—A fair business was reported at quotations:

Oranges, Florida and Valencia, per box	$ 3.50@ 4.00
Lemons, per box	3.50@ 3.75
Apples, per brl	2.00@ 3.00
Cranberries, per brl	8.00@13.00

GROCERIES.—Sugars developed considerable strength. They were, in fact, ⅛c higher. Coffees remained firm under favorable Rio advices and some speculative inquiry. Rice, sirups, spices, etc., were steady:

RICE.	
Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¼
COFFEE.	
Java	16 @ 19
Java, choice Mandaling	24 @ 25
Maracaibo	9 @ 11
Mexican, prime to choice	11¼@ 11¾
Mexican, fair to good	10¼@ 11
Rio, fancy	11 @ 11½
Rio, prime to choice	10 @ 10¾
Rio, fair to good	8¾@ 9½
Rio, common	8 @ 8½
Rio, roasting	6½@ 7
SUGARS.	
Patent cut-loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
Granulated, standard	[illegible]
Granulated, not standard	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	[illegible]
Extra C	8 @ 8¼
No. 1	7¾@ 8
Yellow	7½@ 7¾
SIRUPS.	
Corn	38 @ 40
Sugar	[illegible]
Blackstrap	24 @ 26
New Orleans molasses	[illegible]
SPICES.	
Allspice	15 @ 16
Cloves	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Nutmegs, No. 1	[illegible]
Nutmegs, No. 2	[illegible]

HAY—Quiet, with upland prairie firmer:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.50@12.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]
Upland prairie	[illegible]
No. 1 prairie	[illegible]

HIDES—A fair trade is reported, the current receipts of green hides being mostly long-haired part-cured stock:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8¼@ 8½
Green-cured, heavy	[illegible]
Part cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Green salted, bulls	[illegible]
Calf, per lb	[illegible]
Dry salted, per lb	[illegible]
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @ 15
Damaged dry	11 @ 12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	[illegible]

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—Scarce and firm at quotations:

Pacific Coast	[illegible]
New York choice	[illegible]
Prime New York	[illegible]
New Wisconsin	[illegible]
Olds	[illegible]
Wisconsin, good to common	[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Dealers report a good city and country trade for the season:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	[illegible]
Pig-tin, per lb	[illegible]
Bar-tin	[illegible]
Solder	[illegible]
Bar-lead	[illegible]
Lead-pipe	[illegible]
Copper-bottoms, per lb	[illegible]
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, cut to size	[illegible]
Sheet-zinc	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, Nos. 10 to 24	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 27	[illegible]
Common bar-iron rates	[illegible]

Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	13¼
American planished iron, "B"	9¼
American do, "A"	10
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12@ 16

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 33 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Steady at $3.50 rates.

OILS—Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, and averaged firm. Trade remains without much action:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 20½	Lard, No. 2	$ 67
Carbon, 175 test	10½	Linseed, raw	58
Carbon, 150 test	11½	Linseed, boiled	59
Carbon, 110 test	10¾	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	15	Sperm	1.40
		Neatsfoot, pure	93
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	14½	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	11¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	16¾	Bank	50
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12½	Straits	52
Lard, current make	80	Turpentine	56
Lard, No. 1	77	Miners', white	56

POTATOES—Steady at 70@78c per bu for common by the car-lot on track, and sweets at $3.00@3.50 for Jerseys, with Illinois at $2.75@3.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was steady, turkeys selling at 17c per lb, chickens at 11@12c, geese at 8@10c, and ducks at 13@14c. Venison steady at 6@7c per lb for carcasses and 12@13c for saddles. Rabbits, $1.00 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy in good demand, with liberal offerings, prime selling at $1.78@1.80. In clover seed there was a steady feeling, choice offerings being wanted and the poorer neglected. Fair to prime seed quotable at $7.50@7.75. Flaxseed was firmer, with light receipts, selling at $1.28¾ on track. Hungarian sold at 81c for good seed. Sales were reported of 7 cars and 800 bags timothy at $1.73@2.00 spot and $1.80 seller March; 180 bags clover seed at $7.00@8.00, the latter mammoth; 5 cars flaxseed at $1.28¾@1.30 for good to choice on track; 410 bags Hungarian at 77@81c for common to good.

STRAW—Sale of 1 car rye straw on 'Change at $8.50 on track.

TALLOW—Was easy at 8c for prime city, 7½c for No. 1 country, and 6¾c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

WOOL—Continues quiet at quotations:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Fine medium (¼ and ⅜ blood)	35@36	Fine medium	27@35
		Fine light	23@30
Fine X and XX	33@36	Fine heavy	17@25
Fine med. (¼ blood)	31@35	Heavy, earthy, dingy	18@22
Dingy, washed	27@37	Low medium	26@30
Coarse and common	27@30	Coarse	18@22
Good medium tub	33@35	Dead pulled	17@20
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35	Bucks	15@20

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following shows the condition of trade at the Produce Exchange Call yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, extras in creamery	35	..
Butter, extra firsts	31	..
Butter, packing stock	12	13
Butter, choice roll	15	18
Eggs, fresh	26¼	27
Eggs, fresh, for February	26	27
Eggs, fresh, for March	21	22
Eggs, fresh, for May	14	14½
Eggs, fresh, for June	11	..
Eggs, fresh, for April	14	15
Eggs, fresh, for the year	13¾	14
Eggs, ice house	21	24
Beans, hand-picked medium	$2.35	..

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,331	22,298	2,144
Tuesday	5,080	25,177	3,944
Wednesday	3,131	18,799	2,803
Thursday	6,335	19,743	3,839
Friday	5,500	20,000	4,000
Total	27,356	106,017	16,730
Same time last week	30,841	90,719	14,529
Shipments—			
Monday	2,529	4,764	422
Tuesday	3,965	2,578	567
Wednesday	4,016	4,421	1,897
Thursday	2,082	4,189	1,404
Total	12,592	15,552	4,290

The receipts of cattle for last month amounted to 165,546 head—an increase over January, 1882, of 36,833 head. In sheep there was an increase of 8,418. Hogs show a falling off of 11,708. The decline in the receipts of the latter is accounted for by the snow blockade during the first three days of last week and Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week. Prices of cattle are 25@50c lower than one year ago, while hogs and sheep show no marked difference. The average weight of the hogs was 242 lbs, against 252 lbs for January, 1882.

CATTLE—During most of the day there was an active demand for the different grades of cattle, and the forenoon's trading was done at stronger prices. Had all the stock reached the yards on time the chances are that the market would have worked easier instead of firmer, but the trains were delayed by the storm, so that only a comparatively light supply had reached the yards up to the hour when shippers suspend operations for the day. That class took hold freely up to about 2 o'clock, paying a trifle higher figures for desirable droves, but after that hour not much trading was done. Thinking that the late arrivals added to Saturday's receipts would enable them to fill their orders to better advantage on the morrow, buyers held off and the market finished weak at a nominal decline from the opening rate of 10c. The quality of the offerings was pretty good. Not many choice lots were noticed, but the proportion of fair to good 1,200 to 1,400 lb steers was larger than recently, and the bulk of the shipping stock went at $4.75@5.50. A few lots were taken at $5.90@6.00.

Butchers and canners were liberal buyers all day, and with a rather light supply on sale sellers found it an easy matter to maintain previous rates. Sales were at $3.25@4.25 for common to good cows, at $3.50@4.50 for bulls, and at $4.40@4.75 for steers. Scrubs sold at $2.50@3.00. There was a continued good demand for stockers and feeders at $3.25@4.25 for the former and at $4.25@4.65 for the latter.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.00@ 6.20
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.60@ 5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.00@ 5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	4.75@ 5.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@ 4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@ 3.00
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
43	1,548	$6.00	12	1,114	$4.75
17	1,491	5.90	36	1,138	4.72½
16	1,443	5.90	17	1,000	4.70
55	1,386	5.80	18	1,100	4.65
17	1,430	5.62½	18	1,090	4.65
53	1,364	5.55	17	1,027	4.60
16	1,354	5.50	15	1,005	4.60
100	1,402	5.40	18	1,071	4.60
37	1,271	5.35	11 cows	1,048	4.25
30	1,310	5.45	17 cows	958	4.15
31	1,296	5.35	22	1,000	4.50
28	1,358	5.30	13 feeders	1,074	4.50
17	1,323	5.30	12	978	4.50
50	1,338	5.25	19	938	4.45
129	1,262	5.20	21	1,080	4.40
24	1,300	5.25	32 feeders	967	4.35
48	1,262	5.25	45 feeders	967	4.25
34	1,203	5.12½	23 stockers	889	4.25
23	1,321	5.10	26 stockers	854	4.25
68	1,308	5.05	16 stockers	853	4.10
18	1,287	5.00	17 stockers	830	4.00
18	1,241	5.00	28 stockers	731	3.75
17	1,321	5.00	11	1,112	3.65
53	1,200	5.00	13 cows	984	3.65
55	1,205	5.00	13 cows	930	3.60
17	1,198	4.95	14 cows	1,008	3.75
66	1,158	4.95	10 stockers	665	3.50
76	1,168	4.95	14 cows	931	3.50
29	1,283	4.90	33 cows	908	3.65
37	1,226	4.90	14 cows	937	3.55
64	1,280	4.90	26 cows	842	3.40
71	1,169	4.90	22 cows	900	3.00
36	1,178	4.87½	15 cows	848	3.00
55	1,166	4.77½	26 stockers	496	3.00
72	1,198	4.80	10 cows	921	2.80
16	1,216	4.75	22 cows	790	2.50
55	1,214	4.70	19 mixed	982	2.50
16	1,101	4.75			

HOGS—It was a brisk day in the hog market. Trade was active from the start, while toward the close the demand was of the liveliest kind, and the closing hours were characterized by more excitement than is often seen in the branch of the market. The continued small receipts, and the probability that the storm will interfere with the supply for some days to come, coupled with the boom in hog product, sufficiently account for the advance of 5@15c, at which yesterday's offerings were taken. The principal advance took place after noon, opening sales indicating a change of not more than 5c. The market closed very strong at $6.10@6.75 for poor to prime light, at $6.40@6.90 for mixed, and at $6.10@7.25 for common to extra heavy.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
46	405	$7.25	66	283	$6.70	68	175	$6.45
100	380	7.15	41	313	6.70	34	174	6.45
73	378	7.10	52	308	6.70	47	243	6.40
99	386	7.10	50	257	6.65	71	239	6.40
46	411	7.05	61	288	6.65	55	251	6.40
49	328	7.00	46	242	6.65	42	178	6.40
141	388	7.00	127	189	6.65	142	168	6.40
142	309	6.95	78	194	6.65	57	189	6.40
42	320	6.90	34	202	6.65	41	254	6.35
108	280	6.90	42	242	6.60	102	207	6.35
53	302	6.85	57	268	6.60	53	158	6.35
67	334	6.80	18	229	6.60	43	167	6.35
44	291	6.85	62	178	6.60	54	237	6.30
61	249	6.80	53	198	6.60	42	134	6.30
53	312	6.80	67	264	6.55	43	229	6.25
49	286	6.80	78	229	6.55	27	243	6.25
44	242	6.80	83	220	6.55	50	157	6.25
61	233	6.75	43	190	6.55	32	232	6.25
50	327	6.75	52	251	6.50	34	173	6.20
52	222	6.75	56	256	6.50	29	143	6.20
64	199	6.75	27	241	6.50	57	235	6.15
41	200	6.75	34	208	6.50	52	133	6.15
43	200	6.70	63	180	6.50	54	196	6.10
83	191	6.70	53	232	6.45	54	139	6.10
54	201	6.70	41	271	6.45	36	151	5.70

SHEEP—This market showed an easier tone. The supply was large, and the snow storm which prevailed through the day was unfavorable to trade. Sales were at $3.50@5.65 for poor to choice, the bulk going at $4.00@5.00. Many were left over and there was a weak finish.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
65	123	$5.65	86	92	$4.50	77	88	$4.20
301	111	5.40	97	90	4.50	94	84	4.00
146	128	5.20	68	92	4.40	180	98	4.00
175	104	5.00	98	99	4.80	75	74	3.60
84	104	5.00	22	94	4.25	80	71	3.50
80	99	4.60	92	94	4.25			

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,525 head; firmer; about $1.00 per head higher, but very dull, with barely a clearance; poor to prime steers sold at $5.00@6.30 per cwt; tops sold at $6.30@6.55; exporters used 52 car-loads, and paid $5.65@5.90 for fair steers; shipments today and tomorrow, 700 live cattle and 6,080 quarters of beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,800 head; slow trade; a fraction lower for ordinary and common; extremes, $4.50@6.50 per cwt for sheep; $6.25@7.50 for lambs; general sales at $5.50@6.00 for sheep; $7.00@7.25 for lambs; shipments today and tomorrow, 1,450 carcasses mutton.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,900 head; firmer feeling; good Western hogs wanted at $7.00@7.10 per cwt.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 400 head; firm on light supply, and demand good for all good grades; exports, $5.50@5.75; good to choice shipping, $5.00@5.50; light do, $4.50@5.00; common to fair butchers' stock, $3.25@4.50; good to choice, $4.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 150 head; fresh arrivals few, but pens pretty full of stale stock, which doesn't go off very briskly; common to medium, $2.50@3.50; fair to good, $3.75@4.50; choice to fancy, $4.75@5.25.

HOGS—Higher and strong; Yorkers, $6.35@6.50; packing, $6.40@6.60; butchers' to extra, $6.60@6.85; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—RECEIPTS—Of live stock for the six days ended today: Beeves, 8,228; sheep, 21,800; hogs, 22,900; horses, 170.

BEEVES—Requirements of the market more than supplied, and as a consequence prices are not as firm as last week, and cattle were hard of sale; prices have been within the range of $5.20@6.25 per 100 lbs; no bulls changed hands.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Only a fair business done; prices off ¼c on sheep and ¾c on lambs; sheep, $5.25@6.37½; lambs, $7.00@7.45 per 100 lbs.

HORSES—Receipts liberal; a better feeling manifested.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Feb. 1, 6,579 head through and 1,893 head local; market very hard; fair to prime, $5.25@6.00; fair to good, $4.60@5.25; stockers, $3.75@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts for the week, 22,475 head; market active; Philadelphias, $7.10@7.30; Baltimores, $6.90@7.40; Yorkers, $6.60@6.90.

SHEEP—Receipts for the week, 20,800 head; market dull; extra, $5.25@5.50; good, $4.75@5.00; fair, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; lambs, $5.60@6.00.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700 head; firm; native steers, $4.75@5.25; cows, $2.75@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 850 head; shipments, 800 head; light to extra heavy, $5.95@6.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300 head; steady; natives from 70 to 90 lbs sold at $3.00@3.90.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $5.65@6.55; packing and butchers', $6.60@7.05; receipts, 2,153 head; shipments, 635 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—11:30 a. m.—[Special.]—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 2d; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New, 6s 7d; old, 6s 8½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s. Lard, 57s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 49s; long clear dull at 48s; short dull at 49s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 57s 6d. Cheese—American choice, 66s. Corn—Old mixed steady at 6s 8½d. Wheat—Old No. 2 spring steady at 9s 3d; No. 1 white steady at 9s 1d; new Western winter steady at 9s 4d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—Winter, 9s 3d@9s 8d; white, 9s 1d@9s 3d; club, 9s 5d@9s 7d. Weather showery.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—Evening.—COTTON—Easier at 5 11-16@5¾c; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,700.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm. California white wheat, 9s 1d@9s 3d; do club, 9s 5d@9s 7d; winter red Western, 9s 3d@9s 8d.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 57s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 65s 6d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 44s 6d.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester quiet.

RECEIPTS—Last three days: Wheat, 269,000 centals; American, 258,000.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 22s 6d@22s 9d; muscovado afloat, 20s.

WHALE OIL—28@30s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 37s 9d@38s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—1:30 p. m.—Weather showery. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—Winter, 9s 3d@9s 8d; white, 9s 1d; club, 9s 5d@9s 7d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Wheat strong; No. 2 spring, 9s 5d; No. 3 do, 8s 6d; Western red winter, 9s 4d; California advanced 6d. Corn strong at 6s 8d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong; No. 2 spring advanced 9d; red winter and California 6d. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat strong; No. 2 spring and red winter (at London) advanced 6d. Corn strong at 6d advance. Wheat and corn in good demand for the United Kingdom and Continent. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the past week, 350,000 centals, of which 315,000 were American. Pork dull at 82s. Lard firmer at 57s 6d. Bacon—L. C. quiet at 47s 6d; S. C. quiet at 48s. Tallow firmer at 44s 6d. Cheese dull at 65s 6d. Beef dull at 128s. MARK LANE—Wheat firm. Cotton firm and a shade higher. Country markets for wheat steady. Weather in England unsettled.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; California Club, 9s 3d@9s 6d; white Michigan, 9s 1d; Western red winter, 9s 4d. Corn strong. MARK LANE—Wheat firm. Corn a shade dearer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong; fair average No. 2 spring, 44s 9d; fair average red winter, 47s; fair average California, 46s 6d. Corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn strong. Fair average quality of American spring wheat for shipment, 43s; do American red winter do, 45s; do for shipment February and March, 45s 3d; fair average quality of American mixed corn for shipment during February, 28s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English and French steady. Weather in England wet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Decided speculative activity and buoyancy formed the prominent features of the grain movement. Export operations checked by the advance, notably so in wheat, of which only a very small aggregate was marketed for prompt delivery. Very extensive transactions reported in No. 2 red wheat, on the option list, on a generally strong, although very variable market. Business in winter grades for prompt delivery, however, was confined within very narrow limits, owing, in part, to the very meagre offerings of the better qualities, especially of graded stock, and decidedly firm views of holders, who claim a further advance of about ½c a bu. The stronger range of ocean-freight rates also worked against the outward movement. Spring wheat very dull, as extremely scarce, and held above the views of buyers. No. 1 red, $1.21¼ in elevator, closing at $1.21¼ in elevator; No. 2 red, $1.18¾@1.19, afloat and delivered, mostly at $1.18¾@1.19 delivered; No. 3 red, $1.14¼; No. 1 white, $1.16 in elevator, closing at $1.16 bid, with No. 2 white quoted at $1.06; No. 2 red futures: February, $1.17¾@1.18¾, closing $1.18¾; March, $1.19@1.19¾, closing $1.19¾; April, $1.21@1.21¾, closing at $1.21¾; May, $1.22@1.22¾, closing at $1.22¾; and No. 1 white wheat, February, $1.11¼ bid; March closing at $1.12¾ bid. Corn further worked up on the option list, through various slight fluctuations, about ⅝@1c a bu on comparatively moderate offerings and an active speculative movement, closing firmly. The sharpest rise was in the May delivery. More liberal dealings were reported in stock for prompt delivery—in good part for export—and at generally stronger prices. No. 2, embracing new crop, regular inspection, 68¾@69c, in elevator, and closing at 69c, and delivered at 70@71c, closing at 70¼c; and do, old crop, in elevator, quoted at 70¾c, and do, delivered, closing at about 72¼c; No. 3 about 63¾@64¼c, closing at 64c bid; No. 2 futures: February, 68¾@69¾c, closing at 69c bid; March, 69@69¾c, closing at 69¾c; April, 68¾@69¾c, closing at 69½c; May, 67¾@68¾c, closing at 68¾c; June, closing at 68c bid; and New York steamer mixed February closing at 67¾c bid. Oats—Prices were advanced ⅜@½c a bu, and left off very firmly, with early deliveries in full sympathy as to the gain in values for the day, though far from active. No. 1 white, new rule, 53c; No. 2 white, new rule, 49¼@49½c, closing at 49½c asked, and old rule nominal; No. 3 white, 48c, closing at 48c asked; No. 2, new rule, 48¼@48¾c, closing at 48¾c, and old rule, 49¼c; No. 3, 47½c, closing at 47½c asked; No. 2 futures: February, 48¼@48¾c, closing at 48¾c bid; March, 48¾@49c, closing at 49c bid; April, 49@49¼c, closing at 49¼ bid; May, 48¾@49¼c, closing at 49c bid; June, closing at 49c bid. Rye quite steady, but without further movement. Barley in fair request and firm; No. 1 Canada at 99c in store or $1.01 delivered.

PROVISIONS—An unmistakably upward tendency noted in the line of hog products, stimulated by the higher range of prices and buoyant temper of speculation in the West. Business here has been quite brisk in Western steam lard on the option list, which, on an excited market, has been advanced rapidly, the sharpest rise occurring near the extreme close. The trading in stock for early delivery has been moderate, checked by the meagre offerings and much more confident views of holders. A moderate call noted for Western mess pork for early delivery, leaving off at $18.87½@19.00 for new packing. Cut meats in request, in a jobbing way, including pickled shoulders in bulk at 8c; pickled hams, 11@12c; smoked hams, 13¾@13½c; smoked shoulders at 9c; pickled bellies, 9¾@10c. Bacon held higher but dull; long clear quoted at 9¾c. Western steam lard advanced sharply for early delivery in view of the pronounced buoyancy on the option list, but comparatively tame, leaving off at $11.50 asked for contract grade. Futures: February, $11.40@11.53¾, closing at $11.50; March, $11.40@11.64, closing at $11.61; April, $11.50@11.75, closing at $11.71; May, $11.62@11.87½, closing at $11.80 bid; June, $11.61@11.85, closing at $11.82; July, $11.63@11.85, closing at $11.83; August, $11.64@11.79, closing at $11.79 asked; September closing at $11.80; year, 11.08@11.10, closing at $11.10 asked. Tallow moderately sought after, with prime quoted at 8⅜@8½c.

SUGARS—Ruled about as before; refined essentially unaltered.

FREIGHTS—More demand noted for accommodation for grain and flour, mainly by steam for British ports, and at somewhat firmer rates; from nearly all other sources the inquiry was comparatively limited, but at unchanged figures. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 2s 3d@2s 9d, as to routes; local at 2s 3d; grain at 7d; provisions, through and local at 27s 6d@35s; local at 32s 6d@35s.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; futures firm; February, 10.14c; March, 10.24c; April, 10.37c; May, 10.51c; June, 10.65c; July, 10.78c; August, 10.89c; September, 10.60c; October, 10.30c; November, 10.09c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 34,000 brls; exports, 2,700 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash grades ¾c higher; options, ⅜@¾c higher; receipts, 27,500 bu; shipments, 108,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.10; ungraded red, $1.01@1.22; No. 3 do, $1.14¼; steamer No. 2 red, $1.15½; No. 2 red, $1.17¾@1.19; No. 1 red, $1.21¼@1.21¾; ungraded white, $1.07@1.21¼; No. 1 do, sales 3,000 bu at $1.16; No. 2 red, February sales 568,000 bu at $1.17¾@1.18¾, closing at $1.15¼; March, sales 1,504,000 bu at $1.19@1.19¾, closing at $1.19¾; April, sales 840,000 bu at $1.21@1.21¾, closing at $1.21¾; May, sales 1,176,000 bu at $1.22@1.22¾, closing at $1.22¾.

HAY—Quiet but firm at 60@65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady; Rangoon, 3¼c in bond.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, $1.02¼; crude, 7@7½c; refined, 7¾@7⅞c.

RESIN—Quiet but firm; $1.60@1.67½.

TURPENTINE—Stronger; 53½@54c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but steady; 27@28c.

LARD—Excited; prime steam, $11.40; February, $11.40@11.57; March, $11.40@11.64; April, $11.50@11.75; May, $11.60@11.84; June, $11.61@11.85; July, $11.63@11.85; August, $11.64@11.78.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady; 16@40c.

LEAD—Quiet but steady; common, $4.70@4.75; refined, $4.75@4.80.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; high grades, $4.75@5.65.

GRAIN—Corn in good demand; 61@62c. Oats scarce and firm; 51c.

CORN-MEAL—Demand fair and prices higher; $3.10@3.15.

HAY—In good demand, but at lower rates; ordinary, $14.00@16.00; prime, $17.00@18.00; choice, $19.00@20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; $19.25. Lard higher; refined tierces, $11.25; keg, $11.75. Bulk meats in good demand and prices a shade higher; shoulders, packed, $7.37½ asked; clear rib and long clear, $9.50. Bacon firmer; clear rib and long clear, $10.50. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet but steady; choice canvased, $11.50@12.50.

WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a good demand; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6@9¾c. Sugar quiet but steady; common to good common, 5@5½c; fair to fully fair, 5¾@5⅞c; prime to choice, 6@6¼c; yellow clarified, 7@7½c; choice and white clarified, 7¾@7⅞c. Molasses steady, with a good demand; common, 24@27c; centrifugal, 21@38c; fair, 29@33; cistern bottoms, 30@41c; prime to choice, 37@47c; fermenting, 24@32c. Rice in good demand; ordinary to prime, 4½@5¾c.

BRAN—Demand fair and prices higher at $1.00.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, 36½@37c; do summer yellow refined, 42@43c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; middling, 9⅝c.

FLOUR—Steady and firm; extra family, $3.75@4.00; A No. 1, $4.25@4.50; high grades, $5.25@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and prices have advanced; No. 2 red winter, $1.03@1.05. Corn—Market dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 48@49c. Oats dull and nominal; mixed Western, 42@43c.

PROVISIONS—Strong and higher. New mess pork, $18.25. Bulk shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear sides, 9¾c. Bacon shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10¼c. Hams, sugar-cured, 13c. Lard steady; choice kettle-rendered, $12.00; prime steam, $11.00.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.13.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western irregular and higher; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.15½@1.15¾; February, $1.15¾@1.15¾; March, $1.17¼; April, $1.19¾@1.19¾; May, $1.21¼@1.21¾. Corn—Western irregular and higher; mixed, spot, 65@66½c; February, 65¾@65¾c; March, 66¾@66¾c; April, 66c asked; May, 65¼@66c; steamer, 63¾@64c. Oats steady and firm; Western white, 50@51c; mixed, 47@49c; Pennsylvania, 49@51c. Rye quiet.

HAY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Higher and firm. Mess pork—$19.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $8.00@10.25. Bacon—Shoulders, $9.25; clear rib sides, $11.25. Hams, $13.75@14.50. Lard—Refined, $12.00.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western packed, 20@35c; roll, 17@22c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh, 26c; limed, 11@14c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 7¼@7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; 7@8¼c. Sugar steady at 8⅝c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.17@1.17½.

FREIGHTS—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,048 brls; wheat, 69,000 bu; corn, 99,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 99,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 387,000 bu; corn, 200,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Firm; about 5c better.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.06@1.07¾ cash; $1.07¾@1.09 February; 1.08¾@1.10¾, March; $1.11¾@1.11¾ April; $1.13¼@1.13¾ May; No. 3 red, 97@98¼c. Corn higher; 49½c cash; 49¼@49¾c February; 50¾@51c March; 52@52½c April; 53¼@53¾c May. Oats higher; 38@38¾c cash; 38¾@38¾c February; 39¾@40c May. Rye better; 58¼c bid. Barley steady and unchanged.

LEAD—Steady at $4.30@4.35.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.45@2.50.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $17.75 cash and March. Bulk meats higher and slow; short ribs, $9.00; short clears, $9.25. Bacon firm; short ribs, $10.12½; short clears, $10.50. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 86,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat excited; $1.09¾ February; $1.11¾ March; $1.13¾ bid April; $1.14¾ May. Corn firmer; a shade better; 50c bid February; 51¼c bid March; 52½c bid April; 53¾c May. Oats firm and slow; 37½c February; 39¼c bid March; 40@40½c May.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn was more firm today, but buyers were not forward in their wants, and no advance was sustained; demand was about moderate, with yesterday's prices firmly sustained; new steamer mixed, 70c; new steamer yellow, 71@72c; good no grade, 65@68c, as to condition and color. Oats firm on part of holders, with buyers bidding freely at inside quotations; No. 1 white, 54@54½c; No. 2 white, 52@52½c; No. 3 white, 51@51½c; No. 2 mixed, 49½@50c.

FLOUR—Holders are very firm at full asking prices, but buyers are not inclined to buy freely except at concessions.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, with a good fair business doing; mess, $18.75 per brl; prime mess, $17.00@17.50; prime, $15.50. Lard firm, with a steady market, at 11¾@11¾c per lb for Chicago refined in tcs. Hams steady, with prices fully sustained at 12c per lb for Western smoked. Beef steady, with a moderate demand; prices unchanged; extra plate, $14.50@15.00 per brl; extra mess, $12.00@12.50. Fresh beef dull and unchanged; steers, 6@9¾c; hinds, 8@11¾c; fores, 5@7¼c. Live hogs unchanged at 7@7¼c, with Western dressed hogs at 8c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat options ruled ½c higher; closed steady; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.15¼; No. 2 red, February, $1.15¼@1.15¾; March, $1.17¾@1.17¾; April, $1.19¾@1.20¼; May, $1.20@1.20¾. Corn options ½c higher, closed strong; local lots demand fair and market firm; rejected, 57@58c; No. 3, 59@60c; steamer, 62@63¼c; sail mixed, 66c; sail mixed February, 66¼@66¾c; March, 66¼@66¾c; April, 66¼@66¾c; May, 66@66¾c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed, 45@46½c; No. 3 white, 48c; No. 2 white, 48¼@49c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. New mess pork, $19.00@19.25. Hams—Smoked, 12¾@13¼c. Lard firm; kettle, $11.75; steam, $11.25@11.35.

BUTTER—Choice in better demand; creamery extra, 34@35c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,720 brls; wheat, 19,500 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 5,950 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 52,715 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat excited and buoyant; No. 2 hard, $1.17; No. 2, $1.06¼; February, $1.06; March, $1.06¾; April, $1.07¾; May, $1.13¾; No. 3, 88c; No. 4, 73c. Corn stronger; No. 2, 55½c; new, 50c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 nominally 37¼@37¾c. Rye inactive; nominally firmer; No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 58c. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring, 75c; No. 3, extra, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $17.90 cash or February; $18.10 March. Lard—Prime steam, $11.10 cash or February; $11.25 March.

HOGS—Steady at $6.10@6.45; dressed hogs in fair demand at $7.35@7.45.

BUTTER—Dull.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Demand light, but holders firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,800 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Quiet at 9¾c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; $1.07@1.07½. Corn firmer; 53@53½c spot; 50¾c May; ear, 50@51c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; 41c. Rye stronger; 63@65c. Barley steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong; $18.00. Lard—Demand active and prices have advanced; $10.90. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9¾c. Bacon—Demand light but holders firm; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear, 11c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.13.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 2.—Noon Board—GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red, spot or February, $1.08; March, $1.10¼; April, $1.12¾; May, $1.14¾; July, $1.09¾. Corn easier; No. 2, spot or February, 55¼c; May, 58¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, 41c.

Closed—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, spot or February, $1.08; March, $1.10¾; April, $1.12¾; May, $1.15¼; June, $1.14¾ bid; July, $1.10¾. Corn dull; high mixed, 56¼c bid; No. 2 spot or February, 55c bid; May, 58¼c. Oats dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Corn—New firm; high mixed, 50¾@51c; mixed, 50¾@51c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 white, 40¼@40¾c. Rye firm and higher; No. 2, 61@61½c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 38,750 bu; oats, 26,750 bu; rye, 4,500 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 7,500 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; cash and February, $1.06¾; March, $1.07¾ bid; April, $1.09¾ bid; May, $1.11¾; No. 2 red, $1.07¾; No. 2 white, 93¾c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 55¾c. Oats dull; No. 2, 41c asked; No. 2 white, 43c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 36,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 14,000 bu; shipments, 12,000 bu; firm; No. 2 red, 89¾c cash; 91@91½c March; 95c May. Corn—Receipts, 51,000 bu; shipments, 46,000 bu; higher; 42c cash; 42½c bid February; 44¾c bid May. Oats slow; 34¾c asked cash.

EGGS—Firm and active at 27c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; 10,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.23; 5,000 bu No. 1 do at $1.19¾. Corn dull; car-lots at 58@60c. Oats dull; car mixed Western, 44c on track. Barley quiet; no sales.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 red, $1.04. Corn firm and unchanged; mixed, 50c. Oats quiet; mixed, 38c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn firm; new high mixed, 65c; new No. 2, 64c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 169,000 bales; same week last year, 94,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,322,000; same date last year, 3,731,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 102,800; same week last year, 83,000; total exports from all United States ports for the week, 2,813,000; same date last year, 1,983,000; stock at all United States ports, 923,000; same time last year, 1,120,000; stock at all interior towns, 167,000; same time last year, 191,000; stock at Liverpool, 851,000; same time last year, 632,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 289,000; same time last year, 248,000.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 71,000 bales; American, 43,000; speculators took 8,100, of which exporters took 11,500; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 48,000; actual export, 6,400; total receipts, 135,000 bales; American, 119,000; total stock, 851,000; American, 565,000; amount afloat, 346,000; American, 289,000.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 2.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 2,830 bales; gross, 2,378; exports Great Britain, 1,088; Continent, 1,050; sales, 962; stock, 85,645; weekly net receipts, 21,980; gross, 22,150; exports Great Britain, 13,350; Continent, 9,035; coastwise, 12,148; sales, 8,570.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 9,280 bales; gross, 11,246; exports to Continent, 139; sales, 4,000; stock, 342,217; weekly net receipts, 68,650; gross, 69,940; exports to Great Britain, 25,945; Continent, 3,880; coastwise, 10,770; sales, 30,750.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9¾c; low middling, 9¼c; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 2,400; stock, 67,500.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 2.—COTTON—Easier at 9¾c; receipts, 2,550 bales; shipments, 4,151; stock, 88,520; sales, 1,700.

PETROLEUM.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—Opening this morning at 102, it broke to 102¾, recovered to the opening price, dropped to 100¾, advanced a cent, dropped to 101, and the session closed with 100¾ bid. It opened this afternoon at 101, weakened to 100¾, hung along with little trading at above 101¼ for some time, advanced to 102¾, and closed at 102¾. Total sales for the day, 1,555,000.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—The market was dull and steady, with no features worth note; opening at 102¾, the highest figure reached was 103¼ and the lowest 100¾, closing at 102¾; sales, 1,031,000 barrels; total shipments Thursday, 48,028; charters, 19,047.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—Irregular; United certificates, weak; closed at 102¾; refined, 7¾@7¾, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—Opened at $1.01¾; highest, $1.03¾; lowest, $1.00¾; closed, $1.02¾; shipments, 48,021 barrels; charters, 19,017; runs, 65,685.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Wide request for moderate selections of all classes of goods; a good total of sales; Nonpareil 36 inches bleached shirtings advanced to 12½c.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—WOOL—Firm; light stock; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 47@48c; extra, 45@46c; medium, 42@44c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 36@37½c; medium, 40@43c; coarse, 33@36c; washed combing delaine, 38@40c; unwashed do, 28@30c.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—WOOL—Active and firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 39@46c; Michigan do, 36½@40c; combing delaine fleeces, 44@48c; unwashed do, 25@30c; pulled wools, 25@48c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 50½c bid.

EXPLORING THE BRAIN.

Remarkable Surgical Operation Performed upon Officer Mulvihill—Hopes of Its Success.

From time to time since the sensational killing of the negro desperado Bill Allen the daily papers have contained paragraphs referring to the condition of Officer Patrick Mulvihill, who was shot by Allen an hour or two before he was killed. These paragraphs at first stated that the officer had been but slightly wounded, and that he would be out inside of ten days. Then they noted the appearance of unfavorable symptoms; then a rally and the announcement was soon made that he was able to be up and would shortly be able to go on duty. About the first of last month a serious relapse occurred, and for the space of ten days or so it was almost daily announced that Officer Mulvihill could not live twelve hours longer. In spite of all this the brave young officer, after having stood a strain that would have killed 999 men out of a thousand, is today on the road to recovery, and in the estimation of the surgeons who are attending him will very shortly be able to be out.

A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday upon one of the surgeons who have been in attendance upon him since the Sunday he was shot, and obtained from him the principal features of the case, which are of a most interesting nature. It must be remembered that Officer Mulvihill was shot by Allen as he was about to shoot at the negro. His right hand was raised with the weapon in it to take sight when a bullet from Allen's revolver struck the pistol in the officer's hand, and glancing, after inflicting a slight wound upon his thumb, struck him upon the left eyebrow, fracturing the skull. When he was carried to his boarding-house on North Union street several doctors were called to see him, one of them being THE TRIBUNE reporter's informant of yesterday.

"We found," said the Doctor, "that the ball had struck the orbital arch directly over the eye and fractured it, glancing upward. We found an inch or so above the point where the bullet struck a small splinter of lead, not enough, however, to account for the bullet. After cutting this out we washed the wound, inserted a little rubber tube for the purpose of draining off the matter that would be formed, and dressed it antiseptically—that is with cheese cloth saturated with carbolic-acid, the object being to prevent putrefaction. He did first-rate for three or four days, when a headache and fever came on. Then we made another examination of the wound and performed a very simple operation. We made an incision from the seat of the fracture to the point where the piece of bullet was found and laid the skull bare. Several bits of bone and minute particles of lead were found, as well as a small quantity of pus or matter. The wound was cleansed and closed up, a drainage tube being inserted as in the previous instance, and the same dressing applied. From that time the fever abated, the unfavorable symptoms disappeared, and his progress was entirely satisfactory.

"When the inflammation had partially subsided, his left eye, which had been swollen shut, was opened, and it was found that he could see out of it, though not so well as with the right one, and we hoped to save the eye. After this the wound healed up with the exception of the place where the drainage tube was inserted, and in fourteen days he was up and around. He got better very rapidly, and toward the latter part of December was running up and down stairs, laughing with and enjoying the company of his friends. I took him over to the Desplaines Street Station in my cutter one day when he was well bundled up, and it seemed as if everything was going to be lovely. There was no unusual exposure while he was out that day; he had an enormous appetite, which he fully gratified—everything seemed to be in his favor. About the 5th of January, when I went to see him, I found that he was

SUFFERING FROM A SEVERE HEADACHE,

that he was vomiting, and that he appeared to have taken a very sudden and decided turn for the worse. We feared from the general symptoms that meningitis (inflammation of the membrane of the brain) had set in, or that an abscess had formed, either case being a very serious matter. He remained about the same during three days, the vomiting ceasing, but the headache continuing. There was no fever.

"Jan. 10 he began to exhibit symptoms of coma or profound stupor, and by the morning of the 12th, having grown steadily worse, he was about as low as it is possible for a man to be and be alive. His pulse had fallen to 48, and there was a complete insensibility. In two hours or less, if left alone, he would have been a dead man. It was at this time that we resolved to take the one chance, and that was a desperate one. It might prove fatal, but as he would certainly die without it, and there was one chance in a thousand that it might save him, we were certainly right in doing it. The man was so low that very little ether was needed to produce the proper degree of quietness. One inch above the fracture, about half way between the eyebrow and where the hair begins to grow, an incision was made exposing the skull. A 'trepaine,' an instrument shaped like a punch gunwad-cutter with a serrated edge, was then brought into service, and a circular section of the skull about the diameter of a silver quarter was cut out. The membranes exposed by the removal of this piece of the skull were then divided and the brain substance brought to view. A long hypodermic needle was then screwed into a syringe and inserted directly into the brain, being moved about in various directions in the most delicate manner, the piston of the syringe being drawn out occasionally to take up any water or matter that might be lodged in the brain. Finally after several of these unsuccessful explorations we discovered an abscess cavity and punctured it. With the syringe three or four ounces, or a good-sized wine-glassful of serum, or watery portion of the blood, were drawn off, after which two or three tablespoonfuls of thick pus were removed in the same way. After having thus drawn off the contents of the cavity a large drainage tube was inserted perhaps three or four inches into the brain to the bottom of the abscess cavity, and the wound was dressed as in the former instance. Within an hour, before we left the house, the young man's pulse had risen from forty-eight to sixty, and consciousness returned that same afternoon. Then there was a slight fever and delirium which continued for three or four days and then subsided. Within ten days the pulse, temperature, and mental condition were normal, and have remained so ever since."

"What is the treatment now?"

"He is simply kept perfectly quiet, never allowed to assume an upright position, and carefully fed upon liquid nourishment. He continually asks for more food, but it is not best to feed him more at present."

"Do you feel confident that he will recover?"

"I firmly believe that he will. Every day that he lives is a day in his favor. And yet how can one tell what will happen after seeing him up and around, with an enormous appetite, taking active exercise and enjoying himself, and then seeing him within a few minutes of death? I have every reason to think, however, that he will get well. The passage in which the drainage tube was inserted has healed to within half an inch of the surface, a thick membrane is forming over the opening of the skull, and will be thick and tough enough to answer all the purposes of the bone. Yes, sir, I sincerely believe that he will recover."

The removal of an abscess from the brain is an operation rarely attempted, and rarely successful when attempted. A surgeon who chanced to be present when the reporter was getting the above story said that he had heard of but one other case in this city. It was performed upon a circus actor who had fallen from a trapeze, but he died afterward at the County Hospital. The operation is not attempted once in seventy-five cases of abscess upon the brain, and there are very few cases in the United States where the operation has been successful and the patient survived, and in view of these facts the favorable condition of Officer Mulvihill is wonderful, and a matter of great interest to the medical and surgical fraternity. It is to be hoped that he may recover, for an officer so brave as he, who has suffered so much and survived so dangerous an operation, certainly deserves to live.

A Litterateur's Unhappy End.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—[Philadelphia *Press*.]—On Wednesday Dr. Henry Maron, one of the most eminent and able of Berlin authors and journalists, but old, poverty-stricken, and broken in mind and body, shot first his aged wife and then himself. The deed seems to have been deliberately planned and executed with the full consent of the wife. Immediately before the act he sent a note to the police authorities informing them of his intention, and of his reasons therefor. To several of his friends also he sent letters, of which the following, to the editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, is a specimen:

"I take leave of this life because I no longer have anything to live on. In my 63d year, without means, without occupation, I find working powers, both mental and physical, wasted away; before me a future of hunger, misery, shame. Small debts harass me on all sides—all plans, all hopes for gain are wrecked. What is life to me for years so painful and galling? So, then, I go. For myself I deem every word of excuse superfluous; but I owe an explanation in reference to another. I take my wife with me. For thirty-four years of childless wedlock she has been to me, during a changeful and often stormy life, the most loving wife and friend. Both sicker and older than I, she would, after my death, under the present circumstances, be entirely helpless. The misery would be dreadful, and as far as my circle of vision reaches I see no hand on earth ready and at the same time strong enough to help her. If I take her with me to the next world it is a deed of mercy, of purest love. Our last greetings to all those who care for us."

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Woven Wire Mattress.

THE BEST BED IN USE.

Do not buy cheap, coarsely woven imitations. See that our name is on the frame. For sale by Furniture dealers.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 5, 7 & 9 North Clark-st., Chicago.

SMOKE TANSILL'S PUNCH AMERICA'S FINEST 5c CIGAR

CENTRAL RETAIL AGENTS.

W. M. DALE, Druggist, Cor. Clark and Madison-sts. and 75 State-st.

A. AREND, Druggist, Cor. Fifth-av. and Madison-st., Pocket Cigar-Case Free.

VOICE OF THE TRADE.

I think I am going to get a good run here on your "Tansill's Punch." It outsells any 5c cigar that I have kept.

L. B. CLARK, Roodhouse, Ill.

One agent (dealer only) wanted in every town in the U. S. No drummers. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st., Chicago.

Smoke "Tansill's Gen. Caster" 10-ct. Cigar.

Buffalo Trunk Sewer.

PROPOSALS FOR WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Park Commissioners' office, City Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., for executing the work hereunder mentioned, the same being the construction of the Buffalo Trunk Sewer, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, 1883, and opened immediately thereafter. The work to be done is as follows:

The construction of a trunk sewer from Albany-st. to the intersection of the Mill Race sewers in Seneca-st. at Hydraulic-st., being a total length of less than 24,000 feet.

Also, flushing inlets from the Main and Hamburg Canal and the Erie Canal, and the interception of existing sewers which now deliver into these canals, together with all minor appurtenances of the work.

The diameter of the main sewer throughout the principal part of its length will be eight feet.

About 7,000 feet of the sewer will be built in tunnel.

The estimated quantity of brick to be laid is about 20,000,000.

Plans and specifications for the work, as soon as completed, may be seen at the office above stated.

Dated 24th of January, 1883.

The Board of Sewer Commissioners of the City of Buffalo, per D. C. BEARD, Chairman.

Buffalo Trunk Sewer.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Park Commissioners' office, City-Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., for furnishing the materials hereunder mentioned, to be used in the construction of the Buffalo Trunk Sewer, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of February, 1883, and opened immediately thereafter.

The materials required are as follows:

Sewer brick not to exceed 20,000,000.

American hydraulic cement not to exceed 50,000 barrels.

Portland cement not to exceed 10,000 barrels.

Iron castings not to exceed 100,000 pounds.

Dated 24th of January, 1883.

The Board of Sewer Commissioners of the City of Buffalo, per D. C. BEARD, Chairman.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE.

A wineglassful of which contains 10 grammes of Beef artificially digested by Pepsine. It is entirely assimilable and passes into the blood vessels without requiring the stomach to do any previous work. It is highly recommended (by the medical faculty of Paris) to convalescents, to persons whose blood is poor or who suffer from CHLOROSIS, DIABETES, WEAKNESS, GENERAL WASTING AWAY, STOMACH ACHE, GASTRALGIA, LOSS OF APPETITE OR TO THOSE EXHAUSTED BY EXCESS OF WORK, AGE, FEVER, DYSENTERY, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, FREQUENT TRAVELLING OR LONG FATIGUE. Paris, Rue Vivienne, No. 8. Sold by all Druggists.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL, [illegible] Huron-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD CURES Weak Back, Kidney Diseases, Nervous Debility, IMPOTENCY, SEMINAL WEAKNESS and Lost Manhood, from any cause. Lowest price $5. Illustrated Pamphlet Free. MEN ONLY American Galvanic Co., 134 Madison St., Chicago.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, BROAD AND CHESTNUT-STS., PHILADELPHIA.

Location unsurpassed; newly furnished and improved, with 20 rooms; offers attractions superior to any hotel in Philadelphia. L. U. MALTBY, Proprietor.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO. 151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill. 2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List.

AROUD'S FERRUGINOUS WINE COMBINED WITH QUINQUINA AND THE NUTRITIVE PRINCIPLES OF MEAT. A True Regenerator of the Blood, and will be found especially beneficial for persons suffering from debility, resulting from a vitiated state of the blood. General depot, J. Ferré, successor to Aroud, 102 Rue Richelieu, Paris. Messrs. E. Fougera & Co., Agents, No. 30 North William street, New York.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles. Burr Pat. Imp'd. Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $22 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

Pennsylvania Military Academy. Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	* 7:30 p m	* 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 3:10 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	‡ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:15 p m	*10:00 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 7:40 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	*11:30 a m	‡ 3:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	* 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 5:40 p m	* 8:50 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:20 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*12:05 p m	* 3:10 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:25 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:50 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:25 a m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket-Offices at 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrived.
Mail	* 8:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Expresses	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Day and Night Expresses	* 9:00 p m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 8:20 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	* 7:00 m	* 2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‡ 1:30 p m	‡10:00 a m

‡Sundays only.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

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Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:30 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Pittsburg Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:35 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	8:30 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

From Jan. 22, 1883, trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows:
Leave Chicago 1:30 a. m. Chicago time.
Arrive Chicago 7:37 p. m. Chicago time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or B. F. HORNER, General Western Passenger Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 6:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:40 a m	b 3:35 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:40 a m	b 3:35 p m
Burlington & Keokuk Express	b 9:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	a 1:40 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	a 3:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:15 p m	a 3:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:20 p m	b 4:50 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 7:20 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	6:55 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:20 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	a 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:00 a m	6:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	11:30 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 9:00 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m

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ST. LAURENT, Servan……Wednesday, Feb. 7, [illegible]
LABRADOR, Jouclà……Wednesday, Feb. 14, [illegible]
PEREIRE, Berry……Wednesday, Feb. 21, [illegible]

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SKETCHES.

Some Facts Concerning the Man Who Invented the Life-Car.

A Runaway Husband Who Became Immensely Wealthy.

The Broken-Down London Beauty and Her Sorrow

Ugly Feet Displayed by the Bathers at Seaside Resorts.

Theodore Parker on Marriage—The Bad Boy's Breakfast—Poetry, Humor, Etc.

An Octogenarian Captain of the Revenue Marine, to Whom Thousands of People Owe Their Escape from Death—The Inventor of the Life-Car and Other Life-Saving Apparatus—A Thrilling Incident of Marine Adventure in the West Indies.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Last winter, in Washington, the habitués of the Capitol became very familiar with a figure that haunted its corridors—a figure alert and erect in spite of the snow-thatch Time had laid on its head, and possessed of the manner and dignity that go with the title of "old school."

It was Capt. Douglass Ottinger, of the Revenue Marine; and he was asking, in his 87th year, to be retired on full pay

IN CONSIDERATION OF SERVICES RENDERED.

His name is known only to the marine authorities of the world, the service, and his friends; but there are thousands of people who owe their lives to him—for he is the inventor of the life-car, the ball and line, and the famous sand-wheel.

The life-car is his first-born and dearest invention. He spent his freshest enthusiasm on it; and carried his faith in the floating capacity of its corrugated iron form to the point of being shut up in it and drawn through the East River. He toiled and struggled until he got it introduced into the wrecking stations, and then went to California in command of the first vessel that carried the '49ers round the Horn to the El Dorado of their hopes and dreams.

The life-car lay in the stations, scorned by the wreckers, derided as a madman's dream, and condemned as useless, until—

THE WRECK OF THE AYRSHIRE,

which chanced on Christmas-Eve, off the coast of Brigantine Beach, N. J.

It had been a hard season, and, as the 24th wore on, the weather grew thicker and nastier every moment. The wind woke and squalled over the sea until the surface, as far as eye could reach, was yard-thick with foam. The gale bore dead on shore, and the waves hurried before it so rapidly that they could hardly curl and break before they were torn by the storm and trampled down by the "white horses" behind them. The sand flew along the beach, whipping and stinging whatever it met; and the air was filled with the roar of the tempest.

The coast-guard kept watch with an anxiety which was born not altogether of humanity in the abstract; and at 11 o'clock concluded they might turn in.

They had hardly reached this decision when a sound came up from the sea that was neither the breaking surf nor the wind; and they knew

A SHIP WAS RUNNING TO WRECK,

and was crying for help through the iron mouths of her guns.

They limbered up the wagon, mounted the life-boat, and were on the shore in fewer minutes than a landsman would think possible. The clouds were driving faster than the water; the snow and sleet fell like arrows; the sea had grown wilder; and, outlined against scud and drift, they could make out a large brig. She was plunging and rearing, as if she knew a lee shore sang for her bones; and yet, struggle as she might, she came nearer with every roll.

As the gale swept by, it brought the sound of voices shouting, and once the shrill, high cry of a woman.

The men looked at each other, as white as the storm; then shook hands quietly all around, and got into the boat.

The waves tore the oars away, and threw the boat high on the beach. Again they launched her; and again they were pitched back, bruised, half-drowned, and one with his right hand smashed.

But the cry of the woman's voice knelled over the water; and in their extremity

THEY THOUGHT OF THE LIFE-CAR.

Anything was better than inaction, even "Ottinger's folly"; and they hurried back to the station as if they were part of the storm. The car, the mortar, the arrows, and the ball and line were soon on the beach. The charge was rammed home; the instructions, in German, French, and English, fastened to the line; and then the mortar

Burst a hole in the night.

The ship meantime had drifted so near that Death ran under her keel; and the piping wail of children mingled with the other noises of dread.

The Captain of the vessel told me, years after, that he should never forget that night. They had fired all the dry powder they had—for the whole place was awash—and had got never a sound from beyond the breakers. Suddenly a puff of flame appeared, and in a few seconds something whizzed down his face, and fell at his feet. It was a line scarce larger than his forefinger—

BUT IT CAME FROM SHORE!

He did what his sea-training impelled him to—began to haul the rope home. Something struck his hands; the binnacle-light showed him a slip of wood covered with letters. He read, and then hauled away cheerfully. A hawser slipped over the side; and after that came a sharp black nose of iron; and then—the life-car. One of the men volunteered to go aloft and rig the rope over a block; and did it, too—brave fellow!

Then came the question of who should enter the strange craft—for it is shaped like two cones set base to base, with the air-chamber on top. A little opening admits the shipwrecked, and shuts them in hermetically. A ring is at each apex, to which the shore and ship lines are attached. A belt of cork as thick as a child's body surrounds it, and hand-ropes depend from its sides.

"Women first," is the sailor rule for wo or weal, and yet the women were afraid, and a few minutes of curious stillness fell on the crowd grouped about the car.

But the waves played a death-reel on the ship's sides, and the wind shrieked a miserere, and——

There was a mother on board, with four little children.

She was the one who went first, and in her strange prison-house

PASSED FROM DEATH TO LIFE.

The car went back and forth all night, and by day-dawn seventy people were sheltered in the station and about the neighborhood. "Ottinger's folly" had become Ottinger's fame; and the timbers of the Ayrshire lay scattered for miles along the shore.

Of this car he made a free gift to our Government, and to those of all the maritime nations of the world—refusing compensation for it, as it was "not for personal gain, but to save life."

While he was off with the Argonauts he discovered a bay so fair in outline that he named it for his favorit Humboldt. He was the first to explore fully the Pacific Slope; and his accounts of its wonders and beauties drew immigrants by the hundreds.

His next cruise was in the West Indies; and there he met with an adventure

EQUAL TO ANY OF MAYNE REID'S.

His First-Lieutenant was Mr. Fennimore, the nephew of Cooper, who has given the only touch of romance to the Indians they (or we) know.

They were off the coast of one of the lesser islands; and the Captain, the Lieutenant, and a sailor went ashore for birds and water. The solitary river that ran through the country was blocked off from the sea by a barrier of sand, which the last storm had cast up. They drew alongside and lifted the boat on top of this embankment, supposing it safe, especially as they scooped a narrow bed for the keel.

They filled their beakers and came back with a good bag of game just in time to see a high tide on, the sand-bank demolished, and the boat gone adrift.

They caught her and braced her up as well as they could—for night was falling and the ship lay three miles out—then started to pull. A wind had sprung up and was whipping the water into a short chopping sea, which soon knocked in the loose planks and *out* the temporary repairs, and left the boat in a sinking condition.

The three men threw off their heavy clothing and took it by turns to lay across the thwarts of the half-filled boat and paddle—the others resting their hands on the gunwale, and swimming and pushing.

Bad enough? Yes; but, as they changed places once, they saw cutting the water right and left

FOUR SHARP FINS.

Fancy it. Wind and tide setting against three tired men, four hungry sharks following, and the sudden night of the Tropics on them!

But life is sweet; and the swimmers thrashed the water with their legs, and the oarsman beat with his paddles, and every now and then they would rise and shout together. But the darkness gave back their cry, and the only sound heard was the laboring of their own breath. The sharks circled nearer and nearer—sometimes coming so close to the swimmers as to send them trembling into the boat. This would make her sink suddenly; and in the scramble that ensued the gray devils would be scared off a few yards.

By-and-by each man's heart gave out; but they worked on from sheer force of habit. Those sharp dorsal fins cut shorter and shorter circles through the water, and the ship was miles away!

Out of the darkness came a sound like the sweetest music. It was the "rick-rack, rick-rack" of oars playing against thole-pins, and they shouted for their lives.

The sound stopped. Had the wind shifted, or had they lost the boat by a change of course? Despair seized them by the throat and shook out a yell

THAT CUT THE AIR LIKE A KNIFE.

A voice answered; and between shouts and counter-shouts the gig ranged alongside the American sailors. She proved to be an English ship's boat that had put in for water, by what we *call* an accident, and *know* is God. She took them back to their own vessel; and Capt. Ottinger says just as he was getting dry and warm without, and wet and warm within, a knock sounded at the door of the cabin, and in response to his summons entered the sailor who had done his part so manfully during the afternoon.

He stood turning his cap in his hands, and twigging at his fore-lock, with intervals of embarrassed bowing; but never a word did he say until the Captain asked:

"Well, Bob?"

Then he plucked up courage and said:

"Cap'n, I wanter rapolergize for a-comin' on board this afternoon so often 'thout permission. But, 'deed, when them sharks would git their cold snouts a-rubbin' agin my toes, I jest *couldn't* remember discipline!"

The Captain gave him a glass of grog, and, like the kind Yankee he is,

"GUESSED HE'D EXCUSE HIM THIS TIME."

Some six years ago a ship was wrecked off the Massachusetts coast in mid-winter. She struck on a reef about 300 yards from shore; and rocket after rocket was fired, ball after ball was shot from the mortar, and all fell short of her by a hundred yards or so, or else the line would break, when the charge was increased.

The shipwrecked men fought manfully for life, but fell from the rigging one by one, frozen before the sea could drown them. The vessel looked like spun glass—

> "Her rattling shrouds, all sheeted in ice,
> With the masts, went by the board."

The old Captain cried like a child when he heard of this, and went as soon as possible to Parnott's factory, opposit West Point, where he spent some months in perfecting a ball and line that would carry the distance at which the ship had struck. When nearly through he bethought him of the Hatteras and Fear shoals, which run out an average of 400 yards, and patiently

DID ALL HIS WORK OVER AGAIN.

His chief trouble was in overcoming the line's inertia without breaking it at the point of contact with the ball.

He found that silk threads weigh least when wet, and offer less resistance to the air; so he made his "contact-cord" of silk. This was attached to a tiny spiral spring; and the whole was attached to a short rivet, which was inserted in a small concave spot in the ball while the metal was still soft from the casting.

Then he thought to rest awhile; but up from the seacoast swept the cry of death again. A ship went ashore on the Jersey sands, six miles south of the station. The tide was so high that the boat-wagon had to be dragged through the loose drift. The horses foundered, and the men worked desperately; but, when they got abreast of the wreck, there were only the dead to bury.

And his heart yearned over the sailor-men gone to their graves; and he turned out the sand-wheel—

A MARVELOUSLY SIMPLE STRUCTURE,

that gathers the sand from the sides of the wheel, packs it, and drops it, a solid cake, under the advancing tire.

Trial has been made, and the boat-wagon can go five miles an hour over the loosest sand along the coast, provided always the horses do not founder. In this last event the men can drag it the same distance in two hours.

The Captain is about 5 feet 11, and has the elastic movement of a young Midshipman. His beard still shows traces of red and brown, and he rarely uses glasses. He is very moderate of speech and careful in the choice of words. He has a great respect for the English Church and language, and, the last I saw of him, he had just returned from a walk of several miles with two frolicsome girls, to whom his age was an unknown quantity.

E. L. D.

A Runaway Husband Becomes Immensely Wealthy—His Wife's Experiences.

[New York Letter.]—A middle-aged woman applied to the authorities last Wednesday night for aid in an effort to reëstablish relations with her husband, whom she had thought dead for twenty years, but now learned to be alive and possessed of great wealth, at the antipodes. She was told to return on the following day, but did not do so. Instead, she called at the British Consulate, but without obtaining the advice she sought. Yesterday a reporter found her at No. 48 Greenwich street. Her name is Mrs. Mary McCaffrey, at least it is the one she chooses to be known by. Mrs. McCaffrey is 45 years old, and has had a long battle with poverty, in which, unaided, she has come off victorious. Twenty-six years ago she, then fresh from Ireland, married Edward McCaffrey, a young marble-cutter in this city. For a year or more they lived happily at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, where her husband was cutting marble for the Charleston Custom-House. Then the appropriations were cut off and the quarries abandoned. The couple came to this city with their little baby, a girl, and then their trouble began. It was about a young brother of Mrs. McCaffrey. Her husband's family was large and thriving, and the young lad went sparking the girls. It was agreed by the McCaffreys that he should marry one; but his sister said no. Her brother boarded with her, and in slack times helped eke out the support of the family. She did not want him married, and "young people around." On both sides the question seems to have been an economical one. The marble-cutter's wife stood her ground so firmly that one morning, after much quarreling, her husband went away to return no more. Some time after she heard that he was at work on Staten Island. Then his trail was lost again, and this time apparently for good. Mrs. McCaffrey's baby was little over a year old when its father deserted her house. A dollar and a half was all the money he left in the house for the support of both. His family were living all about and had plenty, but Mrs. McCaffrey was not the woman to go begging from them. She made a survey of her house, and finding that she had food enough for three days at least, went resolutely to work to earn her own living. It was hard and uphill work for years, while baby was young, but what with sewing, washing, and other work, she managed to keep the wolf from the door. So passed half a score of years. The marble-cutter had never been heard from by his wife. Then came a wooer. The offer tempted her with a prospect of easier days. For the first time since the split in the family she sought her husband's mother and asked if her son had been heard from. "Never," was the answer, "you are a free woman. Edward is certainly dead." So, without obtaining a divorce, she married again. Two years after, after having borne into the world a baby boy, she became for the second time, and this time without a doubt, a widow. Her husband died in her arms, and she was left once more to face the world alone.

She buckled down to her work at once, and did it without flinching. Thus some sixteen years had passed since her first marriage and her daughter had grown to years of discretion, when the shadow of the first great trouble came into her life again. It fell across it with deadly darkness in the departure of her daughter, who, in turn, left her mother to take up with her father's people. The widow steeled her heart against the sorrow and lived for her boy. Thus passed seven long years that bring us down almost to the present day. The approaching motherhood of the daughter softened at last the hearts of both, and they met in the silent compact to forget the past and to try to smooth the rocky road to the future sufficiently to travel it together. Then it was that the widow learned that her first husband was not only alive but possessed of large estates and works as a monumental sculptor in Queenstown, Otago County, New Zealand. Her daughter, during her residence with her grandfather in New Jersey, whither the McCaffrey family had moved years ago, had found it out. He had been in correspondence with his folks after a lapse of a dozen years, during which he was supposed dead. The removal of the McCaffreys had caused his letters to miscarry, until the marble-cutter, receiving no answers to his letters, bethought himself in the end of addressing one to Glen Cove, Long Island, where a brother of his had owned property. The brother was not there any longer, but his agent found out the family in Passaic and put the letter in their hands. Thus, after Mrs. McCaffrey had become a widow in real earnest, her husband from whom she had never been divorced came back to life. Upon the occasion of his daughter's visit to her grandmother she was put in communication with him, and in a letter received from him found money, coupled with an earnest request to come out and keep house for him. McCaffrey wrote that he owned large property and was unmarried, with no heir to his wealth. He did not mention his wife, but wrote that he longed for his daughter. His business circulars accompanied the letters, showing that he was what he represented. He had worked up slowly in his trade and accumulated riches by hard work and thrift. The fact that Miss McCaffrey was about to marry a young man of her choice, a dry-goods clerk, bound her here, however, and she refused to go to her father. The widow, upon hearing her daughter's story, thought the matter over deeply and at last decided to consult counsel as to the propriety of taking steps to establish her right of dower in her husband's property, and hence her visits to the authorities and the British Consul's office. McCaffrey is now on his way to this country to see his daughter and aged mother, all unconscious that his wife, whom he probably looks upon merely as the widow of another man, is prepared to meet him.

The Broken-Down Beauty.

[London Letter.]—The broken-down beauty is as melancholy an example of having known better days as is the decayed gentlewoman. She is even more affecting to look at. The decayed gentlewoman is touching when one observes her efforts to preserve some personal dignity and command a certain respect on the strength of having once possessed money and position. She clings passionately to the memory of the past; and fancies that the halo of wealth and gentility still surrounds her, even to common eyes. But the little delusions and fond recollections which gladden her existence sit cheerfully and with grace upon her compared to those which make the broken-down beauty so sad a spectacle. In going about the world one sees this out-at-elbows queen at various stages of her decay. She is a great theatre-goer, though she seldom understands the play, and is generally much bored by it. Though romance is a word she cannot spell, and love a sentiment of very simple character to her mind, she haunts the theatres, and may be observed constantly at these places of amusement. She is no longer a drawing-room favorit; her invitations are few. Consequently she regards a box at the opera or a stall at the theatre as a nightly necessity of her life; she must have something to dress for, somewhere to go where she will find much gas and many young men.

When she is beginning her downward course of decay, and has still some vestiges of youth about her, she always has some staid dame with her, who neither has nor ever had any pretensions to appearance. This lady is part of the toilet, as it were, of the overblown beauty. Her presence gives an air of youth and innocence to her companion, and her uncompromising face and dress add to the effect of the beauty's elaborate make-up. If a gentleman is with them, he must show himself, certainly; but the lady who plays the part of duenna in this little comedy is put well in the front of the box, while the beauty herself peeps shyly round the curtain. Screened like this she may yet look very well, and some of the gay young creatures in the stalls, gorgeous in spotless shirt-fronts and incipient mustaches, are pretty certain to be taken in by her, and ogle her through their opera-glasses. This admiration is food and wine for her; it makes her sleep that night. The friendly shadow of the box curtain gives her elaborately made-up complexion a chance of looking like nature, and the stephanotis on her head seems to nestle most naturally into the artificial coil and curls upon which it is pinned. Her neck is young enough still, and needs no crême when she wears the very low-cut dress, which is her idea of the correct thing to wear at the theatre. Her day is not quite over yet, she says to herself, when she finds a couple of very young men out of the stalls waiting about on the theatre steps to see her get into her carriage. She drives home a happy woman.

At this stage, though she is unmistakable, she is not absolutely terrible; but as the years pass on she becomes more and more alarming. Strange to say, as her youth more completely vanishes from every memory but her own, the illusions which support her grow stronger. She begins to fancy herself quite a giddy girl again; she gets herself up in a much more youthful style, and she flings discretion to the winds. She is seen out now without her duenna; most often we meet her leaning on the arm of some very young man indeed. Heaven knows how these young men are pressed into the service; sometimes they are known to have assured their friends that she is their mother or grandmother, even when these respected relatives have long been laid in the grave, or are quietly living in the country. Probably the ancient beauty pays her boy-lover's debts, and ties him to her heels in this way; at all events, it is certain that a young man she will have, and does have. She makes him take her to her beloved theatre; she goes there in a very, very low-necked dress; on her head she wears a golden wig, in imitation of the hair of a girl of 16; on the top of that is pinned a red, red rose, which looks as old and crushed as its wearer. But she is happy; her illusions never desert her. She smirks with pleasure when people turn to fix amazed looks upon her. It is certainly kind of that fate, which takes from us quickly all that we value most in life, to grant these happy hallucinations to supplant what is gone. But the worst feature about the shriveled siren is that she so steadily makes it patent to all men that she has known better days. The decayed gentleman and ruined millionaire cannot bore us with their sorrows when we go to see the play; whereas the woman who once was a beauty not only does not conceal her face—that melancholy relic of the past—but invariably wears a low dress, in order that we may see for ourselves that her wealth is gone indeed.

The Ugly Feet Exposed by Seaside Bathers.

Atlantic City letter: Anybody who was at all anxious to see old Neptune in one of his vexed moods had only to be here today. The tempest-tossed billows, accompanied by a driving rain-storm, knocked the bathers about like so many corks. How any one can enjoy surf-bathing in a shower of rain and a sea which compelled all hands to hug the beach closely to prevent accident is a mystery. Bathing has its peculiarities and oddities, all of which have been hit off by critical correspondents. They have made fun of the female bathing-suits, the actions of the he and she gamboiers in the surf, but no Peeping Tom has ventured to turn his pen upon the subject of feet.

The seacoast is the place to find these pedal curiosities in all sizes, colors, and conditions of servitude. A foot, or rather a pair of feet, as they emerge from a bath-house, innocent of any covering except that given by nature, are a sight calculated nine times out of ten to drive a corn-doctor to distraction and suicide. If the American shoemakers have one dreadful sin to answer for it is the deformity of the American foot. It is fun for an anatomist to take a seat in front of a big bath-house and watch the procession of feet that flows to the sea and back again to the bath-house. He will discover in the first place that with very few exceptions the American feminine leg and ankle are trimly built. But such feet! Here is a young girl—a hoydenish creature, with unconfined tresses flowing in the gale, a good figure, rosy cheeks, and glittering teeth. Her ankles are well-rounded, but her pedal extremities reveal the torturing effects of fashionable shoemaking. Her big toes have large callosities on the joints and are pushed away over at an angle towards their more diminutive brothers. As a consequence of this displacement the adjoining toes are crowded together and humped up. Naturally corns decorate the elevated joints. On the side of each of her small toes—which, by the way, have been so squeezed in their leathern incasement that the poor toe-nails have been crowded to the wall and have ceased to be—is another corn. The chances are that there are similar excrescences on the soles of her feet. Following this maiden comes a very behemoth of matronhood with sturdy limbs like inverted old-fashioned churns. The crowd of loungers, quick to seize on and ridicule personal peculiarities, at once dub her "Jumbo." She has, on a matured scale, the same pedal malformations visible in the "trotters" of the girl. Then, with a rush and a jump, issues a young fellow full of muscular energy. It is easy to see by his distorted feet that he buys $2.50 gaiters, ready-made. Close on his heels is an old fellow whose extremities are curiosities emphatically. He may have had nails on his big toes at some time in the dim past, but there is nothing left to show for them but shaggy, wrinkled-up lumps of horn.

And so the stream flows on. Intermingled with the barefoot host is a discreet mixture of femininity, which conceals any physical deformities beneath second-best stockings, which are generally very dark colored. When the maiden comes forth from the dressing-room frizzled and furbelowed she is seen to be supported on the French heel, shaped like the hammer-head of the shark of that name. The fat woman likewise dons natty-looking slippers with heels like stilts. As the visitor sits and gazes at the storm-tossed ocean, and listens to the murmur of the bathing-ticket "barker" and the photograph man, and then goes in the rain to the depot and sees the pile of trunks and the long train of people, he figures up mentally what Atlantic City will look like if it has about three days of such a rain as is falling.

Theodore Parker on Marriage.

Men and women, says Theodore Parker, and especially young people, do not know that it takes years to marry completely two hearts, even of the most loving and well-sorted. But nature allows no sudden change. We slope very gradually from the cradle to the summit of life. Marriage is gradual, a fraction of us at a time.

A happy wedlock is a long falling in love. I know young persons think love belongs only to brown hair and plump, round, crimson cheeks. So it does for its beginning, just as Mount Washington begins at Boston Bay. But the golden marriage is a part of love which the bridal-day knows nothing of.

Youth is the tassel and silken flower of love, age is the full corn, ripe and solid in the ear. Beautiful is the morning of love with its prophetic crimson, violet, purple, and gold, with its hopes of days that are to come. Beautiful also is the evening of love, with its glad remembrances, and its rainbow side turned toward heaven as well as earth.

Young people marry their opposits in temper and general character, and such a marriage is generally a good one. They do it instinctively. The young man does not say: "My black eyes require to be wed to blue, and my overvehemence requires to be a little modified with somewhat of lullness and reserve." When these opposits come together to be wed they do not know it, but each thinks the other just like himself.

Old people never marry their opposits; they marry their similars and from calculation. Each of these two arrangements is very proper. In their long journey these opposits will fall out of the way a great many times, and both will charm the other back again, and by-and-by they will be agreed as to the place they will go to and the road they will go by, and become reconciled. The man will be nobler and larger for being associated with so much humanity unlike himself, and she will be a nobler woman for having manhood beside her that seeks to correct her deficiencies and supply her with what she lacks, if the diversity be not too great, and there be real piety and love in their hearts to begin with.

The old bridegroom, having a much shorter journey to make, must associate himself with one like himself. A perfect and complete marriage is, perhaps, as perfect personal beauty. Men and women are married fractionally—now a small fraction, then a large fraction.

Very few are married totally, and they only, I think, after some forty or fifty years of gradual approach and excitement. Such a large and sweet fruit is a complete marriage that it needs a winter to mellow and season. But a real happy marriage of love and judgment between a man and woman is one of the things so very handsome that if the sun were, as the Greek poets fabled, a god he might stop the world in order to feast his eyes with such a spectacle.

Good Words for Woman.

Confucius—Woman is the masterpiece.

Herder—Woman is the crown of creation.

Voltaire—Women teach us repose, civility, and dignity.

John Quincy Adams—All that I am my mother made me.

Lessing—Nature meant to make woman its masterpiece.

Lamartine—There is a woman at the beginning of all great things.

Whittier—If woman lost us Eden, such as she alone restores it.

E. S. Barret—Woman is last at the cross and earliest at the grave.

Richter—No man can either live piously or die righteous without a wife.

N. P. Willis—The sweetest thing in life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.

Voltaire—All the reasonings of men are not worth one sentiment of women.

Beecher—Women are a new race, recreated since the world received Christianity.

Leopold Schefer—But one thing on earth is better than the wife—that is the mother.

Shakspeare—For where is any author in the world teaches such beauty as a woman's eyes?

Michelet—Woman is the Sunday of man; not his repose only, but his joy, the salt of his life.

Margaret Fuller Ossoli—Woman is born for love, and it is impossible to turn her from seeking it.

Louis Desnoyers—A woman may be ugly, ill-shaped, wicked, ignorant, silly, and stupid, but hardly ever ridiculous.

Lord Langdale—If the whole world were put into one scale, and my mother into the other, the world would kick the beam.

Malherbe—There are only two beautiful things in the world—women and roses; and only two sweet things—women and melons.

Bulwer-Lytton—O woman! in ordinary cases so mere a mortal, how in the great and rare events of life dost thou swell into the angels!

Saville—Women have more strength in their looks than we have in our laws, and more power by their tears than we have by our arguments.

Emerson—A beautiful woman is a practical poet; taming her savage mate, planting tenderness, hope, and eloquence in all whom she approaches.

Anna Cora Mowatt—Misfortune sprinkles ashes on the head of the man, but falls like dew on the head of the woman, and brings forth germs of strength of which she herself had no conscious possession.

Thackeray—Almost all women will give a sympathizing hearing to men who are in love. Be they ever so old they grow young again in that conversation, and renew their own early time. Men are not quite so generous.

The Bad Boy at Breakfast.

"Yes," said the boy, with a vacant look, "I take no interest in the pleasure of the chase any more, though I did have a little quiet fun this morning at the breakfast-table. You see pa is the contrariest man ever was. If I complain that anything at the table don't taste good, pa says it is all right. This morning I took the sirup pitcher and emptied out the white sirup and put in some cod-liver oil that ma is taking for her cough. I put some on my pancakes, and pretended to taste of it, and I told pa the sirup was sour, and not fit to eat. Pa was mad in a second, and he poured out some on his pancakes and said I was getting too confounded particular. He said the sirup was good enough for him, and he sopped his pancakes in it and fired some down his neck. He is a gaul darned hypocrit—that's what he is. I could see by his face that the cod-liver oil was near killing him, but he said the sirup was all right, and if I didn't eat mine he'd break my neck; and by gosh I had to eat it, and pa he guessed he hadn't got much appetite and he would just drink a cup of coffee and eat a donut. I like to dide, and that I think makes this disappointment in love harder to bear. But I felt sorry for ma. Ma ain't got a very strong stummish, and when she got some of that cod-liver oil in her mouth she went up-stairs, sickern a horse, and pa had to help her, and she had nooralgia all the morning. I eat pickles to take the taste out of my mouth, and then I laid for the hired girls. They eat too much sirup, anyway, and when they got on to that cod-liver oil and swallowed a lot of it, one of them an' nIrish girl, she got up from the table and put her hand on her corset and said, 'Howly Moses,' and went out into the kitchen looking as pale as ma does when she has powder on her face, and the other girl, who is Dutch, she swallowed a pancake and said, 'Mine Gott, vas de matter from me,' and she went out and leaned on the coal bin. Then they talked Irish and Dutch, and got clubs and started to look for me, and I thought I would come over here. The whole family is sick, but it is not from love, like my illness, and they will get over it, while I shall fill an early grave; but not till I have made that girl and the telegraph messenger wish they was dead. Pa and I are going to Chicago next week, and I'll bet we'll have some fun. Pa says I need a change of air, and I think he is going to try to lose me. It's a cold day when I get left anywhere that I can't find my way back. Well, good-by, old potatoes."

Charles Reade's True Woman.

Reade, in fact, invented the True Woman. That is to say, he was the first who found her. There have been plenty of sweet and charming women in stories; the patient and loving Amelia; the bouncing country girl, Sophy Western; the graceful and gracieuses ladies of Scott; the pretty dummies of Dickens; the insipid sweetness of Thackeray; the proper middle-class (or upper-class) girl of Trollope; the conventional girls of the better lady novelists. There have also been disagreeable girls, especially the bad style, detestable girl of the "worser" lady novelists; but Reade—the trouvere—has found the real woman. You will meet her on every page of all his novels. What is she? My friend, Columbus' egg was not simpler. She is just exactly like a man, like ourselves, but with certain womanly tendencies. Like ourselves, she ardently desires love. She knows that it is the best—the thing absolutely best—thing the world has to give; that we are born for love, man and woman alike; that to lack this consummate and supreme blessing is to lose the best part of life. Since she desires above all things to be wooed and is forbidden to woo on her own account, she conceals her own thoughts, yet, from her own experience in hiding, she is quick at reading the thoughts of others. She is satisfied with nothing less than what she herself gives, which is all herself. Her reserve leads her, in the lower nature, to deceit and falsehood. Her devotion, which is part of her nature, leads her—also in the lower nature—to suspicion and jealousy. She is always in the house, and therefore her mind is apt to run in narrow grooves. The prodigality and wastefulness of men are things beyond her understanding and patience. She is unversed in affairs, and therefore comprehends nothing of compromise. She is generally ill-educated, and therefore is incapable of forming a judgment; hence she is carried away by every wind of doctrine; as, for instance, in matters ecclesiastical, knowing nothing of the early church or its history, she believes the poor little Ritualist curate, who knows, indeed, no more than herself; or in art, where, for want of a standard, she is led astray by every fad and fashion of the day, and worships sad-faced flatnesses with rapture, or in dress, where her taste being uncultivated, she puts on whatever is most hideous and unbecoming, providing it is worn by everybody else.

This is the woman whom Charles Reade presents to us. She is not, at all events, insipid; no real women are; if she is artificial, he shows the real woman beneath. What he loves most is the woman whom fashion has not spoiled; the true, genuine woman, with her natural passion, her jealousy, her devotion, her love of admiration, her fidelity, her righteous wrath, her maternal ferocity, her narrow faith, her shrewdness, even her audacity of falsehood when that can serve her purpose, and her perfect abnegation of self.

A Word for Saleswomen.

One of the reasons why saleswomen have so hard a time and are so hardly and often unjustly judged is that there are so many of them who practically depreciate their own occupation. It is all very well to point out other kinds of work in which women might profitably engage, but most of these require a special training that is not always easy to obtain, and it is not strange that so many young women as well as young men seek employment in some branch of trade. But when a young man goes into a shop he usually expects to devote his time and thought to learning as much as he can about the business. Too many girls, on the other hand, look on their employment only as a disagreeable necessity, which they are to get away from as soon as they can. While they feel thus about it they can never make good saleswomen; they can never be successful; they can never gain respect either for themselves or for their calling.

In these days it is not worth while for either man or woman to undertake any business merely as a temporary makeshift. A girl in a dry-goods shop needs to apply herself to her business just as much as she would if she were learning a profession, and when she does so apply herself she is pretty sure to gain recognition. Go into any large dry-goods shop, for example, and you will readily recognize which are the women who are interested in their work, who are well informed about the goods they have to sell, and who understand the art of pleasing their customers, and which are those who are thinking of nothing but how they can get through the day with the least trouble, and from whom the customers turn away in disgust. It is the latter who cause people to speak scornfully of shop-girls. The former command respect everywhere, in the shop or out of it.

It is very much better, more honorable, and more profitable to be a good saleswoman than a poor teacher, or writer, or painter. But then the work must be undertaken in earnest, as a vocation, not as a means of getting along till something better offers. Of course, when something better does offer, or when the Prince comes along and leads Cinderella away, she will follow him with light heart. But the Prince will not come any the sooner, or like her any the better, if she has been neglecting her work in waiting for him.

Rachel at Home.

Speaking of a supper with Rachel, De Musset writes:

"She rises, goes off to change her dress, and repairs to the kitchen. In a quarter of an hour she returns in a dressing-gown and night-cap, a handkerchief over her ears, pretty as an angel, holding in her hand a plate, on which are three beefsteaks cooked by her own hand. She sets down the dish in the middle of the table, saying: 'Fall to!' Then she returns to the kitchen and comes back holding in one hand a soup-tureen full of smoking bouillon and in the other a casserole with spinach. Behold the supper! No plates nor spoons, the maid having carried off the keys. Rachel opens the buffet, finds a salad-bowl filled with salad, seizes the wooden spoon, unearths a dish, and seats herself to eat alone. 'But,' says mamma, 'there are pewter plates in the kitchen.' Off goes Rachel in search of them, brings them, and distributes them to the guests. On which the following dialog begins, in which you have my assurance that I have not changed one word: Mamma—My dear, the beefsteaks are overdone. Rachel—Quite true; they are hard as wood. In the days that I did our housework I was a better cook than that. Well, it is one talent the less. What would you have? I have lost in one way, gained in another. Sarah, you don't eat. Sarah—No; I can't eat off a pewter plate. Rachel—Oh! and so it is since I bought a dozen plated dishes out of my savings that you are too fine to soil your fingers with pewter! If I grow richer you will soon be wanting one servant behind your chair and another before it. (Pointing with her fork.) I will never banish these old plates from our house. They have served us too long. Isn't it so, mamma? Mamma (with her mouth full)—What a child it is! Rachel (turning to me)—Just fancy! when I played at the Theatre Molière I had only two pair of stockings, and every morning. Her sister Sara began jabbering in German to prevent her sister from going on. Rachel—No German here! There is nothing to be ashamed of. At that time I had but two pairs of stockings, and, to play at night, I had to wash a pair of them every morning. That pair was hanging up on a cord in my room while I was wearing the other. I—And you did the housework? Rachel—I rose every day at 6; and by 8 all the beds were made. I—And did you take toll upon the purchases? Rachel—No; I was a very honest cook; wasn't I, mamma? Mamma (going on eating)—Oh! that's true. Rachel—Once only I played the thief for a month. When I bought for four sous I counted five, and when I paid ten sous I charged twelve. At the end of a month I found myself at the head of three francs. I (severely)—And what did you do with these three francs, Mademoiselle? Mamma (seeing that Rachel was silent)—Monsieur, she bought Molière's works with them. I—Indeed! Rachel—Indeed, yes! I already had a Corneille and a Racine; a Molière I sorely wanted. I bought it with my three francs, and then I confessed my crimes."

A Greek Wedding in London.

London letter: Last week I was present at an interesting ceremony in the beautiful Greek church at Bayswater, which in itself is a study of Byzantine architecture and elaborate decoration. A Greek maiden was to wed one of her own nation, and to make her future home in classic Athens among his people. But very few young women, excepting the bridesmaids, were present, and I noticed that the men and women sat on different sides of the church, as is the case in our own very High churches. As the bridal party walked up the centre of the church, two golden doors above the altar steps were thrown open, and two priests appeared gorgeously robed, wearing curious hat-like coverings to their heads, much like those worn by Jewish rabbis. One of these, the Archimanorite, is a handsome man. They descended, each holding a cross in his hands, and proceeded with the ceremony in a language quite unknown to me, and I found it was equally unintelligible to a distinguished Greek scholar who was with me, who explained that the pronunciation of modern Greek differs so much from that of the ancient Greek of the university schools that though he could read it tolerably he could in no way understand or converse in it. It was noticeable that no instrumental music enters into the service of the Greek Church, but the voice alone chanting or intoning the prayers and responses, conducts the whole service.

I was curious to know why I had seen two wreaths on the table, thinking, perhaps, that two brides were expected, but I found that in this very symbolical ceremony the bridegroom is crowned with flowers as well as the bride. This is solemnly done by the priest, and the wreaths are crossed and exchanged above the heads of the pair in a wonderful way until, with them supported as well as possible in position by an attendant groomsman, the bridegroom is led by the priest, intoning as he walks, still holding his bride by the hand, in a sort of procession round the centre-table of the church, followed by the bridesmaids and the assistant matron, and by two young men of the party, each holding a large wax-candle, about six feet high, lighted, and wreathed with white flowers and satin ribbon. It must have been a trying position for the young man, and certainly neither a dignified nor solemn one to an outsider, looking more like the performance in a cotillion than a religious service, but I was told that in the Greek Church much is symbolical, and appeals only to those who can estimate the significance or each little ceremony. This processional march indicated joy and rejoicing, as by a dance.

The sign of the cross was very constantly made by the congregation, as in a Roman Catholic service, and the thick gold wedding-ring was used for that purpose by the priest on the forehead of both bride and bridegroom before it was placed on the lady's finger. The pair partook of the bread and wine under the same symbol. Of course the marriage was really and legally effected by the registrar at an early period of the day, and a Greek lady told me that the ceremony we witnessed included both betrothal and marriage, hence its length and variety.

In such classic society as this we scarcely expected ordinary food, but I found that good English roast beef agreed admirably with preserved rose-leaves and delicious honey from Mount Hymettus, where the bees of today still extract luscious fragrance from luxuriant and perfumed flowers, under the sunny skies of Attica, as they did in the ancient times of classic story. The honey-cakes we had for lunch on this occasion I shall not soon forget. They were a dream of flowers and ambrosial sweetness, and were washed down by a rich wine which tasted to me like nectar.

Left Her Husband and Lost Her Money.

Des Moines (Ia.) letter: Up in Story County John B. York, an agriculturist, desired a wife. He had lands and herds valued at $15,000. Susan Mosier had about $800 stored away, and she was willing to marry him. A joint agreement was made between them, by which York and Susan conveyed each to the other all right and title to the property then owned by them, and that the said property should descend to the present heirs of the said York and Susan. All property acquired thereafter was to be owned in common, and in case of the death of either such acquired property should be divided equally. In case York died first, and there was not enough of Susan's share to maintain her, then there should be paid, out of York's share $400 per year to Susan during her life. At the end of seven weeks and two days Susan took up her bed and walked and dissolved the partnership. She then came into court and set up a claim for the annuity, and averred that York got drunk and she could not live with him; that he didn't reform as she expected he would and as he promised to do. The court below ruled her out of court. She came to the Supreme Court, and that court says the lower court did right; that she married a drunkard and she must be content to be a drunkard's wife. The consideration of the ante-nuptial contract was the marriage; if the marriage contract is broken, the ante-nuptial contract cannot be enforced. It would be monstrous to hold that the woman could collect the annuity settled upon her in view of marriage, when without cause she utterly refused to live with her husband longer than seven weeks and three days. It looks as though Susan had lost her money and her husband.

Marrying under Difficulties.

Elaborate preparations for a marriage ceremony had been made in Providence the other night. The minister was present to tie the nuptial knot, the guests had arrived, and the bride, with palpitating heart, awaiting the arrival of the man who was to be her partner for life. The marriage was to have taken place at 7 o'clock, and the groom went away a short time before, stating that he wished to don another suit of clothes. The time for the ceremony arrived, but the groom did not appear. The bride grew anxious; the guests gazed upon the good things and wondered at the delay. Finally scouts were sent out. The Central Station was visited in the belief that, in the excess of his happiness, the would-be husband had imbibed too freely of the oil of joy, but the guardians of the peace had not seen him. After considerable time spent in search he was found and brought to the house. Matters began to look brighter, and immediate preparations were made to complete the marriage. But it was not to be, for the groom discovered that he had forgotten his marriage license. Again he started on a run to procure this passport to his future happiness, with which he returned after some delay, and at half-past 10 o'clock the knot was tied, and everything went as merrily as a marriage bell.

Sharper than a Serpent's Tooth.

New York letter: There was an unusual scene at the Tombs yesterday. A large detachment of prisoners were brought down to be sent to Sing Sing. Most of them were quite youthful criminals, and in the waiting-room and vestibule were a number of their former friends or relatives assembled to take a last look at them and give them a parting word as the officers brought them out to the conveyance that was to take them to the Hudson River Railroad.

Among these onlookers were several women, sad, careworn, and poorly clad. They had sons or husbands among the prisoners. One woman dressed in a thin alpaca dress with a threadbare shawl pulled round her shoulders was conspicuous by her manner. She was evidently a hardworking woman. The bones of her bare wrist also told the strain of long-continued labor. The lines in a face that must at one time have been comely were the lines that are made by want, and pain, and self-denial.

"Is my Johnny in that gang?" she asked one of the keepers.

"What's he up for?" asked the keeper.

"O I don't know. I only heard this morning that he was sentenced."

"What's his name?"

Here the woman came close to the man and whispered something.

"Five years," said he bluntly. "Highway robbery."

Then she leaned back against the stone wall of the corridor, and the rise and fall of the frayed shawl alone told that she had a mother's heart and that it could be wrenched.

Presently the tramp of feet told that the men were being brought out. She clutched the stones with one hand and bent forward. With hang-dog looks or assumed bravado the wretches came down, their manacles now and then giving out a faint clink.

There was one young fellow in the party, a white-faced, slender youth. He could not have been over 18. Suddenly the woman saw him, and with love and tenderness beaming in her face and thrilling in her voice, she cried out: "Johnny, my God, Johnny!"

The young man saw her, but he saw all the miserable creatures around him. He put on a haggard smile, tossed his head and said: "Hullo, old woman."

Then the gang passed by and went out of sight, and the woman who had borne him and who had no doubt wept and prayed over him stood there desolate, clutching at the cold stone to keep from falling.

Current Poetry.

THE DEATH OF PARIS.

But Paris spoke to Helen: "Long ago,
Dear, we were glad, who never more shall be
Together, where the west winds fainter blow
Round that Elysian island of the sea,
Where Zeus from evil days shall set thee free.
Nay, kiss me once, it is a weary while,
Ten weary years, since thou hast smiled on me,
But, Helen, say goodby, with thine old smile!"

And as the dying sunset through the rain
Will flush with rosy glow a mountain hight,
Even so, at his last smile, a blush again
Pass'd over Helen's face so changed and white;
And through her tears she smiled, his last delight;
The last of pleasant life he knew, for gray
The veil of darkness gather'd, and the night
Closed o'er his head, and Paris pass'd away.

THE LITTLE BANANA PEEL.

Like a bar of the beaten gold
I gleam in the summer's sun;
I am little I know, but I think I can throw
A man that will weigh a ton.
I send out no challenges bold,
I blow me no vaunting horn,
But foolish is he who treadeth on me;
He'll wish he had never been born.

Like the flowers of the field vain man
Goeth forth at the break of day,
But when he shall feel my grip on his heel
Like the stubble he fadeth away;
For I lift him high up in the air,
With his heels where his head ought to be;
With a down-coming crash he maketh his mash,
And I know he's clear gone upon me.

I am scorned by the man who buys me;
I am modest, and quiet, and meek;
Though my talents are few, yet the work that I do
Has oft made the cellar-door creak.
I'm a blood red Republican born,
And a Nihilist fearless I be;
Though the head wear a crown I would bring its pride down,
If it set its proud heel upon me.

IN PRETTY HARD LUCK.

One day in July, 'neath a midsummer sky,
As the bells of the village were ringing,
I passed through the porch of the old wooden church,
Where ivies and woodbines were clinging.

I swallowed some pride, and followed my guide,
Confused, and with much trepidation,
Quite down, and yet down, in spite of my frown,
To the front of the great congregation:

To a well-cushioned pew, but a hand's-breadth or two
From the stairs to the old pulpit leading,
From which I had heard, with low, measured word,
The college-bred minister reading.

His face had a look as he read from the Book,
"Little children, love ye one another,"
Like a preacher of old, whose words, we are told,
Would make of a foeman a brother.

One person alone did my eyes rest upon,
But I was a captive that minute;
Though the preacher in love spoke of Heaven above,
There was Heaven below—I was in it.

I believed all my life there awaited a wife,
Could I find her by some necromancy;
But this summer day, when I sauntered that way,
I never had loved but in fancy

I had seen in my mind the style and the kind
Of a woman whose loving should guide me.
My blood ran a race from my heart to my face,
For my "model" was sitting beside me.

I roused from my trance, and stole a sly glance,
As the old tune of Dedham was rising.
"Our souls knit together with love" were the words,
And I joined with a fervor surprising.

O the rapturous hight of a love at first sight,
Reaching up into regions poetic!
As I drank of it then I shall never again
See an hour so purely esthetic.

I heard with surprise, as I glanced at her eyes,
And 'neath them the cherry lips pouting,
Sounding loud in my ears, and stilling my fears,
"Where love is there's no room for doubting."

Of course we arose as it came to a close,
And a little gloved hand aromatic
Was placed within mine with a studied design,
Which I took in a flutter ecstatic.

I stammered, "Do you then believe it is true?
"You must see—you can't be quite so cruel."
"O, yes," she replied, "I know, for I've tried.
"I'm the minister's wife, and his jewel!"

Humors of the Day.

The remark "Blood, Will Tell," was probably addressed by Gesler to the celebrated Swiss marksman.

The way the servants at a summer-resort hotel would prefer to have the notice read: "Waiters will report any inattention on the part of the guests."

"You say your wife gets mad and raises a row?" "I should say she did. She makes enough fuss to run a freight train forty miles an hour." "But if you knew she was in the habit of getting mad, why did you marry her?" "Because if I had held back she would have got madder than ever."

"Have you no love for the beautiful, then?" queried she in winsome tones. "N-n-o, but I think I should have if I only dared." "Have courage, young man." "Oh, I wasn't thinking of you at all. I—" But she hustled out of the room, hating herself for having sprung the trap too soon.

"I wonder now," says the hostess, reflectively, "who it was that ever invented this new way of eating fish with two forks, so as the better to handle the bones?" "I don't know," says the footman behind her chair, gloomily, "but you can bet your sweet life it wasn't a servant who would have to wash them!"

"Look out for him," said Hostetter-McGinnis, referring to a prominent Austin man; "he is a hypocrit, and will play you a bad trick some day, just like he did me." "What did he do to you?" "What did he do? I borrowed $10 of him, and the doubled-dyed scoundrel tried to make me pay it back. Look out for him. I tell you, you can't rely on him."

Old epigrammatic conversation between a clergyman and traveler: C. I've lost my portmanteau. T. I pity your grief. C. My sermons are in it. T. I pity the thief. A more modern and altogether more Arkansaw way of holding a similar conversation would be: C. I've lost my demijohn. T. I pity your grief. C. My whisky was in it. T. Let's look for the thief.

"I don't believe you have the water of the right temperature. You must get a thermometer," said an Austin mother to the new colored nurse. "What am dat?" "It's an instrument by which you can tell if the water is too hot or too cold." "I kin tell dat ar without any instrument. Ef de chile turns blue den de water am too cold, and ef hit turns red den I knows dat de water am too hot."

"I say, fellows," exclaimed Fogg, "have you heard the news? Brown and his wife have separated." "No!" "Is that so?" "How did it come about?" "I always thought it would come to that." "Guess it'll be better for both of 'em." These were a few of the expressions that fell from the lips of the boys as they eagerly crowded around Fogg. "Yes," said Fogg, "the Browns have separated. I saw Brown kiss Mrs. Brown good-by at the depot just now. He said he would be back tomorrow." The crowd retired in disgust. The boys were, of course, horribly disappointed.